"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain or snow; colder, west to northwest winds.

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JAPAN TO ACT IN KOREA

Is About to Take Steps to Assert Her Position There.

Will Complete the Seoul-Fusan Railway Next Year—Criticism of the Tokio Government's Reticence.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—There are indications, says the Tokio correspondent of The Times, that Japan will soon take active steps to assert and consolidate her position in Korea.

As one of such steps the Government, without waiting for the consent of the Diet, will guarantee the principal and interest of the Seoul-Fusan Railway funds for the purpose of completing the line next year instead of in 1906.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, Dec. 25.—It is reported that at an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided to issue an emergency ordinance authorizing the guarantee of the principal and interest of an issue of 10,000,000 yen ($4,980,000) debentures on the Seoul-Fusan Railway, which will, it is expected, be finished before the end of next year.

At a dinner given by the Oriental Association to-night ex-Foreign Minister Kato, who presided, said he deeply regretted that the people had not been taken into the confidence of the Government regarding the position of affairs between Japan and Russia. Nevertheless, he said, should the Emperor declare war the nation would be found ready to give him unanimous support.

Count Okuma, the ex-Premier, said he agreed with the view expressed by M. Kato and he thought it was now high time to let the people know the actual position occupied by the Government. He also declared that not only a feeling of chivalry, but a desire for self-preservation, required that Japan should buttress the integrity of China.

Both speakers thought that the situation had reached an extremely critical stage.

CARRIES RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Transport En Route to Port Arthur with Over 2,000 Picked Men.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Moscow correspondent of The Times says a Volunteer Fleet transport is en route to Port Arthur from Odessa with over 2,000 picked recruits.

The transport also carries several Black Sea naval officers and a party of fifty naval gunners and engine-room artificers.

RUSSIA MUST REPLY SOON.

Another Report That Japan Set a Time Limit—Russia Said to be Unwilling to Make More Concessions.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Daily Mail's Kobe correspondent says it is reported that the note of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Russian Minister in response to Russia's reply to the claims of Japan contained a paragraph to the effect that only two weeks would be allowed for an answer.

This period expires on Jan. 7.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—The Russian Government is still considering the reply of the Japanese Government to the note which was sent in answer to Japan's demands relating to the situation in the Far East. A reconsideration of the proposals made in the Russian note is considered as a matter of course here. Russia has never been disposed to take any step which would lead to an abrupt termination of the negotiations with Japan.

In answer to many inquiries made by The Associated Press, the Russian Foreign Office has always insisted that the Russian proposals were so liberal that it would be scarcely possible to conceive any further concessions.

While the Foreign Office is unwilling to admit that Russia is prepared to offer more than the concessions outlined in the last note, it is considered possible that the Government may suggest changes by which the Russian requirements may be met and at the same time satisfaction may be given to Japan.

A rumor has been circulated here that the United States Government is still inclined to suggest the reference of the difficulties between Russia and Japan to The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, but this rumor is believed to be merely the echo of a former suggestion made in the press of the United States.

JAPANESE WAR MEASURES.

Pig Lead Ordered in Australia—Report That Troops Are Held Ready to Go to Korea.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Sydney cables that the Japanese Government has placed orders for large quantities of pig lead with New South Wales concerns, and the presumption is that this lead will be used for war purposes.

The Daily Telegraph's Shanghai correspondent gives the names of six steamships which Japan has chartered for the conveyance of supplies.

The correspondent says that the Sixth Army Division, now at the garrison city of Kumamoto, is awaiting orders to proceed to Korea.

Other special cablegrams from the Far East printed in this morning's newspapers reiterate the reports of Japanese war preparations.

CAKES KILLED A WOMAN.

Mrs. Leiby Ate Three Dozen of the Christmas Kind and Died.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 25.—The overeating of Christmas cakes appears to have caused the death at noon yesterday of Mrs. Agnes Minerva Leiby at William J. Claudler's home, 202 Walnut Street. Mrs. Leiby ate three dozen hot spiced cakes. She was attended by two physicians.

Coroner Scheirer and Chief of Police Eastman are investigating the case of her death, which the police think suspicious. In connection with the case the Coroner to-night determined to hold William Kunkle, an ex-policeman, until an inquest is held.

The woman's body was removed from the Claudler house last night and taken to the home of her stepfather at Bethlehem. The police say that the body was removed without notice to the Board of Health. It is said her face was more or less bruised. Kunkle was arrested because he was said to have been with her when she died.

It was said at the Claudler house that Kunkle merely assisted in administering medicine to her, and that the bruises were due to Mrs. Leiby falling against a bed while weak from her illness. Mrs. Leiby was twenty-six years of age, and left a four-year-old daughter. Her husband deserted her several years ago.

THREATEN SANTO DOMINGO.

Insurgents Under Jiminez Said to be Marching on the City.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 25.—It is reported that a large body of insurgents, headed by Gen. Jiminez, the ex-President, is marching on this city.

It is rumored that the greater part of the republic now under arms is in favor of Gen. Jiminez.

The Provisional Government is making active preparations for the defense of the capital.

San Pedro de Macoris has declared in favor of the insurgents.

The situation here is becoming extremely critical, though the city is now quiet.

There is great depression in business circles as a result of the constant disturbances of the financial situation. The financial condition of the Government is very bad, owing to the fact that the duties were mortgaged in advance by the Government of President Woos y Gil.

The United States cruiser Panther and the gunboat Newport arrived here to-day. The German cruisers Vineta and Gazelle also arrived to-day. The Dutch warship De Ruyter has been sighted.

A FAMOUS TOWER SOLD.

Torre Garisenda at Bologna, Which is Ten Feet Out of the Perpendicular, Bought by Baron Franchetti.

ROME, Dec. 25.—Bologna's most singular structure, the leaning Garisenda Tower, which was begun in 1110 by Filippo and Ottone Garisenda, and which was owned by the Marquis Malvezzi, has been purchased by Baron Raimondo Franchetti, who is well known as a composer. The price paid is said to be $2,000.

The Garisenda Tower is only 163 feet high, but it is ten feet out of the perpendicular. Dante, in his "Inferno," compares the giant Antaeus, who bends toward him, to this tower, "when a cloud passes over it."

The sale of the tower has given rise to much dissatisfaction, and the Government has been urged to interfere for the purpose of securing it for the nation, thus preserving this most important monument.

Of the two leaning towers of Bologna, the Torre Garisenda is the more remarkable. The Torre Asinelli, erected in 1100, is 320 feet high, but only ten feet out of the perpendicular.

It is believed that the obliquity of the Torre Asinelli was caused by the settling of the ground while that of the Torre Garisenda was intentional.

PORTRAITS OF DANTE FOUND.

Two Pen Sketches, Dated 1323, Discovered at Bologna.

ROME, Dec. 25.—Prof. Giovanni Livi, Director of the State Archives at Bologna, has found a parchment, dated 1323, on which are two pen sketches representing Dante crowned by Bologna.

This discovery is considered of the highest importance, and will prove of great interest to those who are searching for an authentic portrait of the poet.

PHYSICIAN HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Dr. G. N. Landon of Newark Suffers Serious Injuries in Accident.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Dr. G. N. Landon of Newark, one of the best known physicians in Central New York, was seriously injured there this afternoon in a runaway accident. He was riding behind a team of spirited young horses when they became frightened at the cars and ran away.

The doctor was thrown out and severely cut and bruised about the head and face. Medical assistance was summoned from this city, and it is believed that he will recover, although he is in a serious condition.

LABOR LEADER ARRESTED.

President of Rochester's Striking Clothing Cutters Charged with Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Martin W. Chambers, President of the Clothing Cutters' Union of this city, which has been out on strike for eleven weeks, was arrested to-day on the charge of grand larceny. He is charged by his landlady with stealing her diamond ring, valued at $90.

The arrest of Chambers has caused consternation in the ranks of the strikers, who furnished bail, which was fixed at $500. Chambers has held the strikers together for weeks with remarkable ability. He has been respected by all labor union men as a clean and honest leader.

His landlady claims that, while he has posed for nearly three years as unmarried and has won the affection of young women, he is a married man. She says that he has a wife, Susan Garden Chambers, who is a saleswoman in a dry goods store in Pueblo, Col.

This morning Chambers packed his clothes to leave her house. It was on this account that she had him arrested.

ROCKEFELLERS GIVE GOLD.

Tarrytown Employes Are Remembered at Christmas—Miss Gould's Charity.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Both John D. Rockefeller and his brother William remembered the employes on their places as well as the railroad, telegraph, and telephone operators here to-day, and a gold piece was given to each.

Miss Helen Gould presented a ten-dollar gold piece to each of her employes in addition to a turkey. She also provided turkeys for the poor.

A New Fast Train.

"THE AIR LINE SPECIAL," between New York, Webster, Worcester, and Fitchburg, composed of Buffet Smoker, Parlor Car, Smoking Car, and Coaches, will leave Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., week days, commencing the 28th inst. at 11 A. M., due Worcester 3:36 P. M., and Fitchburg 4:00 P. M. Return service leaves Fitchburg 7:00 P. M., Worcester 8:00 P. M., due New York 6:52 P. M.—Adv.

Four Trains Daily to Buffalo.

Lehigh Valley R. R. Excellent accommodations, Dining cars a la carte. 355-1234 Broadway.—Adv.

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CAME OVER SEA TO FIND FIANCE DEAD

Railroad Wreck Victim Had Arranged for Christmas Wedding.

English Girl, Arriving on the Cedric, Is Prostrated When the News Is Broken to Her.

News which transformed the Christmas which she had expected would be the happiest of her life into the saddest, came to Lillian Bennett, a blue-eyed English girl, who arrived here yesterday on the Cedric. She was the betrothed of Ambrose Good, the young ironworker who was killed on Wednesday night in the wreck of the express train near Connellsville, while hurrying here to meet her.

Gently as possible the truth was broken to the young woman, but when she realized the import of the words she fainted. She was revived, only to become hysterical, and it was deemed wise to put her under the influence of opiates.

The trip itself on the Cedric this time was made unpleasant by the storms and heavy seas which the ship encountered. The depression of the passengers was added to by the tragic tales of the rescued passengers of the Menominee, who crossed the ocean in the Cedric. In addition, the ship was delayed one day, and the expectant young woman realized that the wedding which she and her fiance had planned for Christmas Day would have to be postponed. Even when the ship arrived she was told she would not be allowed to go ashore at once, but, as a steerage passenger, would be held until the next day.

In the same compartment with Miss Bennett, who sailed from Wednesbury, Staffordshire, England, there crossed Mrs. M. H. Heath, coming from the same place. In adjoining compartments there were other women and they soon learned the reason Miss Bennett had for making the voyage to the New World. Finally they induced her to show them her trousseau, which, when the task was finally begun, she did with no small amount of pride.

When the Cedric reached Quarantine yesterday morning Miss Bennett began to dress for the expected meeting with her betrothed. She knew that she would not be allowed to land at once, but she hoped that when the ship reached the pier in New York she might get a glimpse of her sweetheart, and could at least wave him a greeting.

While she was still preparing her toilet she heard some one calling her name. It was the steward, accompanied by a few persons, who had boarded the Cedric from the revenue cutter. There was a peculiar constraint in their manner. They began by asking her whether she expected to meet a young man named Good, to which she smilingly answered that she did. They finally told her that he had been injured, but their faces told more than their words, and she began to divine the truth. Embarrassed, the bearers of evil tidings asked her if she desired to send a message to McKeesport, where they knew that Good's body had been taken.

"I haven't any money," she said, and added hysterically, "Oh, what shall I do? What shall I do?" Then she fell in a faint, for she realized that her intended husband was dead.

The group standing about the young woman had been growing larger, because the nature of the information which the visitors carried had become known. The spectators included several sailors, who were unable to keep back the tears at the pitiful scene.

Miss Bennett was carried to her berth, and left to her woman companions, who undertook the sad task of confirming what she had surmised.

It looked at first, because of the young woman's lack of money, as if she would be taken to Ellis Island, and from there deported as a person likely to become a public charge. But late in the afternoon George Good, a brother of Ambrose Good, appeared, and cleared away that difficulty. After his visit to the suffering girl he explained that his brother and she had been sweethearts since childhood. He said that Ambrose, who had come to this country about a year and a half ago, had worked hard at the furnace in McKeesport in the effort to prepare a little home for his intended bride, and that with the help of his brothers had finally erected and furnished a little cottage.

Good said that it had been intended to have the funeral on Saturday, but that Miss Bennett had pleaded so hard for a last look at her betrothed that he would telegraph to McKeesport to delay the funeral for one day. He said also that he and his brother would see to it that Miss Bennett remained in this country if she so desired.

WAITED LONG FOR BRIDE.

John Smith, Now Forty Years Old, Claims Sweetheart of His Boyhood—She Came from Scotland.

Romantic circumstances attended the marriage by the Rev. Dr. Henry Marsh Warren, the chaplain of the New York City hotels, of John Smith and Mary M. Smith, each forty years old, in a private parlor at the Broadway Central Hotel last night.

The couple, who were in no way related, had been engaged since they were children, but had not seen each other since the bridegroom left England to make his fortune in the Far West, twelve years ago. Miss Smith entered the hospital service and became the manager of an institution at Perth, Scotland. Mr. Smith, after several ventures, at last tried cattle ranching in California. He accumulated enough to build a pretty home in Los Angeles and sufficient capital, in his judgment, to enable him to claim his bride. Neither had ever wavered, and their correspondence was constant.

Six months ago Miss Smith, in Scotland, saw in a British weekly newspaper an account of Dr. Warren's unusual field of work, and in her next letter said that she hoped it would be possible to have him perform the ceremony. She sailed on the steamship Anchoria, which reached here storm-beaten yesterday morning, four days overdue. Mr. Smith came to the city about a week ago, and the first thing he did was to write to Dr. Warren, engaging him for the important function.

Mr. Smith stopped at the hotel where he was married, and day by day became more anxious at the non-appearance of the Anchoria.

He was at the pier when the ship came in, and his fiancee proudly told him that she was the only woman on board who had not been seasick, although at times the ship had rolled so heavily that she had had to be strapped in her berth.

Mrs. Warren, Daniel C. Webb, proprietor of the Broadway Central, and Mrs. Webb were the only witnesses to the ceremony. After receiving their congratulations Mr. Smith announced that after remaining at the hotel until the bride recovers fully from the fatigue of her tempestuous voyage they would go to Springfield, Mass., to visit cousins of the bride, whom she has never seen. After that they will go to Los Angeles.

"HOSPITAL SUNDAY."
REMEMBER that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

COTTON ENRICHES SOUTH.

Unprecedented Prosperity Follows Rapid Rise in Price of Staple.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25.—Christmas Day was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. In this section of the cotton belt almost unprecedented prosperity has followed in the wake of the rapid rise in the market price of the fleecy staple, and many fortunes have been won.

The mania for chance-taking has never been so apparent in the South as it has been since the natives were impressed with the shortage of the cotton crop. Men, women, and children have bought March futures. Men who scorn to cross the threshold of a gambling house have entered into operations in cotton futures, and hundreds of leading citizens are present each day on the floor of the Cotton Exchange. The bucketshops have done a tremendous business. The legitimate brokers have been forced to double their clerking and accountant forces. Telegraph operators in the news bureaus and in newspaper offices have deserted their old posts to pick up better salaries offered by the brokers and bucketshops. In one local broker's office, which is served by leased wires and long-distance telephone direct to New York and Chicago, is a quintet of telegraph operators who are regarded as the most expert men in their line in this country. Operators are in demand, and a recent importation of a dozen men was made from Boston.

One prominent Front Street broker, who is reputed to be $50,000 ahead of his transactions this season, stood on a chair and led three cheers for "Bull Leader" W. P. Brown recently when the market quotations were posted showing several points rise in March futures. He then announced his intention to hold every bale he had purchased until the 15 cent per pound mark was reached.

A woman speculator is reported to have made $25,000. The speculation in cotton in Little Rock, Memphis, and other points in this territory has been so great that proprietors of poolrooms where odds are displayed on the San Francisco and New Orleans races have complained of the competition.

EARTHQUAKES EAST AND WEST.

Buildings Sway in Los Angeles and Shock Felt in Ogdensburg.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 25.—A severe earthquake shock, lasting about eight seconds, occurred here at 9:45 this morning. The big buildings in the business centre swayed for an instant as though they would fall, and people rushed into the streets thinking some explosion had occurred. No damage is reported.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 25.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt throughout this city this morning. Telephone reports show that it was noticed all through Northern St. Lawrence County, being severest along the St. Lawrence Valley. Buildings trembled violently at Madrid, sixteen miles east of here, and bottles were thown from store shelves. The earthquake was accompanied by a noise resembling thunder, which was sufficiently loud to awake people.

NEW PLAN TO SAVE SMOOT.

Friends Endeavor to Retain Lawyer Acquainted with Mormon Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 25.—Friends of Senator Smoot believe he will prevent the introduction of much of the evidence his enemies had relied upon to accomplish his defeat. They have asked W. E. Borah, a Boise City, Idaho, attorney to defend him, and if Borah should accept, Senator DuBois and others will be unable to get much evidence concerning the activity of the Mormon Church in politics.

When Mr. Borah was a candidate for the United States Senate from Idaho last Winter he was opposed by the Mormons. After a bitter fight a combination was made with Mr. Heyburn, it is understood, by which the latter was elected. It was generally believed that the deal contemplated the election of a Mormon Senator to succeed Dubois and the election of a Mormon Governor.

Mr. Borah has all along been counted upon to aid the investigating committee in getting at facts showing the activity of the Mormons in politics.

GIANT POPLAR FELLED.

Great Tree Was Worth More Than the Average North Carolina Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 25.—In the mountain district of this State near Waynesville, N. C., recently was felled one of the most remarkable trees ever cut in this great lumber district.

This tree has an estimated value of $1,500 and contains 25,000 feet of first-class lumber. It is worth more than the average farm in the section in which it was cut. A part of the tree has been engaged for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition next year, and will be placed among the North Carolina lumber exhibits.

The tree is a curly poplar, and twelve horses were required to haul away the butt cut, which was twelve feet long. The lowest limb was eighty feet from the ground. The wood will be used as veneering and will be shipped to Eastern markets for sale.

MRS. FAIR'S BROTHERS CONFER.

W. B. Smith Denies That They Will Compromise Will Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 25.—William B. Smith of New Jersey, brother of the late Mrs. Charles Fair, arrived in Boulder to-night.

He said he came to visit his brother, Charles S. Smith, and both deny that they are contemplating a compromise of the will contest.

HEALTHY WITHOUT A SPLEEN.

Success of Surgical Operation on Woman from Kinross, Iowa.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Dec. 25.—Alive and healthy, although without a spleen, is the remarkable lot of Miss Olive Smith of Kinross, Iowa, who visited the University of Iowa Hospital to-day and reported to Dr. William Jepson of the Chair of Surgery.

Months ago Dr. Jepson removed Miss Smith's spleen, and his report of the case will be made to the American Association of Surgeons in Denver next week.

HEADACHES FROM COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25c.—Adv.

"HOSPITAL SUNDAY."
REMEMBER that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

HANNA M'KINLEY'S CHOICE

Perry Heath Declares the Late President Confided in Him.

Secretary of National Committee Says Mr. Hanna Has Arranged His Affairs for Any Contingency.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 25.—In connection with the Hanna boom for the Republican nomination for the Presidency next year, an interesting statement was given out here to-night by Perry S. Heath. He declared that it was the belief of President McKinley, just before he met his death at Buffalo, that Senator Hanna would be the next nominee of the Republicans and would be elected. He also said that while Mr. Hanna does not desire the office, such a statement is not to be interpreted as meaning that he does not desire the nomination.

The declaration of Mr. Heath is regarded as significant, as he is the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, of which Senator Hanna is the Chairman. Mr. Heath is close to Mr. Hanna and is regarded as the originator of the Hanna boom. He was also well acquainted with Mr. McKinley, having been appointed by him to be First Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. Heath is in Louisville spending Christmas with his wife.

"I was in Washington at the White House just a few days before President McKinley went to Buffalo," he said. "I had a long talk with him with reference to the next Presidential election, and the conduct of the Republican Party in general.

"During the conversation Mr. McKinley, in speaking of the man who was to succeed him, said: 'I expect to see my friend and associate, Marcus Hanna, the next President of the United States. I believe he will be nominated and elected.'

"Mr. McKinley went to Canton the following day, and the next day thereafter he was shot in Buffalo. It was his firm conviction that he would live to see Hanna President. I know that he died with that conviction firmly planted in his mind."

Continuing, Mr. Heath said:

"Hanna does not want the office. That does not mean that he does not want the nomination. I say he does not want the office.

"I came in for a good deal of criticism when I started his boom for President in London. Mr. Hanna has his interests so arranged that he can serve in any capacity in the Government. He has his private interests in excellent shape and they can run without him at any time.

"When Mr. McKinley was President he wanted Mr. Hanna to be his Secretary of the Treasury, but at that time the shipping interests of Mr. Hanna and his brother were such that he couldn't accept the place under the law. These interests are such now that he can accept any position."

DOUBTS AS TO CALIFORNIA.

Senator Perkins Thinks, However, That State Will Go Republican by 20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—California is a State which has been giving considerable uneasiness to the Republican managers. Although a few years ago it was so debatable that Gen. Stoneman, a Democrat, was elected Governor, of late years it has been regarded as solidly and safely Republican.

Since McKinley's second election, however, things have been going wrong for the Republicans. The 40,000 for McKinley was cut down to 2,549 for George C. Pardee, the Republican Governor who was elected last year. In addition, the California delegation in the House of Representatives, which was solidly Republican in the Fifty-seventh Congress, now contains three Democrats—Theodore A. Bell, Edward J. Livernash, and William J. Wynn. The principal trouble has been with the labor situation. The laborers are dissatisfied in California, and two of the three Democrats elected to Congress last year are labor men. There is dissatisfaction there, too, over the Cuban reciprocity treaty, as the beet sugar industry gives employment to a good many persons.

Senator Bard's colleague, Senator George C. Perkins, admitted to-day that a duplication of McKinley's big plurality was not to be looked for in 1904, but he gave it as his opinion that the plurality for Mr. Roosevelt would be as high as 20,000 despite all disaffection. If the Panama treaty should be defeated, he believed it would increase that plurality.

"California people want the Isthmian Canal, and while they would not want it at the cost of National honor, they have such faith in President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay that they do not believe any dishonorable or underhand methods were adopted in our relations with either the Colombian or Panama Republic.

"Mr. Roosevelt is very popular with the labor element, and the very men who voted against Mr. Pardee because of their labor union affiliations will support Mr. Roosevelt very largely for the same reasons.

"The population of the State," he added, "has increased probably 10 or 15 per cent. in the past three years, largely by immigration, and I am informed that fully 90 per cent. of the immigrants are Republicans."

GEN. WHEELER FOR CONGRESS?

Report That He Will Run Against Richardson in Eighth Alabama District.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 25.—The announcement made by The Moulton Advertiser that Gen. Joseph Wheeler is thinking of running for Congress against Congressman William Richardson two years hence has been received with considerable interest all over the State.

The Eighth District was represented by Gen. Wheeler for years, and not until he took to army life again was there a chance for any one to beat him at all. Congressman Richardson, however, has made an excellent Representative, and the district has become greatly attached to him. It would seem that it would be a lively race if Gen. Wheeler should try to regain his old place.

REPUBLICANS MEET IN RAIN.

Georgia Democrats Wouldn't Let Their Opponents Have a Building.

Special to The New York Times.

ELBERTON, Ga., Dec. 25.—Shivering in the drizzling rain, the Republican Congressional Committee for the Eighth District met to-day under no covering save the sky, the use of the county Court House and all private buildings suitable for such a meeting having been denied the members of the convention.

T. J. Bell, a negro, presented the County Commissioners with a petition for the use of a building. After deliberation the Democratic officers refused the petition. In resolutions adopted declaring its intention to put a Congressional candidate in the field the convention severely condemned the action of the county officers.

AIRSHIP AFTER BUYER.

Inventors of North Carolina Box Kite Machine Want Government to Purchase It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The inventors of the airship which is said to have made several successful flights in North Carolina, near Kitty Hawk, are anxious to sell the use of their device to the Government. They claim that they have solved the problem of aerial navigation, and have never made a failure of any attempt to fly.

Their machine is an adaptation of the box kite idea, with a propeller working on a perpendicular shaft to raise or lower the craft, and another working on a horizontal shaft to send it forward. The machine, it is said, can be raised or lowered with perfect control, and can carry a strong gasoline engine capable of making a speed of ten miles an hour.

The test made in North Carolina will be fully reported to the Ordnance Board of the War Department, and if the machine commends itself sufficiently, further tests will be made in the vicinity of Washington, and an effort made to arrange a sale of the device to the Government. The use to which the Government would put it would be in scouting and signal work, and possibly in torpedo warfare.

FATAL DINNER PREPARATION.

Mrs. Weimer, Arranging Christmas Feast for Her Son and His Wife, Is Killed by Gas.

Mrs. Annie Weimer, who lived on the third floor of 215 East Fortieth Street, told her neighbors what a pleasant Christmas she would have this year, as her son and his wife were to dine with her. She had bought a turkey, and on Thursday night prepared the cranberry sauce on her gas stove.

Mrs. A. Flathman, a neighbor, passing through the hall yesterday morning, noticed escaping gas, and with the aid of one of the men in the building, broke in the door to Mrs. Weimer's flat. They found her body at the sink in her kitchen, where she evidently had gone to bathe her face with the idea that she might revive herself from the effects of gas escaping from the stove, which she had not adjusted properly. A physician said that the woman had been dead for several hours.

Shortly before noon Mrs. Weimer's son and his wife arrived to eat their dinner. They were told by neighbors of Mrs. Weimer's death. The turkey and the cranberries were sent to a nearby restaurant, with orders that they should be served to any one asking for food on Christmas Day.

MORE PROPHECIES BY DOWIE.

He Says Christ Will Return to Earth Within the Next Century and Reign 1,000 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 25.—Dowie at the big Christmas service to-day in Shiloh Tabernacle, after again declaring that he was the Prophet Elijah, said that the reason he issued leases in Zion City for 1,000 years was because within the next 100 years Christ would return to earth, and that He would reign 1,000 years.

Dowie said he would return to earth with Christ, and he believed that their return to earth would be to that very spot where to-day he addressed the Zion people. At the end of Christ's reign of 1,000 years, the earth would smash up, the bad would be destroyed in hell fire, and the good would be called to their reward.

Another declaration was that if after he (Dowie) died infidels should in any way get hold of Zion lands he would himself return to earth and order them off the sacred ground.

DOG AND WILDCAT MATCHED.

Holiday Affair in South Carolina—Dog Killed Rival.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—Across the river in Hamburg, S. C., to-day a crowd spent Christmas watching a fight between a wildcat and a dog. A thirty-pound wildcat was brought in from the Ogeechee region, and was pitted against a thirty-eight-pound bull terrier to make a holiday spectacle. The struggle took place in a pen built specially for the purpose.

The cat sprang at the dog the moment the barrier was raised. The dog was equally willing to fight, and was kept busy trying to get his nose from the cat's jaws. When he got free he found his leg imprisoned, but he soon got a throat hold on the cat and killed it.

WIND UPSETS BIG BUILDING.

Lives May Be Lost in Five-Story Indiana Structure Leveled by Gale.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Dec. 25.—A severe windstorm passed over this vicinity this afternoon. A new five-story building of the Cincinnati Heating Company, was leveled to the ground, and it is possible that some lives were lost in the débris, many visitors being in the building during the afternoon.

The Fire Department is conducting a search of the ruins. The loss to the building is $20,000. Telephone and telegraph wires are down. Seymour, Ind., also reports damage by the storm.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR KILLED.

Hugh A. Mullen Run Down by a Train in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Hugh A. Mullen, one of the proprietors of the Sunday Philadelphia World, and well-known in local politics, was instantly killed to-night by being struck by a train at the North Philadelphia Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

How the accident occurred nobody seems to know, but it is believed he attempted to cross the tracks. Among the papers found in his pocket was an accident insurance policy for $5,000. Mr. Mullen was fifty-six years of age.

John G. Milburn to be a New Yorker.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—John G. Milburn, President of the New York Bar Association, will leave Buffalo on Feb. 1 and make his home in New York. He will become a member of the firm of Carter & Ledyard, the firm name being Carter, Ledyard & Milburn.

Killed on His Way to See His Mother.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 25.—John Stines of this city was killed at Dunellen to-day while alighting from a train. He was struck by a fast express. Stines was on his way to visit his mother at Newmarket.

M. Mouquin, Bordeaux, exported this year 100,000 gallons of Bordeaux and Burgundy Wine to the United States. This is the largest importation. Ask for price list at M. Mouquin, 459 6th Av., and Mouquin Restaurant, 20 Ann St.—Adv.

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.
There is nothing more appetizing and delightful for a winter's breakfast. Try a 2-pound package.—Adv.

SAY SULLIVAN POWER IS NOW ON THE WANE

Tammany Men Believe That Congressman Has Little Influence.

Appointment of William McAdoo as Police Commissioner Only One of Several Evidences of This Condition.

Because Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan and his big following have been ignored by Mayor-elect McClellan and Charles F. Murphy in dealing out the patronage of the incoming administration, it is said that secret, but none the less bitter, protests have been made by friends of the Bowery politician to the powers of Tammany Hall. These protests have availed little, and last night men high in the councils of the Fourteenth Street organization gave it as their opinion that the power of Sullivan is on the wane.

As one of the results of the recent election Murphy has set himself up as the sole dictator of the Wigwam, and it is understood that he will not even brook the interference of Timothy D. Sullivan, much less that of Richard Croker, should the latter personage attempt through any means to regain any of his lost power. This Murphy has made plain to the Congressman, and Sullivan is said to have given up all hope of obtaining any important patronage from any source save that of the Sheriff's office, which he controls through the election of Mitchell L. Erlanger, whose nomination Sullivan secured.

But even in this case it is freely predicted in Tammany Hall that in the event of a clash between Sullivan and Murphy, Erlanger, as well as practically every district leader in the organization, would be with Murphy, knowing that Sullivan, as matters now stand, could accomplish little in a fight. Knowing this to be so, the friends of Sullivan are counseling him against any contest, and he, too, has shown a disposition to let matters rest as they are for the time, at least, although little effort is made to conceal his disappointment at the existing situation.

The greatest blow to Sullivan was in the appointment of William McAdoo to be Police Commissioner—an appointment which Sullivan bitterly fought, but with signal unsuccess. From the very beginning of the Tammany campaign of 1903, long before the nominations were placed in the field, Congressman Sullivan had his eyes on the Police Department, and anticipated through its agency to acquire much the same power that he possessed under the Van Wyck administration.

At that time little was said to disabuse his mind of the idea that he would continue to be a great power in Tammany Hall after election; his votes were needed, and his co-operation was required.

Sullivan was consulted by Murphy in all of the preliminary campaign arrangements, and was won over to the nomination of George B. McClellan for Mayor, although at various times he expressed views that other men might make a better showing.

The nomination of Erlanger for sheriff was given to the Congressman to clinch his support in the convention to name McClellan, and throughout the days of the active campaign Sullivan and his followers supported all of the candidates, although "Big Tim" himself scarcely came near Tammany Hall during the entire month of October. He began to feel that Murphy was not treating him as a co-leader, but the cards had been played too far and in his disappointment he kept away from the Wigwam.

From the day of the election of McClellan the great power which Sullivan has held in the organization for years is believed to have passed away, and his control appeared to be strictly confined to the few east side districts which come under his immediate sway, such as the Sixth and Eighth, over which Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan and Florence J. Sullivan act as Tammany leaders, and the Fifth district, possibly, where Senator Bernard F. Martin holds the reins. Since election day Sullivan and all of his old colleagues have striven to hold on to the remnants of their old power in the organization, but every name they put forward for appointment at the hands of the Mayor-elect has been turned down, and only personal selections of McClellan and stanch supporters of Murphy have been put on guard in the appointments so far made.

Florence Sullivan expected to receive an important commissionership under the Mayor. Any important commissionership would have done, but all were withheld and he was told that the best he could get would be a commissionership under Borough President Ahearn, which he promptly declined as too insignificant.

On various occasions during the slate-making process between Col. McClellan and Mr. Murphy, when such secrecy surrounded all that transpired, Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan sought to break into the charmed circle, but was so chillingly received that he promptly withdrew. In this city he was left out of all the important conferences, and in Washington the Mayor-elect, while serving out the time he spent as Congressman after election as Mayor, was "chummy" with practically every one of the Democratic Congressmen from this State save Sullivan, who kept by himself.

It can be stated on the highest authority that every appointment made by the Mayor-elect has been made without consideration toward Sullivan, save adverse consideration, and the police appointment has proved a lusty blow.

From one of the highest authorities in Tammany Hall it was learned last night that Sullivan has been told that he must be content to stay well in the background during the Murphy regime at Fourteenth Street, and that any attempt to assume the old position will be followed by an organization battle against all anti-Murphy interests.

This, for the time at least, has effectually silenced the Sullivan protests. With the slatemaking almost finished, and with Murphy men in command everywhere, the Sullivanites have little to gain by a test of strength now, and would most seriously risk losing what little they have left.

Mayor-elect McClellan spent his Christmas in semi-retirement, and it is doubtful if he will have any further appointments to announce to-day. In the event of no further selections being made public to-day practically all of those yet to be announced will be given out on Monday.

TIN PLATE OFFICIAL OUT.

Percy Donner Will Organize a Company and Erect Independent Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 25.—Percy Donner, who has been with the American Tin Plate Company since its organization as manager of the Monongahela Valley Mills, has sent in his resignation to take effect Feb. 1. It was decided at the consolidation of the American Tin Plate Company and the American Sheet Steel Company to reduce expenses, and get rid of a number of the officers.

Mr. Donner expects to organize a company, and erect an independent plant, following the example of his brother, who, when he left the American Tin Plate Company, organized and built the Union Steel Works, of which he is President.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
used and highly endorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

Try Piso's Cure for Asthma. It often relieves at once. All druggists. 25c. per bottle.—Adv.

"HOSPITAL SUNDAY."
REMEMBER that to-morrow is "Hospital Sunday."—Adv.

PASSENGERS TELL OF MENOMINEE'S PERIL

Here by Cedric with Tale of Five Days of Terror.

Liner Keeled Over in Hurricane-Swept Sea and Giant Waves Bring Death and Destruction.

With thirteen of the passengers of the Atlantic transport steamer Menominee, who had an exciting shipwreck story to tell, and several distinguished passengers besides, aboard the Cedric, came into port yesterday, one day late. Joshua Levering of Baltimore, the Prohibition candidate for President in McKinley and Bryan campaign, was among the arrivals. He was rather non-committal on the subject whether he would run again or not, explaining that he wished first to study more the political and industrial conditions of the country before he announced his intention upon the subject.

The belated passengers of the Menominee who arrived were Selwyn Baywater of New York, Rohan Clensy, the Irish violinist; W. N. Lathrop, editor of The Waterbury (Conn.) Republican; Henry Lindemann of New York, the Misses Ada and Jessie McLeod of London, who come here to give a series of society entertainments; Miss Helen Mar of London, Miss Edith M. Norton of Scranton, Penn.; Edward R. Pike of London, Mrs. and Miss Sproule of London, Dr. Louise Stevenson of Westchester, Penn., and Dr. Beatrice Stevenson of Traverse City, Mich.

They were all eager to tell of their experiences before and after the 7th inst., when they were disabled in a hurricane which struck the ship off Falmouth. The Menominee left London on Dec. 3 for New York. Rough weather was encountered as early as Dec. 5, but on Dec. 7 the ship ran into a terrific gale. A little before 7 o'clock on the morning of that day a huge wave said to have been sixty feet high struck the ship on the starboard side with such terrific force that she was thrown on her beam ends.

It broke in the deadlight in the cabin and the glasses over the portholes and flooded the staterooms with water. Most of the passengers were still in bed at the time. Their night lamps were all put out, and they were thrown to the floor in a jumbled mass with the furniture and toilet articles. Pandemonium reigned for a time, while men and screaming women tumbled out of their staterooms in their nightclothes to ask if the ship was sinking. All agree that it was fully ten minutes before the ship bobbed up on its keel again.

The ship's officers found it difficult to reassure the frightened crowd that it was only a matter of a short time before the ship would right herself. When she finally did so it was found that her rudder post had been snapped off, leaving the steering gear disabled.

The wave nearly washed the officers on watch overboard. One sailor who was on duty forward was caught in the back wash and dashed against the bulwarks so violently that both of his legs were fractured, his arms broken, his ribs crushed in, and his lower jaw almost torn off. He died of his injuries less than an hour afterward. Three other sailors were so badly injured that they are still in the hospital. It became necessary to lock the passengers in the cabin for fear they would go upon the deck and be washed overboard.

Oil was used in great profusion to still the waves, but with little effect. For five days the ship rolled thus in the trough of the sea, Capt. Loftus and his officers working day and night without sleep. On the fifth day a steering gear was rigged up, and the ship limped back to Falmouth, where the passengers were sent to Liverpool and such of them as chose were put on the Cedric. The ship was damaged to the extent of $10,000.

The McLeod sisters are away behind in the dates fixed for their entertainments, as is also Rohan Clensey, the violinist. The latter was scheduled to give eight concerts, but because of the accident and delay he will be able to give only two.

Dr. W. J. Arnold of the Cambridge University, who was also on the Cedric, comes here to lecture on tuberculosis before the medical faculty of Henry Phipps College on Jan. 20, in Philadelphia. He was asked to tell what new things he would tell on the subject of tuberculosis, and only said that he had noticed especially how well New York was doing in holding the spread of the disease in check.

Miss A. E. Oakley and W. F. Clements, the English competitors in the Physical culture contest which is soon to take place at Madison Square Garden, were other passengers. They enter the contest as the most perfectly developed man, and most perfectly developed woman in England.

Maud Powell, the violinist, also came on the Cedric, and will open a series of violin recitals at the philharmonic concerts, on Jan. 8 and 9.

MEXICAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The International Road Applies for Permission to Build to Mazatlan.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 25.—President Metcalf of the Mexican International Railroad has made formal application to the Mexican Government on behalf of that company for a concession to extend the road from Durango, its present southern terminus, to the Port of Mazatlan, on the Pacific Coast of Mexico. The concession will, it is stated, be granted early in January.

This is one of the railway properties in which the Mexican Government has a large financial interest. It was formerly a part of the Western Pacific system, and is the only road in Mexico that was built without a concession from the Government.

The late Collis P. Huntington, who promoted the enterprise, was opposed to asking any favors from the Mexican Government authorities, and the road always occupied a very independent position until it passed under the control of the Harriman interests and the Mexican Government after the death of Mr. Huntington.

FATHER HELD FOR BRUTALITY.

Newark Man Is Said to Have Beaten Son's Head Against Hot Stove.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Michael Melia of 31 Wickliffe Street, a mason, was arrested to-day charged with brutally beating his thirteen-year-old son, Cornelius.

The father returned home last night, and, it is charged, while intoxicated beat the lad's head against the hot kitchen stove. The boy was taken to the City Hospital, where he remained unconscious from 9 o'clock last night until 10 o'clock this morning. His condition is serious.

POVERTY LEADS TO MURDER.

Unable to Buy Christmas Gifts Father Kills Children and Himself.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Brooding over his inability to purchase suitable Christmas gifts for his three motherless children, Joseph Phillips, a Hollowville farmer, last night murdered the children and then hanged himself in a neighbor's barn.

Phillips had complained lately of his poverty, and it is believed his mind became unsettled.

The three murdered children were Todo, aged fifteen; Frank, aged eleven, and Carrie, aged ten. Mrs. Phillips died last Summer.

SHOT IN ROW OVER GIFTS.

Two Chicago Women Wounded by Relative for Alleged Christmas Neglect.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—William Kauffmann, nephew of George Kauffman, shot and fatally injured his cousin, Rose Kauffman, and wounded his aunt, Mrs. Rose Kauffman, in the shoulder to-day, in a quarrel over Christmas presents.

Kauffman declared that his uncle had not given him a proper number of Christmas presents and attempted to shoot him. The women endeavored to act as peacemakers and Kauffman shot them both. He made his escape and has not been arrested.

CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR TANNER.

The President to Appoint Him Register of Wills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The President decided on a Christmas present for James Tanner, better known as "Corporal" Tanner, in the shape of an appointment to the office of Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Louis A. Dent, the present Register, who was appointed by President Cleveland, has tendered his resignation, to take place in April.

The decision to appoint Tanner has been made promptly to forestall pressure by numerous candidates for the place, and to give the Grand Army the recognition to which it conceives itself justly entitled from the Administration. Mr. Dent has been in public service for nearly twenty years, having been private secretary to W. C. Whitney when he was Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland, and was later Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

The Washington bar urged Mr. Dent to remain as Register, as his administration has been free from delays and inaccuracies. Mr. Dent was offered a consulate in order to enable him to make the vacancy desired for Tanner, but he has decided not to accept, as he wished to remain here and practice law.

Corporal Tanner has lived in Washington since the Harrison Administration, having been Commissioner of Pensions under President Harrison. Since then he has practiced here as a pension attorney. Tanner is a New Yorker, and lost both legs at the second battle of Bull Run. He became a clerk in the War Department, and was present at the bedside when President Lincoln died. For eight years he was in the New York Custom House, and rose to be Deputy Collector under Gen. Arthur. He is now Judge Advocate General of the Grand Army.

LABOR MEN DISAPPOINTED.

Thought That Edward E. Clark, Who Was on Coal Commission, Would Be Made Cortelyou's Assistant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—For six months it has been expected that Edward E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors, would be made Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce. To the surprise of his friends it has been announced that Lawrence D. Murray, who has been connected with the Trust Company of America, of New York, and the Central Trust Company of Chicago, corporations which are controlled by the Standard Oil Company, has been selected for the place.

Mr. Clark attracted the attention of the President by an address at the annual meeting of the railway conductors at Nashville, and when he needed a strong man for the coal commission a year ago last Fall Mr. Roosevelt selected Mr. Clark as a member.

The labor men around Washington are making a good deal of talk about the appointment of Murray, whom they regard as objectionable because of his having been employed by Standard Oil corporations. The appointment of Clark would have been exceptionally pleasing to the laboring element, and the change in the slate has caused profound disappointment. It is believed that another place is in reserve for Clark.

MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE.

To Evade Officers He Hangs Himself in a School Attic.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 25.—Earnest Johnson, an Iowan murderer, was found hanging in the public school building in the town of Verdigre, Neb. Johnson appeared in Verdigre about three months ago and secured work. Three weeks ago Iowa officers arrived in Verdigre looking for him. He disappeared, and the officers left, stating that Johnson was wanted for murder. The occupants of the school building found Johnson's body in the attic.

DRAWS REVOLVER ON POLICE.

Alleged Forger of Express Money Orders Resists Arrest at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 25.—Armed with a revolver, a man giving the name of C. M. McMichael, and his address as Kamloops, B. C., was arrested by the police here to-day on the charge of passing forged Canadian and American express money orders, several of which he had succeeded in having cashed. Each called for $47.50, and was purported to have been issued from the London (Ontario) office.

McMichael drew his revolver, when approached on the street by a policeman, and his arrest was effected only after a desperate struggle. He arrived Sunday from Boston, put up at one of the best hotels, and attracted attention by his liberal expenditures.

SMALLPOX AT DANCE HALL.

Patients Expose Many Persons to the Disease at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Nine persons suffering from smallpox were taken to the Quarantine Hospital to-day. Six of the cases were discovered at a dance hall in Broadway, where a large number of persons were exposed to infection.

The health authorities are working hard to stamp out the disease. Two buildings have been quarantined and placed under a strong police guard.

Death Sentence Comes on Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 25.—"They gave me a rope instead of my freedom and I suppose I must be hanged for protecting my sweetheart," said Dusan Mejic, who was convicted of murder in the first degree this morning for killing Policeman Kelley a short time ago. The jury was out twenty hours before returning a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Muldoon McDonald, Pugilist, Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Muldoon McDonald, a well-known colored heavyweight pugilist, was shot and killed this afternoon by W. H. Atkins, another colored man. The shooting was the result of an attempt upon the part of McDonald, his slayer declared, to steal the sum of $1.35 from a card table at a hotel. Atkins admits the killing, and says he was moved to the deed by the refusal of McDonald to surrender the money he had taken.

Dr. Clark to Go Around the World.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The Rev. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, left this city to-day on a trip around the world. Dr. Clark was accompanied by his daughter. Several clergymen and Christian Endeavor officials were at the station to bid Dr. Clark a farewell. Dr. Clark and his daughter will spend Sunday in Omaha, going from that city to San Francisco and thence to the Orient.

Postmaster at New Orleans Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—J. Watts Kearney, a well-known local business man and Postmaster for the last three years, died here to-day after a protracted illness. He was a son of the late Philip J. Kearney and Evelina Kearney of New York.

Naval Militia for Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 25.—Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, returned here to-day from England. He says that at the next session of Parliament a bill will be introduced creating a naval militia in Canada under the Marine Department.

PLATT STARTS WAR ON ODELL'S ASCENDANCY

Up-State Leaders Will Begin to Arrive To-day for Conference.

Talks Favorably of Woodruff's Strength as a Candidate for Governor—Tammany and the State Senate.

Urged on by his old time followers who have nothing to gain and everything to lose through the ascendancy of Gov. Odell to the State leadership of the Republican party, Senator Thomas C. Platt to-day will make his first active step toward overcoming the powers that the Governor has been taking to himself during the last few weeks. To-day the first of the up-State leaders, who on Wednesday and Thursday were summoned to New York by telegraph for consultation with Mr. Platt, will arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and go over the situation.

Smiling and apparently as confident as in the old days, when his sway over the party organization was unquestioned, the Senator last night, in his rooms at the hotel, declared that many of the up-State men to whom he had wired had sent their replies, stating that they would reach New York at the earliest opportunity and consult with him prior to his return to Washington on Jan. 4.

Among the first expected in the city are Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins of Olean and Speaker S. Fred Nixon of Mayfield, Chautauqua County, who is to succeed himself as Speaker for the coming session of the Legislature. The Senator expects to go over the affairs of the Legislature with both of these men and counts on their active support through any trouble that may come during the coming session.

"I do not care to state at this time which of the many friends I summoned have replied that they would see me soon," said Senator Platt. "However, I know my friends, and I know where they stand. We will meet as usual, and will go over a programme for strengthening the party in the Legislature, and for improving our chances of carrying the State again in 1904."

When questioned as to whether Gov. Odell had replied to the "summons" sent to him, the Senator smiled and admitted he had not heard from the Governor, although one of the first of the "summonses" had been sent to him at Albany. The Governor, according to some of his friends here, has found it "inconvenient" to be in the city at present, and will not obey the summons.

"I anticipate complete harmony during the coming session of the Legislature," said Senator Platt. "There is no reason for anything else."

"How about your statement of a couple of days ago?" the Senator was asked. "Do you mean literally that Gov. Odell again will send in the nomination of Frank M. Baker to be Railroad Commissioner?"

"I do mean it," said Senator Platt decisively. "Gov. Odell has agreed to send in the nomination, and I am confident that it will be confirmed. He will have all the votes necessary."

When Senator Platt's attention was called to the fact that strong rumors are current that he can have some Tammany votes if he requires them should Senators Brackett, Brown and Elsberg maintain their attitude of opposition, he contented himself with the statement that Mr. Baker would be confirmed by Republican votes in the Senate.

It is an open secret that at least two of the Tammany Senators have told Charles F. Murphy that during the coming session of the Legislature they will not be a party to any caucus combination that includes Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg, the "insurgent" Senators of last Winter.

Later the Senator's attention was called to the report that he would stand for the nomination of Timothy L. Woodruff for Governor next year, in order to make a further move against the stronghold of Odell.

"Woodruff is a fine young man," said the Senator, "and he possesses many characteristics that go to make a successful candidate and a successful Governor. The party might go much further and fare worse than by naming Woodruff."

Among the Republican leaders expected to arrive in town and go over matters with Platt within the next two or three days are Senator Benjamin M. Wilcox of Cayuga, Robert Krum of Schoharie, ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung, Louis F. Payn of Columbia, Senator John Raines of Ontario, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, Senator Alfds of Chenango, Frank S. Witherbee of Essex, Timothy E. Ellsworth of Niagara, Frank S. Black of Rensselaer, William C. Warren of Erie, Titus Sheard of Herkimer, George W. Aldridge of Monroe, William W. Worden of Saratoga, Hamilton Fish of Putnam, and Robert Hunter of Dutchess.

These largely comprise the "Old Platt Guard," although some of them are now popularly ranked as strong Odell supporters, such as Warren of Buffalo and Black of Troy. However, it is the desire of Senator Platt to meet all of his "old guard," go over the situation carefully, and to count noses to see upon just how many of his old friends he can count in the tussle that is coming with the Governor. He will begin an active contest, as active as his years will permit, to prevent the power of years being taken away at this time, even though the shell of the name of leader be left him.

Although Gov. Odell has not responded to Senator Platt's "summons," according to his friends, that may not necessarily keep the Governor away from this city during the next ten days. Some of his close friends and political confidants at the Republican Club last night said that the Governor might be expected in the city some time next week to resume his operations for the strengthening of the local organization and the improvement of party conditions.

They said that the move on his part would be made as soon as Senator Platt shows his hand a little more clearly, and that the Governor would not permit the old Senator to long continue any such movement as he has now set under way.

Meanwhile the old Platt followers about the Fifth Avenue Hotel, such as are on the outs with the Governor, and are urging Senator Platt on, are apparently highly gratified at the turn events have taken.

JOSEPH F. MULQUEEN OUT.

Gives Up Leadership of the 29th Assembly District—Successor Resigns, but Resignation Is Not Accepted.

Joseph F. Mulqueen has resigned the leadership of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District in favor of Henry Mayer, a son of David Mayer of the brewing company that bears his name.

This action was taken quietly last Saturday night at a meeting of the Mulqueen General Committee of the district for the purpose of allowing Mulqueen to drop out of the fight, which, in a mild way, will come before the Tammany General Committee when it meets for organization for 1904. This meeting will be held at Tammany Hall on Monday night next. Thomas E. Rush will at that time be seated as the Executive Committee member from the district, which carries with it the leadership. Rush was elected last Friday night by the new General Committee which was declared by the courts to have been elected by five votes over the Mulqueen General Committee.

When Henry Mayer heard on Tuesday that Mulqueen had resigned as executive member for the district, and in his favor, Mayer promptly wrote his own resignation as executive member and forwarded it to the old Mulqueen General Committee, which goes out with the current year. This committee has declined to accept the resignation of Mr. Mayer, thus keeping him in the nominal leadership despite his wishes. Mulqueen's friends say that he has declared himself out of the fight entirely, that he is sick of the constant turmoil.

WANTED HER PARROT SAVED.

Woman, Carrying Caged Bird, Rushed from Burning Restaurant.

While a small fire was in progress at 44 West Twentieth Street early last evening a woman ran out of the house with a parrot in a cage, shouting at the top of her voice, "Save my bird! Save my bird!" When quiet was restored after the fire had done a trifling damage, neither the woman nor the bird could be found.

An overheated flue in the building of Twentieth Street Tea Store was the cause of the trouble. In the front of the store is a restaurant, and at the time there were about twenty persons dining. When the smoke poured through the floor the patrons grabbed wraps and rushed out of the store.

Largest producers and shippers of High Grade Red and White French Wines in the World.
J. CALVET & CIE.
Clarets
Sauternes
AND
Burgundies
Whose distinguished for nearly 100 years for the remarkable refinement of their flavor and the delicacy of their bouquet.
Leading Dealers.

PRAISE FOR MR. CONRIED

Receives 250 Messages Concerning "Parsifal."

Manager Explains Reason for Making Small Change in Setting—Extra Performances Officially Announced.

Few, if any, in the vast audience that witnessed the brilliant "Parsifal" première on Thursday evening, as they beheld one enchanting stage picture give way to another, and the story told in Wagnerian melody glide into the symphonic coherence of the great festal play, fully realized the great responsibility on the shoulders of the man through whom this magic was wrought or the nervous strain under which he labored.

As at all the rehearsals, so at the opening performance, when the results of nine months' of patient preparation and the expenditure of nearly $100,000 were to be put to the crucial test, Mr. Heinrich Conried, Director of the Metropolitan Opera House, was the guiding genius of the great production. From the moment the curtain rose on Klingsor's forbidding palace in the first act until the dove descended and the final curtain fell on the adoration of the Holy Grail and the strains of Wagner's sublime finale, he stood patiently at his post behind the scenes, except for a few brief moments at the close of the second act, when the compelling clamor of the audience brought him before the curtain to receive the well-earned plaudits of the public. But when it was all over and his work was completed, Mr. Conried sank in a big armchair in a condition which scarcely permitted him fully to appreciate the extent of his triumph.

Like most of the great artists who helped to make the performance a success, Mr. Conried yesterday enjoyed a day of complete rest, interrupted only by the frequent arrival of messages by telegram and cable congratulating him on the success of the "Parsifal" performance. Mr. Conried said last night that he had received not less than 250 such messages from personal friends in various parts of this country and Europe, where the news had been flashed over night.

As is his custom, Mr. Conried made his appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night a few minutes before the orchestra took up the opening strains to the overture of the night's opera. He was still fatigued but jubilant.

"The opening performance of 'Parsifal,'" he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, "was as successful as nine months of painstaking preparation could make it. I am satisfied that we have shown the world that Wagner's great masterpiece can be rendered as well, yes, better, and as successfully in the metropolis of the New World as in Baireuth. I feel more than happy to have had the opportunity of taking a jewel that was buried and bringing it forth in the light where all men can see it and enjoy it in its proper setting.

"The Venus of Milo is in the Louvre and Raphael's Madonna is in the Gallery at Dresden. These we cannot get. But I could never see why the crowning glory of Wagner's genius should be bound up indissolubly with Baireuth, when it could be reproduced on a more elaborate scale and, as the press has stated, in many respects in a superior manner to the Baireuth performance in this great metropolis with its larger possibilities. I hope Mme. Wagner will be brought to realize that through producing 'Parsifal,' as it was done last night, I have shown more reverence to the memory of her dead husband than have those who claim to worship him and have expressed themselves as hostile to the New York production.

"The 'Parsifal' performance last night is easily the greatest operatic event on record. Not only America, but all Europe had its eyes on our performance. I felt personally that my whole reputation as a manager of grand opera depended on the success or failure of last night."

"It was only the generous co-operation of the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House Company that made it possible to put my faith to the test," said Mr. Conried. "I have to thank especially Mr. James H. Hyde, Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Mr. W. H. McIntyre, and Mr. Otto H. Kahn, members of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, from the bottom of my heart for the cordial manner in which they expressed their appreciation of my efforts last night."

Those favored few among the audience on the opening night who had been afforded an opportunity to attend the dress rehearsal took note of the different staging of the temptation scene in the second act on the two occasions. At the dress rehearsal, when the duet between Kundry and Parsifal began, a drop curtain was lowered, shutting out from view the Enchanted Garden for the thirty-five minutes required for that scene to run its course. At the opening performance this was omitted, and the duet was sung with the charming garden for a setting. This involves a cutting loose from Wagnerian tradition and a departure from Baireuth precedent, of which Mr. Conried gave his explanation last night.

"I was naturally very careful," he said, "not to make any radical changes from the original manner of production. But throughout the rehearsals I never could understand why this curtain should come down. I thought at first it was to create an atmosphere of intimacy about the love scene between Kundry and Parsifal. At the same time I realized that the lowering of the curtain would create some disappointment, because the audience as it was lifted again naturally expected that it had been dropped to allow of some change in the scenery, which is not the case. That made me decide to leave the curtain up.

"Before I gave orders to keep it up I asked Mr. Fuchs, our stage director, if he knew of any reason why it should be lowered. Mr. Fuchs, who had been the stage manager in the Festspiel Haus at Baireuth, then explained that the garden in that production was so ugly, with big red flowers that looked like cabbages, that Wagner decided to hide the scene from view during the duet by a drop curtain with a great green palm painted on it, as more restful to the eyes of the audience. In our production the garden, which I designed, has been executed with due regard to all aesthetic demands. I am glad that press and public seemed to think that I was right."

After having given a great deal of thought to the subject, Mr. Conried last night declared it was very unlikely that "Parsifal" would be played anywhere in the United States except in this city, at least for some time to come.

"Except the Metropolitan Opera House, there is only one stage in America that could hold such a production as 'Parsifal,'" he said. "That is the stage of the Auditorium Theatre in Chicago. But it is not likely 'Parsifal' will be produced there. In the first place, it would require a great amount of work and expense that do not seem justified to convey the cumbersome scenery and bulky machinery required on the road. In the second place, I believe it would detract from the dignity of the production. By far the better way would be to make New York City to this country what Baireuth is to Europe."

As a result of the success of "Parsifal" on the opening night, and the great demand for seats which has come into the box office from many parts of the country, Mr. Conried yesterday announced that he would carry out his original intention of producing "Parsifal" ten times, which will carry the opera to the end of the present operatic season. The additional performances will be given on the following dates: Sixth performance, Thursday, Jan. 28; seventh performance, Thursday, Feb. 4; eighth performance, Thursday, Feb. 11; ninth performance, Tuesday, Feb. 16; tenth performance, Thursday, Feb. 25.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

The Christmas Night audience at the Metropolitan Opera House nearly filled the auditorium. The parterre boxes were all filled and the upper balconies were crowded, while all the available standing room was occupied.

The performance of "Aida," which was admirable in all respects, was applauded with great enthusiasm. Mme. Gadski, as Aida, Miss Walker as Amneris, Mr. Caruso as Radames, Mr. Scotti as Amonasro, Mr. Plancon as Ramfis, and Mr. Muhlmann as the King, were all in good voice and acted their parts with spirit. A better representation of Verdi's great work is not likely to be heard here.

MILDRED HOLLAND'S NEW PLAY.

"The Triumph of an Empress" Enthusiastically Received at Bridgeport.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 25.—Mildred Holland, in her new play, "The Triumph of an Empress," given for the first time this afternoon at Smith's Theatre here, scored a great success. The play is by Theodore Kremer, and is founded on incidents in the life of Catherine the Great of Russia. It is presented under the management of Edward C. White. Miss Holland is surrounded by a strong cast. "The Triumph of an Empress" was enthusiastically received.

The play is well mounted with rich costumes and elaborate scenery. The scenes representing the terrace of the Palace of Peterhof and the throne room in the Kremlin are particularly gorgeous. The elaborateness of the scenery caused tedious delays between the acts.

Those who shared with the star in the honors were James E. Wilson, John T. Sullivan, Theodore Roberts, A. S. Lipman, George Paxton, Ray Sanderson, Violet Rand, and Dorothy Rossmore.

MR. HACKETT IN A NEW PLAY.

"The Crown Prince" Marks a Return to Romantic Drama.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 25.—James K. Hacket produced "The Crown Prince," his new play by George H. Broadhurst, at Court Square to-day, and the large holiday audiences placed the stamp of approval both upon the play and the company.

Mr. Hackett in this play has returned to romantic drama, although there is far more comedy contained in it than in the usual offering of this class. Mr. Hackett has a congenial rôle as Robert, the masquerading Prince, and makes the most of his opportunities.

Charlotte Walker is also well provided, and shares the honors with Mr. Hackett. Albert Perry, Brigham Royce, and Joseph Brennan have important rôles.

CHICAGO'S ANONYMOUS LETTERS

Unknown Writer, Whose Past Work Has Stirred Society, Again Active.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—The anonymous letter-writer whose work has scandalized local society for several years has resumed his, or her, task and this week several men and women received notes about persons soon to be married. These notes in the past have usually been designed to injure brides and have caused much heart burning and directed some criticism to the postal inspectors who failed to put a stop to the writing.

This week two noted society members received letters written in the same small feminine handwriting which has characterized all the letters sent out by this unknown person, who barely missed breaking at least two engagements during the last four years.

Several of these letters were written on invitations to débutants teas, and one was written on the back of an invitation to Miss Hazel Martyn's wedding. Many regard this as an indication that the letters are written by some man or woman who stands well enough socially to receive many invitations, while others believe that the letters are opened by some servant who has access to her mistress's mail.

BUYS GEN. GREENE'S ESTATE.

C. F. Hoffman Secures Police Commissioner's Property at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 25.—The colonial estate of Gen. Francis V. Greene, Police Commissioner of New York, situated on Ocean Drive, has been sold to Charles F. Hoffman of New York.

The purchase price is not made public, but the estate is taxed for $170,000. The estate contains about twenty acres, and is one of the finest properties in Newport.

The purchaser already owned Edge Cliff, beautifully situated on the cliffs.

Drowned in Shallow Pond.

James Grant, a night watchman, sixty-three years old, who was employed by an asphalt company at Central Avenue and Piling Street, Williamsburg, was drowned in a shallow pond at Chauncey Street and Central Avenue early yesterday morning. There is an embankment alongside the pond, and the police, after an investigation, decided that Grant, while intoxicated, rolled down the embankment.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Dec. 25.—The National Tube Company's factory was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $60,000. Fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 25.—Fire yesterday destroyed the building occupied by the Birmingham Grain Company. Ransom Turner, a negro laborer, was burned to death. The loss is $15,000.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 25.—Fire last night destroyed a granary and elevator of the Gem Milling Company, containing 62,000 bushels of wheat. The loss is $80,000, fully covered by insurance.

We Announce, Beginning This Morning,

A Sale of Winter Overcoats for Men

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Box Overcoats, 42, 44 and 46 inches long, of kersey, cheviot, vicuna, melton or elysian, in black, oxford or brown, at least one-half of which are silk lined throughout.
Formerly $30.00, $35.00 and $38.00

One Hundred and Forty Belted Tourist Overcoats, 52 and 54 inches long, of fancy cheviot, cassimere and standard fabrics;
Formerly $25.00, $28.00 and $30.00.

Sixty-five Paddock and Surtout Overcoats of Oxford, mixtures and black fabrics;
Formerly $28.00, $30.00 and $35.00.

All at $20.00

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We are daily in receipt of letters from people who own old or unsatisfactory encyclopædias asking if we will make some allowance for them in exchange for The New International. If you want the new and wish to part with the old, we would like to hear from you. We can probably exchange on terms satisfactory to you and to us.

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This *newest and best encyclopædia,* now practically complete, is still offered at a *special introductory price,* so low and on terms so easy that every book-loving individual may possess it and not feel the outlay.

The rush of preparation for Christmas is now over. Between now and New Year's you will have an excellent opportunity to come in and examine the encyclopædia at your leisure, without any uncomfortable crowding from holiday shoppers.

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POSTAL SLEUTH REWARDED.

Mayer, Who Has Credit of Catching Machen, Made Superintendent of Inspectors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Postal Inspectors who spent the Summer in running down clues and catching various officials who have been indicted are gradually being rewarded for their services. To-day it was announced that Walter S. Mayer, who has the credit for weaving the network of facts that enmeshed A. W. Machen, is to be made Superintendent of the Eastern Division of Postal Inspectors, with headquarters at New York.

Mr. Mayer's present station is Chicago. He succeeds Ervin J. H. Thorpe, who has been appointed Superintendent of the City Delivery Division of the Post Office Department, to succeed Charles Hedges, removed. Mr. Mayer is regarded as a master of analytical detective work. It was not until he succeeded in unraveling the transactions between the Groff Brothers and Machen that the Post Office Department investigation began to attain results.

STRIKING MINERS EVICTED.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 25.—The Somerset Coal Company last night evicted the families of five miners at Pine Hill. The men were among the strikers, about 2,000 in number, who went out on Dec. 16. The company brought a carload of non-union men from Elk Lick and Summit mines in the night, and the strikers had to be evicted to make room for the newcomers.

About ten mines are idle. It is claimed that the strikers, who are in the majority, have the key to the situation.

The strikers and community in general resent the evictions at this time of year.

$1,000 PRIZE STORY CONTEST. See Nickell Magazine. On newsstands everywhere.

Wealthy New Hampshire Man Drowned.

LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 25.—George A. Sanders, Secretary and Treasurer and chief owner of the Pepper Manufacturing Company, was drowned in Lake Winnipesaukee near Glendale to-day. He broke through the ice while fishing.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:05 A. M.—752 Greenwich Street; John Clinch; damage, $5.
2:35 A. M.—317 East Sixtieth Street; Pasanto Antanio; damage trifling.
11:20 A. M.—65 and 67 Watt Street; Postal Telegraph Supply Company; damage trifling.
12:05 P. M.—18 Clinton Street; Jacob Fogan; damage trifling.
12:30 P. M.—9 East Tenth Street; Alice Elliott; damage trifling.
4:35 P. M.—211 West Thirty-fifth Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.
4:50 P. M.—111 West Fifty-third Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.
4:50 P. M.—10 and 12 North Moore Street; Street Cleaning Department; damage, $25.
5:15 P. M.—115 University Place; Albert Diogiosaana; damage, $200.
5:55 P. M.—44 West Twentieth Street; Kate Kemouse; damage, $25.
6:40 P. M.—2,318 Broadway; L. Wilson; damage trifling.
7:35 P. M.—187 Division Street; owner's name not given; damage trifling.
8 P. M.—36 Orchard Street; Lewis Rose & Co.; damage, $200.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

COLOMBIAN TROOPS ARE DISBANDING

United States Consul at Panama So Informs Washington.

Transports Sherman, Bufford, and Crook, However, Being Prepared for Sea—Cruiser Dixie Ready.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Consul General Gudger, at Panama, has transmitted to the State Department a report from the American Consul at Cali, Department of Cauca, stating that the Colombian volunteer forces in that section are disbanding, and that there are no indications of an attack on Panama. From Carthagena comes information of a similar character.

War Department officials, however, admit that the transports Sherman, Bufford, and Crook, now at San Francisco, are being made ready for sea. Primarily these vessels are intended for the Manila service, but officials make no concealment of the fact that they want to be ready for any emergency which may arise, and should the Government desire to use any of them for the transportation of troops to Panama the ships will be available for that purpose.

The Sherman recently returned from Manila. She is in need of some repairs, and the present intention of the Quartermaster's Office is to send her back to the Philippines on Feb. 1. The Bufford has been laid up at San Francisco for two years, and just now she is being overhauled and some coal-saving appliances installed. The Crook is in need of a thorough overhauling and renovating, which is being given her.

The gunboat Bennington has arrived at San Francisco from the Bremerton Navy Yard. It is understood that she will leave in company with the New York, acting as a convoy to the torpedo boats Paul Jones and Preble.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Christmas did not interrupt the martial preparations at the League Island Navy Yard, where the cruiser Dixie is being made ready to sail for Colon on Monday with 600 marines. With the arrival of ninety-four marines and two officers from Washington to-night the first large detail of those to go to Colon was quartered on the Dixie. Some additional stores were taken on board to-day, and everything now is in readiness for the reception of the 400 marines who are to come to-morrow and Sunday from New York, Norfolk, and Annapolis.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Thousands of persons at the South Terminal station to-night cheered the company of marines which left for Philadelphia, from which city they will sail on Monday on the United States steamship Dixie as a portion of the marine battalion which will go to Panama with Gen. Elliott.

Company A, is the designation of the detachment which left the navy yard to-day. It was commanded by Capt. George C. Reid of the Charleston Barracks and Lieut. Davis B. Willis, who came from Washington on Thursday to join the company. Most of the ninety-six men composing the battalion company enlisted from Boston and neighboring cities and towns.

MR. BUCHANAN IN PANAMA.

New United States Minister Presents His Credentials.

PANAMA, Dec. 25.—W. I. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Republic of Panama, presented his credentials to the Provisional Government to-day. His reception was most enthusiastic. He was met at the palace by a guard of honor and by all the dignitaries of the new republic. In presenting his credentials Minister Buchanan said:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by President Roosevelt, and profoundly grateful for the opportunity I am afforded of meeting your Excellencies and the people of Panama, and of studying the conditions existing in and the possibilities of the Republic of Panama.

"The advent and future development of this new nation is the subject of keen and kindly interest on the part of the people of the United States, all of whom wish your excellencies, your people and your country that wide progress and advancement which peace and economy bring to all nations.

"I am charged by President Roosevelt to express his fervent wish that these benefits shall come to the Republic of Panama, and that happiness and contentment shall abide with your excellencies and your people."

Señor José Augustin Arango, President of the Junta, replying to Minister Buchanan's address, said that President Roosevelt's letter accrediting Mr. Buchanan as envoy to the Republic of Panama was "a proof of the spirit of justice which animates the great people of the north for whom the people of Panama have the best wishes."

PANAMANIANS CHEER BRITAIN.

Jubilation Over the News That the British Government Has Recognized the New Republic.

COLON, Dec. 25.—Colon is in a state of joyful excitement following upon the news that the British Government has recognized the Republic of Panama. This news, which was conveyed yesterday by the British Consul at Panama to the Junta, was received here last evening and immediately circulated.

The foreign population of Colon is largely composed of natives of Great Britain, and the Britishers joined the natives in their jubilation.

Porfirio Melendez, the Civil and Military Governor of Colon, rightly interpreting the feelings of the community, gave permission to the inhabitants to celebrate the event without restriction, and full advantage was taken of this permission.

At 9 o'clock last night Gov. Melendez, accompanied by a band and a military escort and joined by a great crowd of inhabitants, arrived in front of the British Consulate, where the band played old English airs and the crowd cheered most enthusiastically.

A torchlight procession was afterward formed, the crowd marching through the streets singing "God Save the King." This sentiment, "God Save the King," is heard everywhere to-day.

Mr. Beaupre Returning on Olympia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The cruiser Olympia, Admiral Coghlan's flagship, has been selected to bring Minister Beaupre from Cartagena to Colon, where the Minister will take a passenger steamer for New York. The Olympia will reach Cartagena Sunday next. At his request the Colombian Government furnished Mr. Beaupre an armed escort from Bogota to Cartagena.

Want Panama Treaty Ratified.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 25.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Pensacola urging the representatives of Florida in Congress to vote for the ratification of the Panama treaty.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Bayonne Man, Arrested for Burglary, Held for Cincinnati Homicide.

The Bayonne police yesterday arrested two young men on suspicion of having entered the clothing store of a man named Cohen in that city, and are now holding one of them on suspicion that he is wanted in Cincinnati for murder.

The men gave their names as Harry Edmund, twenty-four years old, and John Hoffman. The latter lives at 14 West Twenty-second Street, Bayonne.

In an interview with Chief Magner, Hoffman intimated that Edwards had told of a homicide in Cincinnati. The Chief refuses to tell the alleged circumstances.

He, however, communicated with Chief Kelleher, of Cincinnati, and was asked by him to hold Edwards to await the arrival of Cincinnati detectives with requisition papers.

BISHOP POTTER INJURED.

Congregation at St. Andrew's Church Informed That Accident Occurred a Few Days Ago.

At St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Dr. G. R. Van de Water is pastor, it was reported yesterday morning that Bishop Potter had received an injury a few days ago, and consequently would not be able to officiate at the morning service, as had been announced.

The first intimation that all was not well with the Bishop was a message from him received by the pastor of the church on Christmas Eve, suggesting that some other clergyman be found to officiate on Christmas Day. Bishop Worthington of Nebraska was called upon to fill the pulpit.

The Western Bishop said that he had visited the head of the New York Diocese, in answer to a telegram, and was confident that Bishop Potter would soon be able to resume his duties.

Information at the residence of the Bishop, Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, was to the effect that the Bishop was feeling quite hopeful over his condition and would take dinner with the family. It was announced that he would be about again soon—perhaps to-day. No particulars were given as to the nature of the reported accident.

At the Church House attached to Grace Church on Fourth Avenue it was announced that nothing had been heard there of an accident to Bishop Potter. In fact, there was a desire to learn all about it on the part of the clergy attached to the parish. One declared that he had seen the Bishop on Monday, when he was in his usual health.

At the residence of Dr. Van de Water last night it was declared that nothing was known by the pastor of the church of the nature of the accident to Bishop Potter. The Bishop's message to the pastor gave no particulars.

Bishop Worthington said that the Bishop's injury had necessitated the temporary use of crutches.

HOLD-UP ON SEVENTH AVENUE.

Brooklyn Man Beaten by Three Footpads Who Rob Him of Valuable Christmas Present.

There was a particularly bold hold-up at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street last night, the victim being Frederick W. Herman of 474A Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn. The West Thirtieth Street Station police say that it is only one of a number that have occurred in the same locality lately.

Herman had been visiting friends on the west side yesterday, and was making for the Sixth Avenue Elevated road, when three men jumped on him just after he had passed Seventh Avenue on Twenty-seventh Street. While two of the men held him by the arms the third threw him to the ground and proceeded to go through his pockets. Herman was carrying a new gold watch and chain, valued at $60, which had been given him as a Christmas gift. This was torn from his pocket and taken from him. The man who took it said:

"If you make a holler, young feller, you'll get it, see. We'll kill you." And to add force to his words he punched Herman several times in the face. Then the three made off, leaving their victim on the sidewalk in a semi-conscious condition.

As soon as he collected his senses, Herman jumped to his feet and called for the police. But there wasn't a policeman within the sound of his voice, so he made his way to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station and reported the robbery to Sergt. Fitzgerald.

There being no detectives in at the time Fitzgerald sent Patrolman Kelleher in uniform with Herman, to see if they could find any of his assailants. At a saloon near where the assault had taken place, John Jeffries, eighteen, a butcher, who said he lived at 212 West Twenty-seventh Street, was found. Herman positively identified him as one of his assailants, and he was taken to the police station and locked up as a suspicious person. Detectives were then sent out to try to find the two other men.

Herman showed conclusive signs of the affray. His clothing was muddy and torn and his face and hands bruised. The police say that in spite of their efforts similar hold-ups are not infrequent, and that perpetrators of these outrages are becoming bolder in their operations. The place where the assault and robbery took place last night is fairly well lighted, and there is a good deal of traffic even late at night.

TWO HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Big Flier and Milk Wagon Collide on Central Park West and Both Are Wrecked.

Lloyd Gitschell, twenty-seven years old, of 258 West Forty-third Street, and his wife and a friend were traveling in an automobile yesterday morning, when, at Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street, the machine came into collision with a milk wagon belonging to Decker & Slawson of 325 West Fifty-third Street.

Both vehicles were badly wrecked and every occupant of each was hurled to the pavement. Mr. Gitschell was badly cut about the head and face, and John Walls, the driver of the milk wagon, suffered bruises. The others escaped uninjured. Mr. Gitschell was removed to the West One Hundredth Street Station in a cab, where Mrs. Gitschell fainted when she saw how badly her husband was hurt. He was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and Mrs. Gitschell was sent home in a cab.

The milk with which the wagon was loaded was upset and flooded the asphalt for many yards, with the result that quite a number of families along the route were forced for the once to take their coffee black with their breakfasts.

ACCIDENT TO J. A. SPRINGER.

Havana Vice Consul's Wrist Sprained by Electric Car in New York.

Joseph Alden Springer, United States Vice Consul General at Havana, who arrived in this city on Tuesday to spend a month's vacation, is nursing a severely sprained wrist at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street, where he is staying. The sprain is the result of a fall from an electric car on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Springer tried to board the car at Eighty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue on his way down town. The conductor gave the signal to start before Mr. Springer had time to do more than grasp the hand rail. The car started suddenly, and, to prevent himself from being dragged, Mr. Springer threw himself to the ground. His right wrist doubled under him and was severely sprained.

DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Oldest Dry Goods House in Memphis Suffers $100,000 Loss.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25.—Fire early this morning in the large department store of B. Lowenstein & Brothers caused damage approximated at $100,000, fully insured.

The fire started in the basement of the retail branch of the company near the engine.

The firm conducts both a wholesale and retail business, being the oldest dry goods house in West Tennessee. The chief damage was from water. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Seeking Sarah McCarthy.

A letter was received at Brooklyn Police Headquarters yesterday, from the Sister Superior of St. Mary's Hospital at Quincy, Ill., asking for aid in finding Sarah McCarthy of Brooklyn. She is the sister of Timothy McCarthy, a patient in the institution, who is said to be in a serious condition. He has lost his sister's address. All the precincts in the Borough were asked to seek Miss McCarthy.

FILIPINOS WELL TREATED

Have Nothing to Complain Of in Gov. Taft's Administration.

But Americans in the Islands Think That More Attention Might Have Been Paid to Their Interests.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—Just as we receive the news of the results of the elections in the United States we have a little political caldron of our own starting to bubble. The near approach of the departure of Gov. Taft and the expected appointment of another member of the Civil Commission have given occasion for a freer expression of the opinions of Americans and Filipinos on the policy of the Government and its results than we have heard for some time.

It is not, from the editor's point of view, safe, nor from the Government's point of view desirable, that criticism of public policy and public officials should be as unrestrained as it is in the United States, and a very considerable percentage of the editors of this city have either seen the inside of Bilibid prison or have been threatened with prosecution for expressions of opinion that would have passed with little comment in the United States. The comments, even now, are therefore guarded.

There is no doubt whatever that the policy of Gov. Taft has met with the approval of the Filipino. If such were not the case it is hard to imagine what the Filipino could want. He has a freedom that, except for the lack of a vote, is greater than that of Americans at home. He must do something very bad, indeed, if he is to be called to account. Every government position that he can fill, even though he fills it worse than an American would, is given to him. Leaders of insurrecto forces in the past are by no means debarred from preferment. The natives of districts noted for insurrecto leanings are appointed as armed policemen, at the same time that white men, living in those very districts are compelled to obtain a permit and deposit a bond of $200 before they may own a firearm.

I have been held up myself at the point of a revolver by a native armed policeman because one of the party I was with had a dispute with his cochero as to the amount due him, although I had no dispute with my driver, nor was any charge preferred against me; moreover, the Presidente decided the dispute in favor of my friend. This was in a village—Tanauan—where ladronism has been very bad, and there were practically no armed Americans in the town. The Filipino is certainly on top.

During Gov. Taft's term of office the material development of the country has been great; the Filipino is getting at least three times the wages he got from the Spanish; the land-owning Filipino gets better prices for his produce, and five times as much rent for his houses, if situated in Manila and occupied by Americans. The amount of the exports has at last arrived at the point where the balance of trade is in favor of the Islands; that is, we are exporting more than we import. The revenues suffice to meet all expenses of the government, except that the subsistence of the soldiers is paid for by the American government, and further, the government now owns public works and real estate worth many millions more than it did three years ago. There is no public debt.

In educational process even better things have been accomplished; there are now running in the islands day and evening schools which have succeeded, not only in imparting a knowledge of English, but in giving to even the lowest class of Filipinos a higher idea of the material and mental needs of life. The school system inaugurated with an incredible amount of labor by Dr. Atkinson is now, under the direction of Dr. David Barrows, directing much effort toward the teaching of crafts and trades. This is more needed than even ordinary education. As the needs of the Filipinio increase, he must be fitted to earn the increased money necessary to support such increased needs, or ladronism, now happily dead in Luzon, will take a new lease of life.

It has been proved during the administration of Gov. Taft that famine is scarcely to be feared in these islands. A year ago every sign seemed to point to an approaching famine. The rice dealers saw their opportunity and combined to put up the price of rice. At this time the Government went into the rice business, buying cargoes to be sold at cost price or distributed free where famine might demand such action. The famine never came, and while the Government purchases of rice served to break the combine, the Government rice became a white elephant on the hands of the administration.

The main defect in the policy of the Government, as far as it affects the progress of the native races, has been the tendency to push the Filipino forward and indulge him to the injury of those qualities of self-reliance and enterprise that are already too scantily developed in the race. It is fortunate that the Filipino does not show that inclination to be overridden by the American negro would be apt to show if he were told, as the Filipino is constantly being told, that he was the one for whom the country was to be developed. As a matter of fact, the Filipino is very decent. Indeed, considering his self-admiration has been so flattered by the policy of the Administration.

The view of this policy by the American and other white business men of the islands is less favorable to the Administration than the view taken by the Filipinos.

The aversion shown by Gov. Taft's administration to allowing the islands to be exploited by American business firms, the extreme care shown to prevent the resources of the country falling into the hands of "grasping corporations," may have been, and very likely was, dictated by a wish to have the Filipino gain the benefits accruing from the natural resources of the country, but it has been amply proved that without the aid of American capital and Chinese labor the development of the country will be terribly slow.

There is no probability that American capital will come to the aid of the islands while Americans in the islands are considered and treated as carpetbaggers. And the Filipino himself would be better off in the end if he had the example of American enterprise before his eyes and the spur of American competition to urge him on.

The business firms who are doing the bulk of the export business of the archipelago, and doing the small amount of manufacturing necessary to prepare the products of the country—hemp, copra, and sugar—for the market, are not American, but mostly English and Spanish. The importing firms are also largely of nationalities other than American.

These firms are mostly survivals of businesses in existence before the war; many of them were in sympathy with the insurrecto, and some have been in trouble with the Government at times for giving help and comfort to Filipinos in arms against the Americans. Some of these firms are making a great deal of money, especially those which handle the exports.

New firms, especially American business houses, seem afraid to venture in the field. There is a strong feeling that the Administration is out of sympathy with commercial interests. F. T.

F. W. Vaille Named for Philippine Post.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 25.—F. W. Vaille, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of this district, has been offered the position of Director General of the Postal Service in the Philippines. The position carries with it a salary of $6,000 per year.

FIRE KILLS 27 HORSES.

Flames Sweep Through Stable So Fast That Men Barely Escape—Fireman Injured.

A fire that caused the death of twenty-seven fine draught horses and brought out nearly all the fire-fighting force in Brooklyn was discovered shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the four-story brick stable at 300 and 302 Pacific Street, belonging to Frederick Figge, a provision merchant, whose place of business is at Smith Street and Atlantic Avenue. The loss amounts to about $20,000 on the building and stock.

So rapidly did the fire spread that the drivers and hostlers had to flee for their lives, leaving the horses behind them. Frederick Hollender, one of the drivers, made an attempt to rescue some of the animals and found himself penned in by the flames. He succeeded in making his way to the second floor, however, just as the firemen arrived. They called to him and told him not to jump, but while they were raising a ladder the man lost his hold and fell. A dozen of the firemen caught him and broke his fall.

The screams of the horses could be heard for a considerable distance, but, try as they might, the firemen could not reach them. It was found that the blaze was gaining headway, and as the district is thickly populated, second, third, and fourth alarms were sent out, bringing apparatus from the Eastern District. After working for an hour and a half the firemen succeeded in putting out the fire, but not before the three first floors of the stable were wrecked. The stable belongs to the R. F. Stevens Milk Company, at 296 and 298 Pacific Street.

While trying to batter in one of the doors, Christian Rolf, a fireman of Engine No. 126, was struck on the hand with an axe and received a severe laceration. He was attended by Dr. Rossiter of the Long Island College Hospital and went home.

POLES IN SMALL RIOT.

Fight in Which Policeman's Ear Is Clipped with Bullet Followed by Disturbance Which Calls for Reserves.

As the result of a free-for-all fight among a large crowd of Poles which, the police say, originated in the saloon of Andrew Lewanowsky, at 657½ Third Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, one man is not expected to live, another was badly, if not fatally, injured, while others were more or less cut and bruised. The fight began during the afternoon in the course of a discussion of Polish politics. Three excited men ran from the saloon into the street armed with knives and pistols.

Policeman Holland of the Fifth Avenue Station hurried to the spot, and a bullet from one of the revolvers clipped off the lobe of one of his ears. The policeman captured Victor Velsor, eighteen years old, of Englewood, N. J., and Adolph Motwosky and Rudolph Kaltenbech, both of 92 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, and took them to the Fifth Avenue Station, where all three were locked up. Velsor was charged with assault, while his companions were charged with disorderly conduct.

After this happened the remainder of the gang, which is believed to have been in the saloon when the trouble started, reentered the place and began to discuss the arrests. This led to more disorder, and the police station was notified by telephone that a riot was in progress, and that the Poles were killing each other.

Capt. Reynolds took a squad of reserves and made for the saloon. When they succeeded in clubbing their way into it they found two men kneeling on the chests of two other men, whom they were slashing with knives. The men who were doing the slashing, the police say, were Philip Knox, 129 Twentieth Street, and Joseph Taris of 17 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn.

One of their victims is supposed to be John Rastembuski of 64 Third Street, while the name of the other cannot be learned. Rastembuski received five stab wounds in the face and one elsewhere about the head, besides having his right eye gouged out. His injuries are believed to be fatal. The other man was less seriously hurt, although it could not be told last night what would be the outcome of his injuries. The men were taken to the Seney Hospital, where they were attended by Drs. White and Graham.

LOCKED UP AS INTOXICATED.

William L. Godfrey, a Retired Merchant, Had Suffered Apoplectic Stroke—Bailed Out, He Died at His Home.

William L. Godfrey, a retired gun manufacturer of Manhattan, living at 447 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, died at his home at 6 o'clock yesterday morning from apoplexy. Owing to a prior stroke he had not left the house for the last two months, until on Thursday he went down town to do some Christmas shopping alone.

On the way back on a DeKalb Avenue car he felt ill and got off and sat on a stoop, where Policeman Mulhaney of the Classon Avenue Police Station arrested him, taking him away from a young woman who, seeing his condition, had assisted him.

The Sergeant at first demanded $1,000 bail, but Capt. Maude finally let him go in $200. He was unable to sign his name, and made a cross when brought from a cell. Dr. Albert A. Mucklow, his family physician, and a specialist, who was attending him, declared that the old gentleman had not touched liquor for years.

Mr. Godfrey was sixty-two years old, and had made a large fortune in the gun business.

DEAF COUPLE INJURED.

Struck by Street Car Which Scatters Their Many Christmas Packages Over Twenty-third Street.

Walter Daly and his wife, Margaret Daly, of Roxbury Station, Conn., arrived at the Grand Central Station yesterday morning on their way to Paterson, where they intended to spend Christmas with friends. Each was loaded down with parcels containing gifts. They boarded a car and got off at Twenty-third Street to transfer to a crosstown car which would take them to the Erie ferry at the foot of the street.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Daly, who are respectively fifty-one and fifty-two years old, are very deaf, so that when they stepped on to the north track at the transfer point, giving all their attention to the multitudinous packages, they failed to hear the approach of a Lexington Avenue car. The motorman, William Greenslit, sounded the gong, expecting that the couple would at once jump clear of the track. Instead, they continued to walk between the rails.

The car struck them both at the same time, knocking them down and scattering the Christmas presents in all directions. An ambulance call was sent in to Bellevue Hospital and Dr. Pierpont responded. He found Mr. Daly suffering from a contusion of the right hip and Mrs. Daly bleeding freely from a deep gash over the left eye. When this cut had been bound Mr. and Mrs. Daly picked up a collection of badly battered presents and proceeded on their way to the ferry.

Fell from Dock and Drowned.

A man about twenty-two years old, who was not known to any one on Erie Railroad pier No. 8, at the foot of Twelfth Street, Jersey City, asked permission to look about the dock yesterday. While walking along the stringpiece he fell into the river and was drowned. A pair of rubber boots which he wore slipped off before he was fished out of the river.

Suicide Threat Promptly Executed.

Emma Woolley, thirty-six years old, at 116 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking carbolic acid. Mr. Woolley said that he and his wife were sitting in the dining room, when she said that she wanted to die. He laughed at her. She went into the kitchen, and returning with a bottle said: "John, I am going to take it." Before he could prevent her, the woman had swallowed the acid.

Members Ass'n L. A. M.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Out With a Rush Must Go All the Remaining Christmas Goods.

Also Exceptionally Remarkable Bargains in Staple Lines for Saturday.

Thursday night brought to a close the greatest Christmas business in the history of the Siegel Cooper Store. All previous seasons were wholly overshadowed.

Tremendous stocks were necessary, of course, to meet such enormous demands. Thousands of shoppers flocked to The Big Store from all quarters and bought with a lavishness and eagerness never before duplicated.

Naturally such a vast demand has left in its wake many very desirable articles which may now be had at the most insignificant of little prices. In some instances the prices scheduled for to-day are less than half the actual cost of the articles.

There Are Mazes of Bargains in Toyland. Many Prices Have Been Reduced ½.

In Books, Leather Goods, Fancy Linns, Novelties, Jewelry, and in an immense variety of other things not to be tersely classified, there are

Hosts of the Most Extraordinary Bargains That Can Be Imagined.

Saturday has been set apart as the great Clearance Day. No effort is to be spared to offer you the most astonishing inducements. The crowds who usually flock here the day after Christmas will be more than delighted. The reductions are probably the most decisive on record.

In the staple lines there will be also many fine opportunities, and those who obtained money yesterday as Christmas presents will unquestionably be delighted with the prospects.

Many persons are long-headed enough at such a season to buy for next Christmas.

Those Who Go to the Siegel Cooper Store Saturday Will Reap a Rare Harvest.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps This Morning from 8:30 Until 12 o'Clock.

After that hour and until store closing the regular number of stamps will be given.

Misses' Coats in the Newest Styles.

Another Galaxy of Great Values.

From every viewpoint these are unquestionably the most important offerings of the year, and under no circumstances can they be duplicated with equal price advantages.

FINE ZIBELINE COATS, satin lined throughout, regularly $12.75, at **7.50**

42-INCH LENGTH COATS, of fine Kersey and Zibeline, regularly $17.50, at **8.75**

MILITARY JACKET OF GOOD QUALITY KERSEY, lined throughout with satin, regularly $20.00, at **10.00**

FINE SILK VELOUR GARMENTS, beautifully trimmed and satin lined, regularly $25.00, at **12.75**

(2d Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Women's Shirts Waists.

SHIRT WAISTS, heavy quality white cotton, madras and cheviots, with neatly woven figures. Several styles in this lot, including side and box plaited waists, trimmed with large pearl buttons down the front, new spring sleeves, pretty stock collar; all waists in this lot are cut exceptionally full and well made; to-day, each **95c**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Handkerchiefs.

MEN'S HEMSTITCH INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS; all have not initials; regularly $1.00 and $1.50; box of 6 **75c**

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS; several hundred, both plain and fancy; just a little mussed from holiday sale; regularly 25c. to 50c. **15c**

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS; plain, white or colored borders, hemstitched, near initial, fancy; regularly 25c. and 39c. box; ¼ doz., picture box **15c**

(Main Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Fine Table Cutlery

CARVING KNIFE AND GUARD FORKS; stag handles, fine quality steel. **1.65**

CARVING SETS; knife, fork and steel; stag handle; sterling silver ferrules, in fancy lined case. **3.95**

STEEL DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS, black handles; 12 pieces. **1.25**

GAME CARVERS; celluloid handles; 2 or 3 pieces; sterling silver ferrules, in case. **3.50**

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Gowns

FOR EVENING WEAR

Made of fine quality of voile in shades of pearl gray, champagne, royal blue and brown; waist elaborately trimmed with taffeta; straps and fancy buttons; finished at waist line with high taffeta girdle; yoke and collar of contrasting shades of mousseline de soie and lace; fine puff sleeve, trimmed to match; waist; nine-gore graduated side plaited skirt, trimmed with taffeta straps and buttons; an exceptional offering. **18.00**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Coats

WOMEN'S MILITARY COATS; made of good quality kersey, 30 in. long, double breasted, box front, semi-fitted back; deep shoulder cape and stitched velvet collar; nicely trimmed with gun metal buttons; pouched sleeve, with turned-back cuff; lined throughout with satin. **7.90**

CRAVENETTE COATS; made of neat, mannish materials, and suitable either as a travelling or storm coat; deep triple cape; plaited back; fancy bishop sleeve, with turn-back scalloped cuff. **7.90**

(Second Floor, Front.)

Diamonds and Solid Gold Jewelry at Astounding Prices.

Diamond Jewelry.

DIAMONDS—WOMEN'S SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RINGS; fine cut stones; in 14-kt. Belcher setting. **10.00**

DIAMONDS—WOMEN'S SINGLE STONE DIAMOND RINGS; fine cut stone; Tiffany mounting. **25.00**

DIAMONDS—SOLID GOLD CUFF BUTTONS, with fine cut diamond; Roman or bright finish. **6.00**

DIAMONDS—SOLID GOLD TIE CLASPS, diamond set, Roman finish. **6.00**

Solid Gold Jewelry.

SOLID GOLD LOCKETS, round or heart shape; fancy engraved Art Nouveau, with fine cut diamond. **12.00**

SOLID GOLD SCARF PINS, with fine cut diamond, Roman finish. **6.00**

SOLID GOLD BROOCHES; all new fancy designs, set with doublets and pearls. **6.75**

Solid Gold Jewelry.

SOLID GOLD BROOCHES, with emeralds, or sapphires, or garnets, or opals, or turquoise, doublets with pearls. **4.25**

SOLID GOLD BROOCHES, plain and fancy designs in fancy combination settings of doublets and pearls. **2.75**

SOLID GOLD CUFF BUTTONS, plain and fancy designs, Roman and bright finish. **2.50**

SOLID GOLD SCARF PINS, all new fancy designs, set with doublets and pearls. **2.00**

SOLID GOLD TIE CLASPS, plain or engraved, Roman or bright finish. **1.25**

SOLID GOLD RINGS for women or misses; fancy settings of garnets, or emeralds, or sapphires, or opals, or turquoise doublets with pearls. **2.00**

SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS for misses or boys; fancy engraved, Roman or bright finish. **1.50**

SOLID GOLD BABY RINGS; plain engraved and stone set. **50c**

SOLID GOLD LOCKETS; round or heart shape; Roman finish. **4.00**

Watches.

MEN'S 16 SIZE OPEN-FACE 20-YEAR GOLD-FILLED WATCHES; engine-turned case; fitted with a 7-jewel Waltham movement; stem wind and set. **9.50**

MEN'S 16 SIZE OPEN-FACE STERLING SILVER WATCH; hand-engraved case; fitted with a 7-jewel Waltham movement; stem wind and set. **7.50**

MEN'S [illegible] SIZE OPEN-FACE NICKEL WATCH; fitted with a [illegible] movement. **1.75**

WOMEN'S ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES; assorted colors; gold latch; with pin to match; fitted with a fine Swiss movement. **6.00**

WOMEN'S ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES; assorted colors; with pin to match; fitted with a fine jewelled Swiss movement. **4.75**

WOMEN'S STERLING SILVER CHATELAINE WATCHES; hand engraved cases; fine Swiss movements. **2.25**

(Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Our Entire Stock of Velveteen Dresses

Marked at Newly Reduced Prices Today

The hundreds of women who found checks in their stockings yesterday, to buy Christmas gifts to suit their own pleasure, have an exceptional opportunity to choose from the finest collection of the season's most popular and handsome Dresses, away below their value today.

The Velveteen Suit, worn with furs, and, on coldest days, with a golf vest under it, is the smartest street gown of the season. And the WANAMAKER stock has been constantly the largest and finest to be found in New York City. Today the price-bars have dropped, and you may pick from the choicest Velveteen Suits in our cases, at the very liberal reductions told of below:

$28 to $35 Dresses at $22.50
Three-quarter length Blouse and Shirtwaist Suits, of plain and fancy velveteen.

$45 to $48 Dresses at $35
Eton and three-quarter length blouse styles; very prettily trimmed.

$50 to $55 Dresses at $40
Of velveteen, in jaunty coat and Eton effects; artistically trimmed.

$60 and $67 Dresses at $45
Of corduroy and plain velveteens, with very stylish coats and correct skirts.

$85 and $105 Dresses at $67.50
Very handsome and dressy Velveteen Suits, in jaunty models, nicely trimmed.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Most Peculiar Sale of Women's Coats At Eight Dollars

In the rush of Christmas buying, women have let their own personal needs go by the board. Now it's over, these begin to assert themselves. A Winter Coat, for instance.

Hence this after-Christmas announcement of Women's Coats will appeal mightily to jaded pocket-books. It also offers the most unusual opportunity for the profitable investment of Christmas money that we have ever told about. So it is two-fold in its interest.

About a hundred and fifty stylish, new Coats are involved—not one of them in existence before Thanksgiving, and all the product of one of our best manufacturers.

And now comes the startling part of the story. These coats, worth, at the most conservative estimate, $15 to $35 each, are priced today at

Eight Dollars Each!

Sounds absurd on the face of it. But we simply bought the whole large group, of which this offering forms one-half, at one price, and are selling the coats, *without reservation*, the same way.

There is a good proportion of the higher-priced coats, up to $35; but, of course, the earliest comers will have best choosing.

Impossible to give descriptions, for over sixty styles are included—all lengths, tight and half-fitting effects, in kerseys and cheviots.

$15 to $35 Coats at $8 each—did you ever hear the like of it?

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Coats, $10 That Were $15 to $20

Thinking about that Winter Jacket, now that Christmas is over? You've economized by the delay; for today we've marked an attractive lot of Coats for girls of 6 to 12 years,

Ten Dollars Each

that were $15 to $20 until Christmas Eve. Not many a style, of course—that's the secret of it.

In kersey, cheviots and mixtures; various models and colors; and all attractively trimmed.

Second floor, Ninth street.

After-Christmas Sale of Mussed Handkerchiefs

After the harvest, the aftermath—after the hundreds of thousands of Handkerchiefs sold in December, comes the cleaning up of the thousands that got mussed and soiled in the holiday shopping hurricane. Great quantities were also used for decorating purposes; and of course they cannot go back into stock. But you know the story—thousands of thrifty people look forward to this great sale every year. Sufficient to announce that it is ready; and that all these absolutely pure linen (or silk) Handkerchiefs are laid out for you to pick from today, and marked

Mostly at Half Price

There are Women's Handkerchiefs, embroidered, lace-trimmed, plain hemstitched, and some with initials. Also Men's Handkerchiefs, plain hemstitched, and with initials, in both linen and silk. These four groups:

10c Handkerchiefs (all linen) at 5c each
12½c and 15c Handkerchiefs at 8c each
25c and 35c Handkerchiefs at 12½c each
50c and 75c Handkerchiefs at 25c each
$1 and $1.25 Handkerchiefs at 50c each

Second floor, Ninth street.

An After-Christmas Offering of DINNER SETS

The enormous varieties of Dinner Sets, which we show at Christmas time, have to be abridged, in a measure, after the holiday time is over. So we have picked out a number of lines, and reduced prices today from ten to sixty dollars on each set. The entire collection consists of Haviland French China, in new shapes and decorations, imported for this present season's business.

The reductions are direct, from our own previous low prices:

Theodore Haviland Sets of 112 pieces, at $35, from $52.
Theodore Haviland Sets of 112 pieces, at $37.50, from $45.
Chas. Field Haviland Sets of 112 pieces, at $35, from $47.50.
Chas. Field Haviland Sets of 112 pieces, at $47.50, from $65.
Theodore Haviland china Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, at $65, from $100.
Chas. Field Haviland Set of 124 pieces, at $60, from $80.
Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, at $90, from $125.
Chas. Field Haviland Sets of 112 pieces, $150, from $210.

Basement.

The Great White Shirt Sale Is Ready Again

The Annual Wanamaker Movement that Thousands of Men Are Waiting For

We've knocked all past performances into a cocked hat this year. Linens and cottons have been jumping skyward in prices, and every shirt manufacturer in the country is wondering what to do to make his dollar or dollar-and-a-half shirts look as good as ever, when all materials cost so much more. Just in the midst of it comes the great Holiday Week Sale at WANAMAKER'S with the best Shirt offerings ever made in this or any other store.

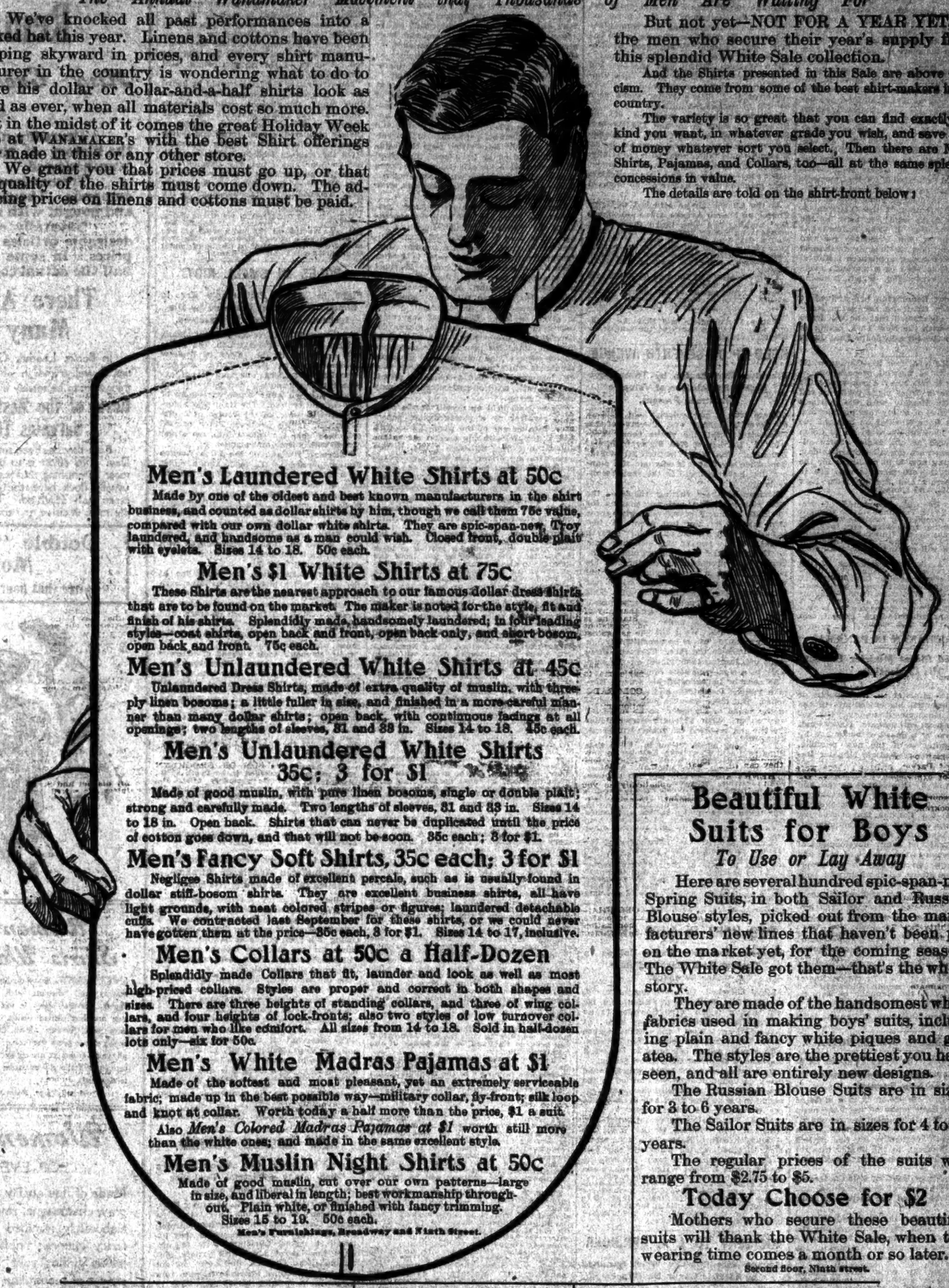
We grant you that prices must go up, or that the quality of the shirts must come down. The advancing prices on linens and cottons must be paid.

But not yet—NOT FOR A YEAR YET, by the men who secure their year's supply from this splendid White Sale collection.

And the Shirts presented in this Sale are above criticism. They come from some of the best shirt-makers in the country.

The variety is so great that you can find exactly the kind you want, in whatever grade you wish, and save a lot of money whatever sort you select. Then there are Night Shirts, Pajamas, and Collars, too—all at the same splendid concessions in value.

The details are told on the shirt-front below:



Men's Laundered White Shirts at 50c

Made by one of the oldest and best known manufacturers in the shirt business, and counted as dollar shirts by him, though we call them 75c value, compared with our own dollar white shirts. They are spic-span-new, Troy laundered, and handsome as a man could wish. Closed front, double plait with eyelets. Sizes 14 to 18. 50c each.

Men's $1 White Shirts at 75c

These Shirts are the nearest approach to our famous dollar dress shirts that are to be found on the market. The maker is noted for the style, fit and finish of his shirts. Splendidly made, handsomely laundered; in four leading styles—coat shirts, open back and front, open back only, and short bosom, open back and front. 75c each.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts at 45c

Unlaundered Dress Shirts, made of extra quality of muslin, with three-ply linen bosoms; a little fuller in size, and finished in a more careful manner than many dollar shirts; open back, with continuous facings at all openings; two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 in. Sizes 14 to 18. 45c each.

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts 35c; 3 for $1

Made of good muslin, with pure linen bosoms, single or double plait; strong and carefully made. Two lengths of sleeves, 31 and 33 in. Sizes 14 to 18 in. Open back. Shirts that can never be duplicated until the price of cotton goes down, and that will not be soon. 35c each; 3 for $1.

Men's Fancy Soft Shirts, 35c each; 3 for $1

Negligee Shirts made of excellent percale, such as is usually found in dollar stiff-bosom shirts. They are excellent business shirts, all have light grounds, with neat colored stripes or figures; laundered detachable cuffs. We contracted last September for these shirts, or we could never have gotten them at the price—35c each, 3 for $1. Sizes 14 to 17, inclusive.

Men's Collars at 50c a Half-Dozen

Splendidly made Collars that fit, launder and look as well as most high-priced collars. Styles are proper and correct in both shapes and sizes. There are three heights of standing collars, and three of wing collars, and four heights of lock-fronts; also two styles of low turnover collars for men who like comfort. All sizes from 14 to 18. Sold in half-dozen lots only—six for 50c.

Men's White Madras Pajamas at $1

Made of the softest and most pleasant, yet an extremely serviceable fabric; made up in the best possible way—military collar, fly-front; silk loop and knot at collar. Worth today a half more than the price, $1 a suit.

Also *Men's Colored Madras Pajamas at $1* worth still more than the white ones; and made in the same excellent style.

Men's Muslin Night Shirts at 50c

Made of good muslin, cut over our own patterns—large in size, and liberal in length; best workmanship throughout. Plain white, or finished with fancy trimming. Sizes 15 to 19. 50c each.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth Street.

Beautiful White Suits for Boys

To Use or Lay Away

Here are several hundred spic-span-new Spring Suits, in both Sailor and Russian Blouse styles, picked out from the manufacturers' new lines that haven't been put on the market yet, for the coming season. The White Sale got them—that's the whole story.

They are made of the handsomest white fabrics used in making boys' suits, including plain and fancy white piques and galatea. The styles are the prettiest you have seen, and all are entirely new designs.

The Russian Blouse Suits are in sizes for 3 to 6 years.

The Sailor Suits are in sizes for 4 to 12 years.

The regular prices of the suits will range from $2.75 to $5.

Today Choose for $2

Mothers who secure these beautiful suits will thank the White Sale, when the wearing time comes a month or so later.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Further Stir In Men's Shoes

The Shoe Store adds another feature of intense interest to men today—at least to men with worn shoes and tired pocket-books.

We have taken all of our Men's under-price Shoes, that had been previously selling at $2.40, $2.85 and $3.30, and worth $3, $3.50, $4, and even more, and marked them for this Sale,

At $1.90 a Pair

The leathers included are box and velour calfskin, kidskin and patent leather. All sizes in some sorts, but not in all. It is one of the best shoe bargains made in many a day.

And here is another:

Men's $2 Shoes at $1.25

Satin calf lace shoes—not fine, of course; but good, durable working shoes, for men or large boys. In broad widths only.

Boys' $2 to $3.50 Shoes at $1

Only a round-up of small lots and mostly in narrow widths—but they are the best boys' shoes made; sizes range from 3 to 5½, but not complete in any sort. Well worth picking over, however.

Fourth avenue.

German Steins—Low Tide in Prices

Prices are on the ebb in the case of a fine group of characteristic German Steins, with their quaint decorations, mottoes and toasts.

The following are marked *one-third* less than they were on Christmas Eve.

70c, from $1. $2.50, from $3.50.
$1, from $1.50. $4, from $6.
$2, from $3. $4.75, from $7.

Basement.

Two Items For Housekeepers

Articles that every housekeeper needs—Tea Kettles and Sad Irons—both reliable kinds; both 'way under-price.

Copper Tea Kettles, seamless, nickel-plated; flat bottom; two sizes, 7 and 8; choose at 75c each.

Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons. Set of three irons, stand and handle, polished, 60c; nickel-plated, 70c a set.

Basement.

Economy in Men's Clothing

The White Sale News for Men finds an alluring echo in these offerings of Men's Sack Suits, Overcoats and Trousers at sharp reductions. Taken in combination, they mean an important part of your outfit at a material saving:

$12 and $18 Suits at $10

Sack Suits of fancy cheviots, that sold quickly at the higher prices. Now the remainders, in broken sizes, at the new price—$10.

$20 Overcoats at $14.50

Of Oxford or black cheviot, serge-lined, or with satin shoulders and wool body-lining. Plenty of large sizes, 40 to 46 in. Regularly $20, today $14.50.

$4 and $5 Trousers at $3.50.

Trousers of all-wool cheviot and worsted, in fine patterns.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Price Breaks On Bric-a-Brac

After the busy, driving rush of the holiday season, comes the chance to get our bearings. Quantities of beautiful things have been hurried out of our Art Wares Salon; today we set prices on some of the remaining goods that will hasten their going, too.

Royal Bonn Vases in floral decorations, with green backgrounds.
50c, were 75c. $3, were $4.50.
$1.25, were $2. $2.25, were $4.50.

Austrian Pieces—floral decorations on light grounds; also gilt.
65c, were $1.25. $4, were $6.
$1.35, were $2. $7, were $10.50.
$2, were $3.

Vienna Terra Cotta—Figures and busts.
$9, from $12. $37.50, from $47.
$19, from $25. $60, from $80.
$27, from $35.

Royal Vienna Vases, in exquisite decorations.
$18, from $25. $35, from $45.
$27.50, from $37.50. $40, from $55.

Art Wares Salon, Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE OF DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS

The Prevailing Opinion is That New York Can Name the Candidate.

Gorman Leads in Popularity, With Parker a Strong Second Choice Among Those Willing to Declare a Preference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Inquiry among Democratic Senators and Representatives shows that there exists a strong feeling of hopefulness for the success of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President at the election of 1904. This feeling is based on the belief that the Democrats are at least approximately harmonious, and that whatever factional feeling remains will be obliterated by the action of the National Convention in selecting candidates and formulating a platform.

This hopefulness for success is supplemented by the belief that President Roosevelt, who it is admitted on all sides will be the Republican candidate, has lost popularity and excited among conservative Republicans the apprehension that his election next year would threaten the public tranquillity and bring disaster to the great business interests of the country.

But while the Democrats believe they see a chance for their nominees in 1904, they realize that candidates must be selected who will inspire the confidence of the people, and that principles must be enunciated that will not create alarm for the future in the event of Democratic success. The inquiry further shows that the Democrats in Congress, and especially those from States whose electoral votes are assured to the Democratic candidates, are not influenced by partisan or personal preferences in the choice of a candidate for President. Their desire for success is paramount, and they appear willing to surrender their individual preferences for that man who may be presented by New York and other States north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers who, in the judgment of the delegations from those States, can command the united support of the Democracy and present a reasonable chance of winning.

NEW YORK'S VOTE ESSENTIAL.

The electoral vote of New York is regarded as essential to Democratic success, and therefore there seems to be a very general disposition to consult the leaders of that State and to accept the candidate who will receive the support of the New York delegation in the convention. Taking the consensus of opinion of Democrats in the two houses, the preference is for Gorman, but this contingent on his indorsement by the New York delegation. If that delegation shall declare for Parker in the belief that he can command greater strength in the East, and especially in New York, than Gorman, there can be no doubt, judging from expressions of Senators and Representatives, that Judge Parker will be the nominee of the Democratic Convention.

As a rule, the gentlemen approached declined to be quoted as to personal preference for candidates, but all agreed that the candidate presented and earnestly supported by the New York delegation would be the nominee of the convention. The preference may be said to be confined to Gorman and Parker, although there were a number of expressions favorable to Mr. Hearst.

The Missouri delegation declared for Senator Cockrell, but while Mr. Cockrell is likely to receive a complimentary vote from his State delegation, no one believes him to be a serious candidate, and Mr. Cockrell himself is not carried away by the friendly expressions of his associates.

Judge Gray of Delaware is also kindly spoken of, and if nominated would give satisfaction. But, as before observed, whoever is nominated by the Democratic National Convention must go to the convention with the support of New York.

Of the thirty-two Democratic Senators, twelve were outspoken in their preference for Gorman and two declared for Parker, although all agreed that if the latter should be New York's candidate in the convention Judge Parker would be nominated with approximate unanimity after the complimentary ballots. Seventeen Senators declined to be quoted in regard to candidates.

Among Democratic Representatives the sentiment seems to be about equally divided between Gorman and Parker, although the majority of those approached declined to name their personal choice, many declaring they would be governed by New York and other Northern States. Of those Representatives who expressed a personal preference 29 declared for Parker, 30 for Gorman, 3 for Hearst, 3 for Gray, 1 for Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island, 1 for McClellan, and 1 for Senator Bailey of Texas. the 15 Representatives from Missouri and Senator Stone declared for Senator Cockrell, and two or three of the Illinois men expressed themselves for Representative Williams of that State.

THE CONGRESSIONAL POLL.

The result of the inquiry may be thus summarized:

	Senators.	Reps.	Total.
Gorman	12	30	42
Parker	2	29	31
Cockrell	1	15	16
Hearst	..	3	3
Gray	..	3	3
Garvin	..	1	1
Bailey	..	1	1
McClellan	..	1	1
Noncommittal	17	67	84
Totals	32	150	182

The "non committal" do not include Representatives who positively refused to say anything on the subject.

REPRESENTATIVES.

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD OF ALABAMA.—I have always been in favor of Richard Olney, but I am for any man who is satisfactory to the East. We need its votes. Put me down as for a good Eastern man, though my own preference is for Olney. We want to win, and the way to do it is to get whoever the East wants.

JOHN L. BURNETT OF ALABAMA.—The sentiment in Alabama, and especially in my district, seems to be divided between Judge Parker and Senator Gorman. I could not say that there was a preference for one over the other, but I believe that either would be acceptable generally.

A. A. WILEY OF ALABAMA.—Since Grover Cleveland's announcement that he would not be a candidate, sentiment in Alabama has gathered about the name of Gorman. Judge Parker is popular there, but there is a feeling that he is a Hill man, and that is against him. There is no disguising the fact that Grover Cleveland is popular in my State. He has friends all over it, and particularly in my district. If he were to be nominated he would receive the vote of the whole South just as loyally as if nothing had ever happened to drive the two wings of the organization apart. I think the preponderance of talk down there is for Gorman. The people look upon him as a strong, sensible man, who would bring to the high office a trained appreciation of its responsibilities and opportunities.

SYDNEY J. BOWIE OF ALABAMA.—In all probability, Alabama will send to the convention an uninstructed delegation, and my prediction is it will be divided between Senator Gorman and Judge Parker. Gorman is in the lead in our State. Ex-President Cleveland has a great many supporters, who would be pleased to see him brought out again.

HENRY D. CLAYTON OF ALABAMA.—By the time the convention meets Alabama will have a decided preference, and, as she is a rock-ribbed Democratic State, my belief is that we should have a hand in making the nomination. Gorman, Parker, and Olney all have friends in our State. My own choice at this time is Senator Gorman. The Alabama Democrats will be for a man they think can be elected.

JOHN H. BANKHEAD OF ALABAMA.—There seems to be more enthusiasm among Alabama Democrats for Senator Gorman than for other men mentioned for the nomination, but I am not prepared to say that our delegation will be instructed for him. Judge Parker and Judge Gray are talked of also, and New York will have to speak before the South takes any decided stand as to candidates.

HUGH A. DINSMORE OF ARKANSAS.—My advices are that Arkansas is overwhelmingly in favor of Judge Parker. If New York will stand by him it is my belief that our section of the South will generally support him.

REPRESENTATIVE R. BRUCE MACON OF ARKANSAS.—In all the interviews I have seen the persons interviewed first expressed their preference and then wound up by saying that they are for the man who can win, no matter who he is. It begins to look as if there were no longer such a thing as principle in politics—nothing left but a desire to win. I believe politics ought to be on a higher plane. I want to win as much as any man, but I don't put winning above principle. I have a high regard for Mr. Hearst, and it would give me pleasure to support him for President. There is no cleaner man in public life, and he would give an honest administration. Whether he is the available man I am not prepared to say, but a man of that kind is the man who ought to be President.

JOHN S. LITTLE OF ARKANSAS.—If I have any decided preference it is for Judge Parker of New York. The proposition to run him as the candidate of the Democracy is received with general favor in Arkansas.

CHARLES C. REID OF ARKANSAS.—Any one urged by the New York and Eastern Democrats will, I think, be acceptable to the voters of my district. Parker sentiment is strong in my section of the State.

JOE T. ROBINSON OF ARKANSAS.—I have no choice. The man who has the best chance to carry New York and New Jersey ought to be nominated.

STEPHEN BRUNDIDGE, JR., OF ARKANSAS, agrees with most of his colleagues that Judge Parker is undoubtedly the choice of the Arkansas Democrats.

EDWARD J. LIVERNASH OF CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Livernash is for Hearst.

WILLIAM J. WYNN OF CALIFORNIA.—I am inclined more to Hearst than any of the other candidates. In my State he is regarded as a very able and consistent champion of the common people as against the powerful financial combinations.

THEODORE A. BELL OF CALIFORNIA.—I hardly know who is the choice of the California Democrats. Sentiment has not formed sufficiently to enable me to form a definite conclusion.

JOHN F. SHAFROTH OF COLORADO.—I am in favor of nominating the best man we can find when the convention meets. Judge Parker seems to be a very fine man. But I don't believe in expressing preferences. The Democrats have now got the best opportunity to win that they have had in years, and they ought not throw away the opportunity. Let them go to the convention and pick out the very best man they can find. That's the man I'm for.

HENRY A. HOUSTON OF DELAWARE.—You can tell it as emphatically as you please that Judge Gray is the candidate of our State for President. Delaware will present his name to the convention. We think Judge Gray is a whole platform in himself.

STEPHEN M. SPARKMAN OF FLORIDA.—The Democrats of Florida will be contented if Senator Gorman, Judge Parker, or Mr. Hearst were to be nominated. In Florida Senator Gorman undoubtedly has the largest personal following, but we feel that a New York man would probably have the best chance of being elected. The main thing is to secure the election of a Democratic President.

L. F. LIVINGSTONE OF GEORGIA.—Our people are mostly Gorman advocates, and he is my choice for the nomination. I do not think I misrepresent the sentiment of Georgians when I say that they prefer Gorman. There is some talk of Judge Parker, and Hearst has quite a following, as Congressman Griggs and the State Commissioner of Agriculture are for him. They are doing all they can to secure a portion of the delegation for the New York editor and publisher.

JOHN W. MADDOX OF GEORGIA.—My personal preference was Grover Cleveland, but now that he has refused to be considered for the nomination I am for Gorman. But I think Parker will be the nominee. I believe Bryan will throw his strength to Parker in the convention. None of the other candidates supported Bryan with that degree of fervor which he considered himself entitled to. However, my section of the country is for the most available man, whoever he may be.

RUFUS E. LESTER OF GEORGIA.—Senator Gorman is the undoubted choice of Georgia. He is my personal choice.

JAMES M. GRIGGS OF GEORGIA.—I am a warm personal friend of William Randolph Hearst, and am of the opinion also that he would make a strong Presidential nominee. Mr. Hearst has visited Georgia and has many supporters in the State.

Mr. Griggs, who is Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, admits that Gorman has the strongest following in Georgia of any of the candidates.

WILLIAM G. BRANTLEY OF GEORGIA understands that Gorman and Parker are the favorites in his State. He has no choice.

CHARLES L. BARTLETT OF GEORGIA.—Senator Gorman has strong friends in our State, but I am not prepared to say now that the Georgia delegation will support him in the convention. A good many changes may occur before the assembling of the National convention. Much depends upon the action of the New York Democracy.

WILLIAM C. ADAMSON OF GEORGIA.—I am not committed. All my information is that Gorman and Parker are more talked of among Georgians than the other probabilities.

ELIJAH BANKS LEWIS OF GEORGIA.—Senator Gorman is surely at this time the choice of the Georgia people, and I favor his nomination myself. Judge Parker and Mr. Hearst are also popular, and quite a number of Georgia Democrats do not think it would be a bad idea to bring out Mr. Cleveland again, in spite of his recent positive announcement taking himself out of the calculation. We are for any man who can win.

FARISH C. TATE OF GEORGIA.—Senator Gorman and Judge Parker are the popular favorites with us. Some of our strongest newspapers are advocating the nomination of Gorman, but I am not certain that the Georgia delegation will be instructed for anybody.

B. F. CALDWELL OF ILLINOIS.—If the Republicans renominate Gov. Yates next year, there is, in the opinion of Illinois Democrats, a feeling that our party may carry the State. In my district Judge Parker is the favorite Presidential candidate, and Senator Gorman comes next. Illinois Democrats are generally regular, and they will not be for any man who failed to support loyally the party nominees on the National ticket in the past two campaigns. Although there is a boom for Congressman Williams of our State, which was started in Chicago, I do not think Illinois Democrats will present a candidate before the National Convention.

JAMES R. WILLIAMS OF ILLINOIS.—Sentiment in my State is divided between Gorman and Parker, and there is some talk of Judge Gray of Delaware. Most of us are waiting to see what New York will do.

GEORGE P. FOSTER, ILLINOIS.—Illinois will bow to the judgment of New York and other Eastern States in the selection of a candidate. In Illinois we would like to bring about the nomination of James R. Williams, and if that shall appear among the possibilities we will support him in the convention. But the indications favor the nomination of an Eastern man, and Illinois will support him whoever he may be.

JAMES McANDREWS OF ILLINOIS.—I think the Illinois delegation will cast its vote in the National Convention for Congressman Williams of our State. And at this time we have no second choice. Williams is a prime favorite with the Illinois Democrats, and he is one of the ablest and most honest men in public life.

J. M. ROBINSON OF INDIANA.—Judge Parker will be the leading candidate for President if the New York Democracy unite on him early enough. Mr. Hearst has wide popularity, which is growing at a rapid rate. New York should act.

ROBERT W. MIERS OF INDIANA.—I have no special choice. The list of candidates has good men on it. We like Congressman Williams of Illinois very much. Shively is popular in our State, and we have a friendly feeling for Judge Parker and Mr. Hearst. Our party is harmonious once more in Indiana, and I trust Taggart, the ex-Mayor of Indianapolis, may be elected Chairman of the National Committee. The Hoosiers will vigorously press his claims.

WILLIAM T. ZENOR OF INDIANA.—We are in no hurry in Indiana about a Presidential choice. Senator Gorman appears to be in the lead at present. But it does not necessarily mean that he is to be the choice of the Indiana Democracy. The State, so far as I am able to judge, will not bring forward a candidate for Vice President.

MARTIN J. WADE OF IOWA.—Expression of sentiment in Iowa is divided between Mr. Hearst, Senator Gorman and Judge Parker. The Iowa Democrats realize that the votes necessary to elect a President must come from the Eastern and Western States, and we will be for the man thought to be the strongest in the doubtful States.

D. L. GOOCH OF KENTUCKY.—Sentiment in Kentucky is about equally divided between Judge Parker and Senator Gorman. It is not possible to determine which is the stronger.

SOUTH TRIMBLE OF KENTUCKY.—Any man acceptable to the New York Democrats, with the exception of Grover Cleveland, will be supported by Kentucky Democrats. My personal choice is Judge Parker, and in my section of the State the people hope for his nomination.

DAVID H. SMITH OF KENTUCKY.—Senator Gorman is the popular choice of Kentucky Democrats. I favor him. Other candidates are also mentioned. If Gorman is the nominee, I am certain the electoral vote of our State would be for him.

JOSEPH B. SHERLEY OF KENTUCKY.—Senator Gorman is stronger in Kentucky than any of the other men suggested for the nomination, and he is my choice.

JOHN S. RHEA OF KENTUCKY.—Senator Gorman impresses me as being as strong a nominee as could be selected, and the sentiment for him in Kentucky is pronounced, although Judge Parker is another candidate quite favorably discussed.

JAMES N. KEHOE OF KENTUCKY.—My belief is that the Kentucky delegation to the next convention will be instructed to cast its vote solidly for Senator Gorman. The recent Democratic victory in Maryland made Gorman the favorite in my State. Before that Judge Parker was probably in the lead. I personally favor Senator Gorman. Not only would he make a great President, but he would strengthen the party and keep it in power. Having had such a long legislative experience, he knows how to deal with Congress, and that is a point to be considered.

OLLIE M. JAMES OF KENTUCKY.—The nomination of either Gorman or Parker would suit me. Sentiment in my district seems to be pretty evenly divided between those two prominent Democrats.

F. A. HOPKINS OF KENTUCKY.—The Gorman sentiment has been rapidly forming in Kentucky, and our people regard the Maryland Senator as a strong man for the Presidency. While I am not thoroughly committed to his claims or those of any other man, my opinion is he would make a formidable Presidential candidate in the event he is acceptable to the New York Democrats.

GEORGE G. GILBERT OF KENTUCKY.—My preference is Senator Gorman. I believe that the Kentucky delegation will be instructed for him. I think he will be nominated and elected President. Next to Gorman, Judge Parker is the favorite in Kentucky. Cleveland and Bryan are no longer possibilities. Kentucky Democrats are once more united, and we will carry the State by a large majority.

JOSEPH E. RANSDELL OF LOUISIANA.—I believe Judge Gray of Delaware is the strongest man the Democrats can nominate. To elect a Democratic candidate it is necessary to carry New York and other debatable Northern and Western States. I believe Judge Gray could do this and meet all the other requirements of a Democratic candidate. However, either Gorman or Parker would be acceptable to Louisiana Democrats.

A. P. PUJO OF LOUISIANA.—Louisiana is inclined to listen to the voice of New York in the selection of a candidate. We recognize that success depends on getting the electoral vote of that State, and the New York delegation naturally will be the best judge as to who will be the best candidate.

SAMUEL M. ROBERTSON OF LOUISIANA.—At present it seems to me that Senator Gorman is our most available candidate. He is a true and tried legislator, and his record is so well known to the people of Louisiana that it would be difficult for any one else to supplant him. Still, if New York should press Judge Parker or some one else I think Louisiana would acquiesce.

ROBERT F. BROUSSARD OF LOUISIANA.—If New York falls in line for him, Judge Parker will be the choice of Louisiana Democrats. We regard him as the strongest candidate the party could select. Personally Senator Gorman has a large following in my State, and could easily have our delegation over any one else but Judge Parker. We see bright hopes of victory in Judge Parker.

JAMES W. DENNY OF MARYLAND.—My choice is Arthur Pue Gorman. Perhaps, being a Maryland man, I am unduly enthusiastic, but I firmly believe he is the most available man, and would prove the strongest candidate throughout the country.

J. FREDERICK C. TALBOT OF MARYLAND.—I am for Senator Gorman, of course. The Maryland delegation will be instructed solidly for our great Senator, and we hope and believe that he will receive the nomination. In my opinion Mr. Gorman would not only carry Maryland, but West Virginia and Delaware, which have been controlled for some years by the Republicans, would return to the Democratic party.

E. S. CANDLER, JR., OF MISSISSIPPI.—Gorman is popular in Mississippi, but I think there is a preference for Parker. Mississippi Democrats want a man who has been loyal to the party, and they think Parker fills the bill.

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS OF MISSISSIPPI, LEADER OF THE DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE.—Our people are divided between Judge Parker and Mr. Gorman, and the Hearst sentiment is growing rapidly. I do not care to express my choice so far in advance of the National Convention. I am, however, not in favor of nominating any man who would have to rely on Wall Street and the other financial combinations for a large campaign fund.

THOMAS SPIGHT OF MISSISSIPPI thinks the choice of the Democrats of his State lies between Senator Gorman and Judge Parker, but has no choice himself.

FRANK McLAIN OF MISSISSIPPI.—I have no preference. The South can be relied upon to furnish electoral votes for any strong candidate the New York Democrats may unite upon.

ADAM BYRD OF MISSISSIPPI.—The drift of sentiment in Mississippi seems to be running at present in favor of the nomination of Senator Gorman. I have no choice. Senator Gorman has been very close for years to public men of Mississippi with but few exceptions, and his Congressional record is a brilliant one.

BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS OF MISSISSIPPI was averse to committing himself. He thinks the sentiment in his State is inclined to Senator Gorman, and that Hearst will also develop considerable strength.

WILLIAM S. HILL OF MISSISSIPPI.—I prefer Judge Parker. I think the large majority of the Democrats of my State are for him now. Senator Gorman is also quite a favorite, and Congressman Hearst has a considerable following. Our delegation will go to the convention uninstructed, but it will be ordered by the State convention to vote as a unit in the National convention. We must nominate a man who can carry New York.

EATON T. BOWERS OF MISSISSIPPI.—The overwhelming sentiment in Mississippi appears to be for Senator Gorman, but there is a kindly feeling also for Judge Parker, and Mr. Hearst has a following in the State. We want the strongest man nominated, for it is the desire of all Democrats that President Roosevelt should be defeated. In a large measure we will defer to the judgment of the party leaders in the North. They can settle the matter of candidates and ought to be permitted to bring out the best one.

JOHN T. HUNT OF MISSOURI.—The Democratic nominee should be a man whom the business interests have confidence in, and he should be able to command largely the support of the laboring classes. I do not care to discuss candidates now. As events develop it will be ascertained who is the most available man.

COURTNEY W. HAMLIN OF MISSOURI.—We are all for Senator Cockrell out our way. He is a great old man and his thirty-year record in the Senate is one that Missourians are proud of. Nominate the Senator, and the commercial interests would rally around him, for business men know that Gen. Cockrell can be trusted.

W. D. VANDIVER OF MISSOURI.—I am for Senator Cockrell. You will find that all Missourians are solid for him. No, we haven't any second choice.

DAVID A. DE ARMOND OF MISSOURI.—Like all other Missourians, I am for Senator Cockrell.

CHAMP CLARK OF MISSOURI.—I favor Senator Francis M. Cockrell's nomination.

Representatives James T. Lloyd, W. W. Rucker, John Dougherty, Charles F. Cochran, William S. Cowherd, Dorsey W. Shackleford, James J. Butler, Edward Robb, Maecenas E. Benton, and Robert Lamar of Missouri also declared for Cockrell.

JOHN LIND OF MINNESOTA.—The Democrats of our State have not yet settled upon a choice. We are waiting to see what the New York and other Eastern leaders may determine. We will be in line, whether the nominee be an Eastern or a Western man who has trained with the Bryan wing of the party.

ALFRED LUCKING OF MICHIGAN thinks the nomination lies between Senator Gorman and Judge Parker, but he does not pretend to say now how the Michigan delegation will be in the convention.

A. L. McDERMOTT OF NEW JERSEY.—New Jersey was for Cleveland, but he is out of the race, and I am for Parker. I do not think there is the least doubt of his nomination. It is a foregone conclusion. But in my opinion it makes little difference who is the candidate. The main interest will centre around the platform. If the Democrats cut loose from the heresies of the past eight years they will win.

ALLEN BENNY OF NEW JERSEY.—Sentiment in New Jersey appears to be divided between Judge Parker and Mr. Hearst. There is little Gorman feeling in the State. I think the Democrats of New Jersey will follow New York in the choice of a candidate.

WILLIAM HUGHES OF NEW JERSEY.—At present I am somewhat up in the air, but I lean toward either Parker or Hearst. New York will have to decide, and whatever action is taken by the Empire State Democrats will be satisfactory to us in New Jersey.

GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK OF NEBRASKA, the only Democratic Congressman from that State and a warm personal and political friend of William J. Bryan, preferred not to be quoted. Many Congressmen say that he is waiting until the return of Col. Bryan from Europe.

ROBERT BAKER OF NEW YORK.—My first choice is Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island, and my second is William Randolph Hearst. With either as the nominee the Democratic Party would win a sweeping victory. Although Hearst is many times a millionaire, he is a fair and just man, and in his papers he has been exposing the trusts and all combinations of wealth that tend to oppress the laboring people of the United States. Hearst would poll a larger labor vote than any one being advocated. And out of his own pocket would come all the money for necessary campaign expenses. He is kind and benevolent, and the middle classes regard him as their greatest champion.

FRANCIS B. HARRISON OF NEW YORK.—Sentiment in Greater New York is strongly in favor of Judge Parker. He is looked upon as New York's candidate, and naturally we are for a New York man. Senator Gorman is very highly thought of in New York, but the country, and especially the States of the South, are looking to New York to furnish the Democratic candidate. Judge Parker is the favorite of New York.

IRA E. RIDER OF NEW YORK.—In New York City there has been no crystallization of sentiment for President other than that a New York man should be nominated. Judge Parker is more frequently mentioned than any other man as an available candidate. Judge Gray is sometimes mentioned, but Senator Gorman rarely.

EDWARD M. BASSETT, NEW YORK.—In Brooklyn there is a strong sentiment for Judge Parker. New York will present him, and he will receive the undivided support of all sections of the State. The more people learn about Judge Parker the better they like him.

WILLIAM H. RYAN, NEW YORK.—I believe 85 per cent of the Democrats of Buffalo favor the nomination of Judge Parker. It is their belief that Judge Parker would carry New York, and that he would be the strongest candidate the Democracy could name.

REPRESENTATIVE GOLDFOGLE OF NEW YORK.—As a possibility Judge Parker is more discussed in my district than any one else. Hearst is talked of, too, and since his election to the Mayoralty Col. McClellan is looming up somewhat. I am committed to no one, and as the party at large seems to be looking to the Empire State Democracy to bring out the most available man I think the obligation will be discharged for the good of the party and the Nation.

FRANK E. WILSON OF BROOKLYN said he had no preference to express. He thought the New York leaders within the course of a few weeks would discuss the situation and endeavor to agree upon the most available candidate.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN OF NEW YORK.—I am for any candidate that may be agreed upon by the New York leaders, but do not care to state my choice so far in advance of the State Convention.

GEORGE H. LINDSAY OF BROOKLYN.—The talk in my district is nearly all in favor of Judge Parker. No other man is prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination. I believe we will win a signal victory if he is our candidate for President.

WILLIAM SULZER OF NEW YORK.—I prefer either Gorman or Parker. They are strong men, and I think are decidedly in the lead. I am glad to find that Democratic sentiment in the country at large is in favor of letting New York name the candidate.

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN OF NEW YORK.—I am not committed yet. The Democracy of Greater New York won such a notable victory recently that we will roll up a great majority next year for the Democratic Presidential candidate. Any one who is the choice of the National Democracy will be loyally supported by us.

JOSEPH A. GOULDEN OF NEW YORK.—Judge Parker is my choice, and I believe that he will be the choice of the New York Democrats for the nomination. He can carry New York State, and had he been the nominee for Governor last year instead of Mr. Coler the Empire State would to-day have a Democratic Governor. Judge Parker is a great man, and would make a grand President.

FRANCIS E. SHOBER OF NEW YORK is favorably inclined to the candidacy of William R. Hearst, having some months ago addressed a meeting at Washington gotten up in the interest of the New York editor.

CLARENCE D. VAN DUZER OF NEVADA.—I think Senator Gorman is one of the strongest men talked of, but hardly think our delegation will be for him. The trouble is that he is not as well known in Nevada as some others. The probability is that Hearst will have the lead in our State.

T. F. KLUTTZ OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Personally I favor the nomination of Judge Parker, but I believe sentiment in North Carolina is more strongly favorable to Senator Gorman. I think it a fair estimate to say Gorman is preferred in North Carolina, with Judge Parker the next candidate in popularity. I think the disposition is to yield to the judgment of New York in the matter.

JAMES M. GUDGER OF NORTH CAROLINA.—In my district Senator Gorman, Judge Parker, and Mr. Hearst have a strong following. But we are not going to indicate a preference until just before the National Convention meets. The possibility of carrying New York, Illinois, and Indiana will have to be considered in finally supporting any particular candidate.

EDWIN Y. WEBB OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Senator Gorman has been looming up in North Carolina since the big Democratic victory in his own State. His stanch supporters in our country are very numerous.

JOHN H. SMALL OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Most of the North Carolina Democrats appear to be favorably inclined to Senator Gorman.

ROBERT N. PAGE OF NORTH CAROLINA is non-committal. He thinks there is a growing sentiment in his district for Senator Gorman.

CHARLES R. THOMAS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Sentiment among the voters of North Carolina is pretty evenly divided between Senator Gorman and Judge Parker. I cannot say that I have a preference.

CLAUDE KITCHIN OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Any man who supported the party nominees in the last two National campaigns will suit me. The politicians of North Carolina are nearly solid for the nomination of Gorman. The semi-politicians seem to want Parker nominated.

GEORGE R. PATTERSON OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Sentiment in North Carolina is largely for Senator Gorman. I contend, however, that we ought to deliberate before making up our minds. A man acceptable to States where Democrats expect to make gains should be the nominee. Our personal feelings should not count in this contest.

W. W. KITCHIN OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Sentiment in North Carolina is concentrating rapidly upon Senator Gorman, and I think his chances of getting the delegation from our State are excellent.

EDWARD W. POU OF NORTH CAROLINA.—All information from my district is to the effect that the Democrats are divided between Senator Gorman and Judge Parker. Probably just now the preference is in favor of Senator Gorman.

DE WITT C. BADGER OF OHIO.—The Ohio Democrats will be satisfied with any man who has a good record and possesses the elements of strength calculated to defeat the Republicans in the State of New York. I hear Senator Gorman and Judge Parker most frequently mentioned in Ohio, but my opinion is that our delegation will go to the convention uninstructed.

JOHN W. CASSINGHAM OF OHIO.—Ohio Democrats prefer a New York man, for the reason that they believe such a man could more easily carry the big State. That inclines me to the belief we will be for any one the New York Democrats support. Senator Gorman, however, has a great many strong admirers in Ohio.

HARVEY C. GARBER OF OHIO.—My personal choice is Senator Gorman. Judge Parker and Mr. Hearst have many warm supporters in Ohio, but the trend is probably toward Senator Gorman. We will be for any man the New York Democrats bring to the front, whether he be Gorman, Parker, Gray, Olney, or Hearst.

CHARLES H. DICKERMAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Judge Gray of Delaware is very strong in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, but in other sections of the State he is not so popular. If it were possible for Pennsylvania Democrats to bring about the nomination ex-Gov. Pattison would be selected. It is not to be expected, however, that the nomination will go to Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH H. SHULL OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Pennsylvania Democrats have no decided choice for a candidate. Personally, I would like to see George B. McClellan nominated. To me, however, the nominee is of secondary importance. The platform is the chief consideration.

L. D. GRANGER OF RHODE ISLAND.—The Democrats of my State are much encouraged since the last election. We hope to carry the State in the Presidential campaign next year. There is a strong reform element at work there which commands the support of some of the best citizens of the State without regard to politics. They think it is time the State was redeemed from reproach. This feeling may put the little State in the Democratic column next year. We shall be for Parker if he is chosen, and we should be pleased with the nomination of Olney. Of course, like all sane men, we look to New York as the key to the situation, and whoever the Democrats of that State name, with due regard to good character and record, we shall be glad to work to elect.

GEORGE S. LEGARE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Two men are prominently named in South Carolina, Senator Gorman and Judge Parker. I believe a majority of South Carolina Democrats are favorable to Gorman, but realizing the necessity of carrying New York they are disposed to be governed by the New York Democracy. If New York should decide in favor of Judge Parker South Carolina would support him.

WYATT AIKEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—I wrote a letter last March in which I expressed the belief that Roosevelt would be the Republican candidate, and that the impression seemed to prevail that the Republicans were afraid of only one man in the Democratic Party, and that man was Senator Gorman. I see no reason for changing that belief. Gorman can carry the South and the doubtful States in the East and Middle West. He would command the support of the money element in the East regardless of politics. Judge Parker, while a clean and able man, cannot, it is thought, arouse much enthusiasm.

DAVID E. FINLEY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Sentiment in South Carolina is overwhelmingly in favor of Senator Gorman. Personally I am for Judge Parker, for the reason that he would poll more votes than any other man liable to be nominated. The main thing is to elect a Democrat, and I think we can elect Judge Parker.

ROBERT B. SCARBOROUGH OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—A majority of South Carolinians favor the nomination of Senator Gorman. Their next choice is Parker. They believe Gorman can come nearer to an election than any man now suggested. There is no Cleveland sentiment in South Carolina.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Democrats of South Carolina are almost solidly in favor of Senator Gorman, but we are not completely wedded to his claims. Any good man that may be nominated will be loyally supported by our people.

GEORGE W. CROFT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Judge Parker is very popular in South Carolina. He is my choice. South Carolina people are red-hot opponents of Grover Cleveland. They do not want him brought out.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON OF TENNESSEE.—As I am going to quit Congress at the end of the present term and give up politics, I do not think it would greatly interest the public to express my opinion as to who should be the Democratic candidate. Judge Parker is reported to have the call in my State, and Senator Gorman has much strength also.

JOHN WESLEY GAINES OF TENNESSEE.—I am for Judge Parker for first choice. From all I can hear he is at present the undoubted choice of the Democrats of my district and State. His character is stainless, his record could not be attacked, and if New York will bring him out it is safe to assert the South would accept him without a contest.

L. P. PADGETT OF TENNESSEE.—In Tennessee there is more talk of Judge Parker than any other man, although Senator Gorman has many friends and admirers in the State. But the drift is toward Parker, and we look on him as an able man who we believe could carry New York.

THETUS W. SIMS OF TENNESSEE.—I am for the man who can win. I don't care who he is. He should be a strong and clean man, nominated on a conservative platform that will not offend the business interests of the country, and a man who can carry New York and some other Eastern States. I don't care whether he comes from New York or some other State, whether he is Parker, Gorman, or anybody else. In my State the feeling is for Judge Parker, but it is not pronounced and would change to any other man who could be shown to be more available. If a vote were taken in Tennessee to-day it would be for Parker.

MORGAN C. FITZPATRICK OF TENNESSEE.—Tennessee is not for any one man. Our people would prefer Judge Parker, I believe. This is not only because they admire the man, but because on political grounds they think that the State of New York and the Eastern and Middle Western States, which must be carried for the Democratic nominee, should be permitted to make the choice. I know my people are talking about Judge Parker, Senator Gorman, Mr. Olney, Judge Gray, and Mr. Hearst. The latter is more a candidate than may be supposed. The laboring people want him, and he is strong with them. Senator Gorman is strong all through the South, and especially in Tennessee. But whoever is nominated, the State will give the usual big vote for him.

JOHN A. MOON OF TENNESSEE, without committing himself to any one, is of the opinion that Tennessee Democrats look more favorably upon the chances of Judge Parker than the other possibilities.

MALCOLM R. PATTERSON OF TENNESSEE.—In our section of the State the feeling in the interest of Judge Parker is growing stronger all the time. If New York favors his nomination my belief is that Tennessee will also support him.

RICE A. PIERCE OF TENNESSEE.—I am for the nomination of Judge Parker. Parker sentiment prevails in my district, and is general in the State. From present indications our delegation to the convention may be put down for Parker in the event the New York Democrats agree upon him as their candidate.

JACK BEALL OF TEXAS.—In my opinion, Senator Gorman is the preference of the Texas people, although Judge Parker has many admirers in the State. Texas will willingly be guided by New York in making a nomination, as it is in New York and other States in the North that the battle will be fought.

OSCAR W. GILLESPIE OF TEXAS.—I think in Texas the politicians generally favor Gorman, while the rank and file are inclined to Judge Parker. Judge Parker is looked upon as having winning qualities, and the belief is growing that he could be elected. However, Texas Democrats are more concerned over platform than over candidates.

SAM BRONSON OF TEXAS.—If you want my opinion who ought to be nominated, it is Senator Bailey. This thing of saying that a Southern man can't be nominated is all poppycock. We've been in the Union forty years. My opinion is that Bailey would be as strong in the North as a Northern man. He would be a candidate people could get enthusiastic over. Just see how he has developed in the Senate, what qualities of leadership and statesmanship he has shown. He rings like a sound dollar every time. If you want my opinion who will be nominated, it will be a man who voted for Bryan, but wasn't a free-coinage man, a candidate whom Bryan and Cleveland will support. Judge Parker has the better chance. He isn't as popular as Gorman in most States, but he would be a stronger candidate in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and we want to carry those States. With Parker as candidate and Gorman as campaign manager we would have a formidable combination.

JOHN H. STEPHENS OF TEXAS.—Our chief interest in Texas is that the most available man should be brought to the front. I have not heard that there was any general discussion of candidates among the Democrats of my district, but I do know that many of the leading members of the party have expressed to me their confidence in Judge Parker, and some have said that they would be pleased to have Senator Gorman nominated. I have also heard good words for Mr. Olney. I should say that Judge Parker leads, if anything, in the preferences of Democrats in my section. I think they would be satisfied with the nomination of either of them. I know I should.

SCOTT FIELD OF TEXAS.—Judge Parker seems to be the favorite with Texas Democrats. I am inclined to favor his nomination. Texans never were for Cleveland. Texans are not enthusiastic over Senator Gorman, for the reason that he had too much to do with the reconstruction of the Wilson Tariff bill. Since ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina made his statement concerning Gorman's connection with that measure, the feeling against Gorman has abated somewhat, but I do not think he is preferred by any great number of our people.

MORRIS SHEPPARD OF TEXAS.—My choice for President is Mayor-Elect McClellan of New York, and for Vice President on the ticket with him I would have Senator Culberson of Texas. That combination could not be beaten. The country could vote for a New York man for President, and in Senator Culberson we would have a candidate representing the great West and South.

JOHN M. PINCKNEY OF TEXAS.—Personally Senator Gorman is my choice. But I believe the large majority of the people of Texas think Judge Parker should be the nominee. He is regarded as a clean and able man, and more likely to bring about harmony in the party than any one now suggested for the nomination. Senator Gorman would make an ideal President, and if he receives the nomination it can be depended upon that Texas will give him an enormous majority.

ROBERT HENRY LEE OF TEXAS.—I have just returned from a visit to my district. I discovered that the feeling continues strong for Judge Parker. He is also my choice. More than a year ago the members of the Legislature of Texas were interviewed on Presidential preferences, and fully two-thirds of the lawmakers at Austin declared for Parker. Most of the others were for Gorman.

JAMES L. SLAYDEN OF TEXAS.—As there is no probability that the convention will take up Grover Cleveland, Texas Democrats will be strictly in line for the nominee. Texans would not support Cleveland. Senator Gorman, Judge Parker, and Richard Olney are the men most mentioned in our State. My choice is Senator Gorman.

GORDON RUSSELL OF TEXAS.—I am not committed to any man. The Democratic Party has before it a great opportunity. With a proper platform and a wise, conservative nominee, it is my belief we can defeat Roosevelt. If we are to win all prejudices must be put aside.

WILLIAM R. SMITH OF TEXAS.—Parker sentiment is probably stronger in Texas than for any of the leading Democrats talked of for the Presidency. I have no preference.

JOHN N. GARNER OF TEXAS.—I am not committed. I think the prevailing sentiment of Texas is for Judge Parker.

A. W. GREGG OF TEXAS.—Senator Gorman and Judge Parker seem to be the favorites in our State. I have no preference.

GEORGE F. BURGESS OF TEXAS expressed an unwillingness to declare himself. He could only say that from what he had heard Texas sentiment is divided between Parker and Gorman.

ALBERT S. BURLESON, OF TEXAS, said he did not desire to declare himself, but he was of the opinion that Texas would favor either Parker or Gorman.

JOHN LAMB OF VIRGINIA.—The rank and file of the Virginia Democracy are divided between Gorman, Parker, and Hearst. Existing conditions make it difficult at this time to determine who is the popular choice. In order to win next year we must carry New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, and also one or two Western States. For this reason we want a man who can carry New York. The contest in Virginia seems to be between Gorman, Parker, and Hearst. The Parker sentiment is traceable to the belief that he can carry New York.

WILLIAM A. JONES OF VIRGINIA.—I think there is not a Democrat in Virginia who would not rejoice to have Senator Gorman as the Democratic candidate. Virginia Democrats do not know Judge Parker, but all they hear of him is good. It is said he can carry New York, and if that be true it is a strong argument in his favor. I think the choice just now in Virginia lies between Gorman and Parker.

CLAUDE A. SWANSON OF VIRGINIA.—I would rather see Senator Gorman the candidate than any one else, but he has a record on the tariff that is objectionable to a large element in my State. You will remember that he was pretty generally accused of having held up the Wilson bill after its passage by the House, and the people who oppose him cannot get over the idea that he is supposed to have held up the Senate Democrats and made them come over to his way of thinking before he would permit the bill to become a law. Nearly every daily paper in Virginia is opposed to him on this account. If New York says the nominee must be Parker there will be an awful scramble of delegates from all parts of the country to climb on the band wagon. They would almost run over each other. If New York does not unanimously present Judge Parker my opinion is that Senator Gorman will be our nominee.

ROBERT G. SOUTHALL OF VIRGINIA.—The most prominent Democrats of Virginia incline favorably to Senator Gorman. Our people know his record, and he has shown himself to be one of the greatest leaders in Congress of recent times.

JOHN F. RIXEY OF VIRGINIA.—My choice is Senator Gorman. I think he is the choice of the great majority of Virginia Democrats. But it was only a few months ago that I could bring myself around to the point of looking upon the Maryland Senator as the most available man.

HENRY D. FLOOD OF VIRGINIA.—I am unreservedly for Senator Gorman, and the people of Virginia would be greatly pleased if he is nominated for the Presidency.

JAMES HAY OF VIRGINIA.—My preference is Senator Gorman. I declared myself for him many months ago, and I believe that he will have the Virginia delegation to the National Convention.

CARTER GLASS OF VIRGINIA.—Mr. Glass does not wish to be quoted. At the proper time he will announce his position through the columns of his own newspaper, The Lynchburg News. But Mr. Glass is known to train at Washington with the Virginia Congressmen, who are decidedly friendly to the candidacy of Senator Gorman.

HARRY L. MAYNARD OF VIRGINIA.—Many Hearst clubs have been organized recently in Virginia, and he has a considerable following, but the sentiment of the State is, in my opinion, about evenly divided between Parker and Gorman. Either man would suit me.

CHARLES H. WEISSE, WISCONSIN.—The names most frequently heard in Wisconsin are Parker, Gorman, and Hearst. There is a growing belief, however, that when the convention meets a man will be brought forward and nominated who is not now prominently mentioned.

SENATORS.

SENATOR EDMUND W. PETTUS OF ALABAMA.—I have no preference, and if I had I would not tell it. It might cause some good friend to wonder why I do not declare myself for him. The Democrats ought to consider the question carefully, and bring out their strongest man. I look upon Senator Gorman, Judge Parker, and ex-Senator Gray as all strong men, but it is not for me to say which one should be preferred. My understanding is, too, that while they did not believe in all the planks of the last two National platforms each one supported the party nominees for the Presidency, and they have regularity on their side.

If Bryan would stay over in Europe until after the convention is over, and will not write any letters home, and if Cleveland would go over there also, it would be better for the Democracy. I came near taking a solemn oath a few years ago that never again could I be induced to support another New York man until the Empire State Democracy advocated and helped to elect as President a Democrat from some other State.

Our party will have a brighter prospect if no alliances are formed like those of 1896 and 1900. We were greatly handicapped. We've got to have the confidence of the conservative business elements of the North, East, and West if we hope to win.

Roosevelt is distrusted by a large and powerful element in his party. The Republican business men infinitely prefer a safe, level-headed man like Hanna, but it seems Roosevelt is saddled upon the Republicans, and they cannot get rid of him. As a Democrat, I trust he may be the nominee. He is the easiest man for us to defeat.

SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN OF ALABAMA.—Senator Morgan is flat-footed for Senator Gorman. He looks upon him as an able, tried, and true Democrat, to quote his words, and says that as a campaign manager he would not have a superior in the vigorous contest that is to be waged next year. But Senator Morgan is perfectly willing to have for standard-bearer any man that the party leaders may name, whether he be Gorman, Parker, Gray, or one whose chances have not yet been mentioned.

SENATOR JAMES H. BERRY OF ARKANSAS.—I have no preference as to Presidential candidates, and if I had would not care just now to indicate my choice. The Democrats of my State, so far as I am able to discover, are for any man thought to be the strongest candidate.

SENATOR JAMES P. CLARKE OF ARKANSAS.—Senator Clarke has not been in Washington for two weeks or more, and it was therefore impossible to obtain his views. One of his close friends said that Senator was not for Gorman at any rate.

SENATOR HENRY M. TELLER OF COLORADO.—Senator Teller asked to be excused from expressing an opinion. He intimated that he had a choice of candidates, but at this time did not feel like going into print. One of the Senators from the West thinks Mr. Teller leans toward Senator Gorman. They served together many years on the Senate Appropriations Committee. Senator Teller started out in life as a Democrat in his native State of New York, bolted the party when Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency at Chicago in 1860, and remained a loyal Republican until 1896, when he again bolted at St. Louis, and is back once more into the party with which he started.

SENATOR THOMAS M. PATTERSON OF COLORADO.—I think the Democratic Party has the greatest opportunity in its existence to bring out a dark horse.

SENATOR STEPHEN R. MALLORY OF FLORIDA.—Mr. Gorman and Judge Parker are more talked of in my State than any of the men mentioned in connection with the nomination. I'm inclined to think that either would make a promising candidate before the country. In Florida Representative Hearst has a great many friends also. He visited Florida, and in meeting prominent citizens had no hesitancy in admitting that he had aspirations. Mr. Hearst impressed a number of our people most favorably.

SENATOR JAMES P. TALIAFERRO OF FLORIDA.—Senator Taliaferro is not outspoken in his choice. He leans somewhat to Senator Gorman. Mr. Taliaferro is one of the most successful business men in his State, and trains more with the solid men financially than with the politicians. He says that whoever is the candidate of the Democrats he must be entirely acceptable to the New York leaders. He thinks it would be extremely unwise for the South to attempt to dictate the choice of the convention.

SENATOR ALEXANDER S. CLAY OF GEORGIA.—The Democratic Party ought to nominate a man who, first, is big enough for the place, a man of broad statesmanship, and, secondly, a man who can carry the doubtful States. He should be a man who can carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and have a fighting chance in Indiana and Illinois. The man who can do that is my choice. I haven't any preference. We should look at the situation in those States and make our choice accordingly, cool-headedly, and without allowing ourselves to be swayed by personal feeling.

SENATOR A. O. BACON OF GEORGIA.—So far as my individual preference is concerned, I favor Senator Gorman. He is an adroit party leader, and we have been warm friends for many years. He has many ardent supporters among the most prominent Georgia Democrats, and so far as I am able to judge, is the favorite just now of our people for the Presidential nomination. I think, however, that in deference to our local leaders the Georgia Congressmen ought not to press their views too vigorously, but let the State Convention, when it meets, decide the question. My belief is that an uninstructed delegation will be sent to the National Convention by the Georgia Democrats. We are prepared to listen to the New York Democracy.

SENATOR FREDERICK T. DUBOIS OF IDAHO.—If New York brings forward with anything like unanimity the name of Judge Parker I do not think any other candidate will be in the race. I regard Judge Parker as an exceptionally available candidate, and he would make a winning campaign, in my opinion. Senator Gorman also has strong advocates, but of course we will have to pay deference to the wishes of the Empire State Democracy, New York being indispensable to Democratic success.

SENATOR JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN OF KENTUCKY.—So far as I am able to learn the claims of Gorman are strongest in Kentucky. I was talking yesterday with one of our leading Democratic editors from the State, and he is positive that the Gorman sentiment is simply overwhelming in Kentucky. Unless there is a change between now and the assembling of the convention he believes our delegation will be for the Maryland Senator.

SENATOR JAMES B. McCREARY OF KENTUCKY.—Gorman, Parker, or Gray would suit me. New York can nominate matters if the delegation from that State is solidly and earnestly for any one of the three well-known Democrats named.

SENATOR FOSTER OF LOUISIANA.—There has been no definite expression of sentiment in my State, and I can honestly say I have not reached the point where I have a preference. I hope the party will unite on its best man, and I am free to say that I regard the prospect as growing brighter every day for Democratic success in the next Presidential campaign.

SENATOR SAMUEL D. McENERY OF LOUISIANA.—I have no choice. My correspondence with constituents does not show that the people of Louisiana are yet taking much interest in candidates. They probably will not outline a policy until the State convention meets.

SENATOR GORMAN OF MARYLAND.—I can only say now that this is a matter on which there is dense ignorance on our side of the chamber. The matter is some distance on in the future. We and you must wait.

SENATOR McLAURIN OF MISSISSIPPI.—In Mississippi we simply ask for a good man. We have formed no attachments to our own popular idols, and simply want a representative Democrat who will command the united support of the party, North and South. There are plenty of good men, and there seems a disposition to name one whose character and record will provoke no dissent and invite unanimous support. It is accordingly too early to have preferences, and for myself I would express none.

SENATOR MONEY OF MISSISSIPPI.—With the exception of Mr. Cleveland, not a man who has been named as a possible candidate but would prove acceptable in my part of the South. But as far as any preference is concerned I have none, and have heard of none yet in my section. That is something that will arrive when it appears what the sentiment is in New York and some of the large States in the North that we hope to carry. The South will not allow the matter of a preference to influence her support of the choice of the next convention. The party will be united this year.

SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL OF MISSOURI.—My opinion is that this matter had better be settled by the convention.

SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE OF MISSOURI.—I am for my colleague, Senator Cockrell. I think our State is quite apt to present his name, and it is my belief that he would be elected President should the convention nominate him.

SENATOR FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS OF NEVADA.—I do not care to be quoted as to my preference. There is considerable sentiment in Nevada for Hearst, owing largely to the fact that his San Francisco paper circulates extensively in the State.

SENATOR L. S. OVERMAN OF NORTH CAROLINA.—I have not yet made up my mind as to who should be nominated.

SENATOR F. M. SIMMONS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—I think the Democrats would find in Senator Gorman their strongest candidate. He stands well with the business men of this country, and I know of no one in our party half as well qualified to fill the great office of President. If he should be nominated and elected, we would have a President who is also a complete master of legislation, and Congress and the Executive would get along smoothly. That was one great point in the success of the late President McKinley. He was popular with men of all parties in Congress. Mr. Gorman is well liked in North Carolina, and it is my opinion that a majority of our people favor his nomination.

SENATOR BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—I think my State favors Gorman, but there is also considerable talk of Judge Parker among our people. Parker has one great advantage in not having a National record that can be attacked by the Republicans. He also is at a disadvantage in having, as is generally supposed, the backing of Grover Cleveland.

SENATOR LATIMER OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—I have no views at all. I cannot talk a word about it. It is too far ahead to the convention. I am waiting quietly like all the rest of us in the South.

SENATOR BATE OF TENNESSEE.—We are not going to talk about candidates for some time. It is too soon, and sentiment is now only beginning to form. You can be assured of one thing most positively—it will not be Cleveland. Not that he is not a good man and a good Democrat, although the South has differing views on that, but the Democratic Party will never take up, while out of power, or any other time for that matter, the burden of the third term. With the American people it is unwritten law as powerful as any line in the Constitution that no President shall be elected for a third term. There will be no talk of a Southern man on the ticket. What we want, if we are to do any good, as a party, is to get into power, and we shall not challenge opposition we can avoid.

SENATOR CARMACK OF TENNESSEE.—When THE NEW YORK TIMES will tell me whom New York is for, then I will tell you whom I am for and whom my people will support. We are all waiting for New York to take the lead. That is the plain truth just now, and it leaves little else to be said. I have repeatedly expressed my own personal preference for Judge Parker. I adhere to it, and shall be pleased to see him nominated.

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THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We do not think that the tone of Controller GROUT'S criticism of the Board of Education and the general management of the public schools is calculated to breed confidence in the soundness of his judgment. It is not the tone of a judge at all, but that of a partisan with rather deep prejudice to give sharpness to his comments.

The question of whether the present administration was required by just consideration of the relative needs of the various departments to withhold from the Board of Education the amount which it did withhold is a complex question; it is hardly the one that the Controller discusses. What he undertakes to establish is that the Board is mistaken in the objects of its expenditure and in the system it has devised or developed for the conduct of the schools. On this we cannot regard the Controller as a final authority. We may say, with entire respect, that we do not quite see what are his claims to any authority in the matter more than belongs to the average citizen. Even this he lessens by his obvious petulant temper in dealing with the subject.

In a general way we have always been in sympathy with the view that too much money is spent on the so-called higher branches of public education, and that it is inexpedient and unjust to devote the proceeds of taxation to these branches until the so-called lower, but really more important, branches are fully provided for. There is, however, no evidence that this view commends itself to the popular mind. On the contrary, it is probable that the sentiment in favor of the high schools is stronger than that in favor of the lower schools. It is certainly more demonstrative. The Board of Education and the teaching force of New York cannot be blamed for siding with what is apparently the popular view. On the other hand, the educational system of the city may safely be held to be in as good condition as any other great department. Our own judgment is that its condition is decidedly better than that of most of the departments. If we have not money enough to go round it must suffer the necessary cut, in proportion with the others, but it is a little absurd in the Controller to argue from any facts known to the public that it deserves a specially heavy cut because of its inferior management. His attitude is of ill omen for the schools under the new administration. They were never favorites with Tammany, and the special pleading of Mr. GROUT will be taken as an excuse to treat them with the old parsimony.

GEN. REYES.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the mission of Gen. REYES to this country, his bearing and conduct before the public have been such as to inspire respect and invite confidence. His position is in the last degree delicate and difficult. He has to present to our Government facts which tend practically conclusively to establish its own bad faith and to urge claims of great apparent justice on those who have only too plainly disregarded the obligation of justice. In the meantime he is conscious of the great peril to which his country is exposed if it resents in word or action, as any strong Government would be compelled instantly to resent, the wrongs that have been committed. And he must, so far as possibly he can, act as if the professions of "friendliness" by our Government toward his own were sincere, when the whole effect of its policy is antagonistic and oppressive. That he should be able so far to bear himself with unbroken dignity and with consistent moderation is, we think, greatly to his credit.

It is not easy to resist the feeling that this Colombian diplomatist and gentleman compares only too favorably with some of our own statesmen prominent in the present situation, with that Assistant Secretary of State, for instance, who came over to New York to read a carefully prepared address crammed with indiscretions and bristling with language so offensive to Colombia—officially proclaimed a "friendly" State—that he would have been instantly rebuked, if not relieved from his office, had he so spoken of any nation with a respectable army and navy. And it is hardly too much to say that the gratitude expressed by the President himself for this ill-advised move of his subordinate does not put him in the pleasantest light. All through this disagreeable business Americans have been plagued with the consciousness that our Nation was not acting in international affairs as a gentleman would act in personal intercourse, that in fact it was acting shabbily, with something of the insolence of the bully and the impudence of the cad. Whenever any of us have asked ourselves if we should have behaved in this fashion toward any Power "of our size" we have been compelled to answer that we should not, or that if we had, we at least should not have been accused of cowardice. The situation from that point of view is not pleasant; it is distinctly humiliating, and we are much mistaken if the number of those who feel the humiliation is not steadily increasing.

SPREADING OF THE BUTLER EPIDEMIC.

The disquieting news comes from Pittsburg that typhoid fever is rapidly increasing in that city and threatens to assume the character of a sweeping epidemic. During the first twenty-two days of December 410 cases were reported, and as at the beginning of such an outbreak there is always some concealment and not infrequently vagaries of diagnosis, it may safely be assumed that the 450 cases more or less which are of record are but a part, and perhaps not a large part, of the total. That the disease is gaining headway is indicated by the fact that while the daily average of reported cases for the month up to and including Dec. 22 was only about 17.7 new cases, the number reported on Dec. 23 was 49. The disease is said to be of a malignant type, and to be attended with a relatively high mortality.

This is a serious matter. By reason of its large industrial population and the character of many of its neighborhoods, Pittsburg is a city in which the checking of an epidemic of typhoid may be expected to be attended with numerous and serious difficulties. Without knowing just what causes have immediately favored the outbreak, it may be assumed that it is not without an intimate relation to the epidemic at Butler, and is probably due to secondary infection carried by Butler refugees who have sought safety in the near-by city. The State Board of Health needs to bestir itself or the epidemic which is no longer local may spread over pretty much the whole section of Pennsylvania west of the Alleghenies. The most competent and experienced experts whose services can be secured should be put in charge of the sanitary administration of the cities and towns affected. Experience has shown that very little dependence for effective work in epidemics can be placed upon the local talent likely to be connected with the city, towns, and village boards of health. Why this is so is too evident to need explanation. One master mind should direct that campaign.

The problem is not merely to redeem the community already afflicted from the evils which have overtaken them, but to safeguard communities still exempt by timely measures of public safety. Under our present standards of civilization there is no excuse for the fatalism which shrugs its shoulders and waits until a typhoid epidemic exhausts itself by the extermination of the non-immunes. State Boards of Health are of very little use unless they have a fire department organization and are prepared to deal promptly and effectively with emergencies with which even efficient local sanitary administrations cannot cope.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR.

Now that the Government of the Dominion is reported to be negotiating with Newfoundland to secure its entrance into the Dominion, there is especial interest in an article in the current number of The North American Review by Mr. T. P. MAGRATH of Newfoundland. The title of the article is "A New Anglo-American Dispute: Is Hudson Bay a Closed Sea?" It discusses first the claim of Canada that Americans have not the right to fish within Hudson Bay proper, and, second, the enormous resources of the territory surrounding Hudson Bay and through it seeking access to the Atlantic in the open season.

The claim of Canada is based on the British rights "to the Bay and Streights of Hudson, together with all lands, seas, seacoasts, &c.," transferred to the British crown in 1713 by France. In 1818, by the Treaty of Washington, American fishermen were given equal rights with the British on the west coast of Newfoundland and "northward indefinitely." The Canadian contention is that these rights go as far as Cape Chidley, the northern point of Newfoundland, then cease for forty-five miles across the entrance to Hudson Strait, which leads to Hudson Bay, and revive at Cape Resolution, the southern point of Labrador. For the last sixty years the whale fishers of New Bedford have pursued their prey within Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay, and are practically the only ones who have frequented these waters. The Government of Canada has now sent a steamer from Newfoundland, with an officer of the Northwestern police as "Governor of Hudson Bay and the regions adjacent thereto," and with a detachment of the police, with instructions to warn off and if necessary to expel the alleged trespassers. Mr. MAGRATH is of the opinion that the latter will not prove an easy task, and that there is some prospect of a rather serious Anglo-American dispute in the near future.

The actual or possible interests in the maritime privileges of Hudson Bay, so far as these are now possessed or claimed by Americans, are, of course, important enough to require vigilant attention from our Government, but they are insignificant compared to the vast resources described by Mr. MAGRATH as within the scope of practical development within a reasonable period about the shores of the bay and in the great northern region drained by the rivers flowing into the bay. Apart from the very rich and almost inexhaustible supplies of furs and peltries to be drawn from the extreme North, there is the possibility of a new route to England across the bay and through the strait. By this route, when open, the distance from Winnipeg to Liverpool is 600 miles less than by Montreal; the distance from Duluth to Liverpool is 474 miles less than by New York, and the distance of St. Paul from Liverpool is 144 miles less than by New York. The Hudson Bay never freezes, and its waters are several degrees warmer than those of the Atlantic in the same latitude; but the strait is closed by ice for all but three months of the year, though skilled ice pilots, with powerful vessels, could probably navigate it for four months and a half. Mr. MAGRATH does not mention it, but there is also the possibility of a railway from the extreme southeast point of the bay to Montreal, some 500 miles, which would give an open port for, say, one-half the year. The Canadians have practically determined on a second transcontinental road from the southern end of our Alaskan boundary, and they are eager and energetic in seizing every opportunity to make their connection with England independent of transit through our territory. An ocean route open for only three months of the year would still give very valuable facilities for the development of the vast grain-growing region which has been so amazingly extended northward during the last fifteen years.

How far this goes may be seen in the fact that a fine wheat crop was sown and harvested within ninety days at Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie River, 1,500 miles north of Montreal, just above the sixty-second parallel, the latitude of Southern Greenland. From this height southward in the valleys of the Mackenzie, the Red River, the Saskatchewan, and the Peace River, it is estimated that a crop of 500,000,000 bushels of cereals would be a low average and that this would be reached, at the present rate of progress, within the next generation. Within reach of river navigation to Hudson Bay there are "prodigious" quantities of iron ore, large quantities of copper, and considerable deposits of argentiferous galena, pyrites, antimony, silver, gold, black lead, mica, and other minerals and metals, while there is anthracite coal in Labrador and bituminous coal in the Parry Islands.

Whether we like it or not, it is plain that there is to be an enormous development to the north of us. If we had the sense to take down the stupid tariff bars and give free course to natural and mutually profitable exchanges, we should have nothing to fear and much to hope for from such development.

THE DANGER OF THE UNIONS.

Mr. HENRY WHITE, the Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, is one of the most intelligent as well as one of the bravest of those identified with the leadership of the labor movement in this country. In a signed editorial article in The Bulletin of the Clothing Trades he says:

> In many trades the unions have become so strong that the regulation of their present power is at least as important as the acquisition of more power. As the power of the unions increases so do the dangers multiply. Prosperity is a greater test than adversity. We have seen union after union destroyed after reaching the zenith of its strength, and all the struggle and sacrifice made to gain that point lost through lack of self-restraint. The responsibility must lie with the leaders, who are in a position to know the limitations of the union and the obstacles that beset it better than the rank and file.

This sound position is supported by evidence drawn from familiar instances of trade union tyranny and usurpation. It leads to the following conclusion:

> There never was a time when the working class was able to dominate. What will it do with its power is the question now in everybody's mind, and all hinges upon that! Will the unions develop the capacity to restrain themselves and place themselves in harmony with society? What is needed at this supreme moment is a demonstration of this needed restraint. Warnings sounded from men in the ranks will do more to allay apprehension than all the retorts made to criticism. Radicals who prefer an upheaval, who believe in progress through revolution, are delighted at the tendency of things, but those who believe in betterment through peaceful evolution tremble for the future.

A very striking illustration of the fate menacing trades unions which follow reckless leadership and abuse the power gained through strength of numbers is furnished by Local No. 2 of the Housesmiths' Union—the organization which sustained SAM PARKS in his career of piracy upon the building trades. Its black flag has not been hauled down, but it floats over a sinking derelict, and its members by hundreds are seeking admission to the unions recognized by employers. The moral of this incident is that a union is formidable only so long as it holds itself in good restraint and does not force employers into combination against it. The remedy for trades union abuses is wholly in the hands of the employers when they choose to use it. In most trades they are beginning to use it with more thoroughness than the occasion really calls for, the attitude of self-defense having developed into active hostility to the principle of the labor union. Concerning the significance of this movement for the trades unions Mr. WHITE says:

> It is idle to pooh-pooh the organized opposition to the labor movement. It is growing with startling rapidity all over the country. It indicates an aroused feeling or a revulsion of sentiment on the part of many toward the movement. Until recently the preponderating public desire was to strengthen the working class so that it could deal with the employer on more even terms. Now a dread has arisen that the unions cannot be trusted with power, that it will be exercised to the injury of themselves and society. It is apprehension of the danger that comes from an irresponsible and misguided power that has generated this opposition.

This is the language of truth and soberness. It contrasts strikingly with the sophistries of MITCHELL and the wild diatribes of GOMPERS, and encourages the optimist in the conviction that the labor movement has some representatives who are not intoxicated by the excitement of the possession of unaccustomed power and inspired with a desire to abuse it.

ASPHALT IN BUSINESS STREETS.

In a hearing given by the Borough President of Manhattan on a petition of property owners and tenants for the asphalting of Park Row, the consensus of opinion was emphatically against the asphalting of that or any street in the business district of New York. The petition was favored by those whose interests were represented by the owners or occupants of office buildings because asphalted streets are pleasanter for pedestrians than streets otherwise paved. This is not a very important aspect of the question, since street surfaces between curbs are not commonly chosen with reference to the convenience of those who may choose to walk on them; but with Nassau Street in mind, and the obvious inadequacy of its very narrow sidewalks to accommodate the multitudes using it in going to and from the Brooklyn Bridge and the City Hall elevated railroad terminal, it is not impossible that it will presently become necessary to close it to vehicles at certain hours in order that pedestrians may have both the sidewalks and the roadway.

The opposition to the Park Row petition was from those identified with the trucking industry and was unanimous and emphatic. The President of the New York Truck Owners' Association took the ground that it would be a crime against the public interest to asphalt Park Row. It was pointed out that owing to the inability of asphalt to give a proper foothold for horses, streets thus paved are shunned by business wagons, and that traffic seeks streets in which the danger to the horses is less. The arguments on this side, while ex parte, were extremely strong and impressive, but they failed of being conclusive by reason of the fact that they did not concede the advantages of asphalt from some points of view while emphasizing its disadvantages from others.

In a city like New York the importance of the trucking industry steadily and rapidly diminishes, and the narrowing sphere of the horse is being constantly intruded upon by the motor vehicle. It is a mistake to assume that the shrinkage in the movement of heavy merchandise through our streets is a sign of commercial decadence. It means rather that cheaper methods of distribution have been found, and that to sell the products of out-of-town factories, which have gone out of town for cheaper rentals and more satisfactory labor conditions, it is not necessary to cart it to and from a store or warehouse in New York. Samples answer as well to sell from as lofts full of stock, and storage is much cheaper out of New York than in it. The wholesale business of New York is now largely done in office buildings.

From every other point of view than the interests of the horse owner the theoretical advantages of asphalt for street surfacing are conspicuous, and they are largely attained in practice when the material is good and the work honest. But the horse, as costly for business as it is proverbially vain for safety, is not yet extinct, and prematurely to establish street conditions which are impossible for horses would be inimical to the public interest. At the same time the popular demand for the clean, noiseless, nonabsorbent surface which asphalt gives is irresistible, and while the truck owners may discourage the asphalting of certain streets, they cannot wholly, nor for long, resist the progress of street improvement. This suggests the advisability of an intelligent effort to retain the advantages of asphalt for street surfaces while correcting its disadvantages. A slippery pavement which does not give horses a foothold is not a perfect pavement, and to correct this conspicuous defect in asphalt is probably not a mechanical impossibility. The subject of asphalt streets in the business district is one of great public interest, and neither side of the argument has a monopoly of truth or intelligence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our own respect for hens of all sorts, old and young, feathered and featherless, is so very great that we are quite unable to see why Bostonians in general and Mayor COLLINS in particular should object to the holding in Faneuil Hall by the New England Light Brahma Club of its annual exposition. We would not go so far as to say the better the place the better the hen show, but we do protest that Light Brahmas in Faneuil Hall would work no harm, tangible or intangible, to the memories that cluster about that more estimable than admirable structure. Not a few fine things have been said and done there, but the lower floor has long been devoted to uses frankly commercial—uses into which enter no elements of poetry and not many of patriotism—and even up stairs speeches have been made more than once that cast no large credit either upon the city or the country. Taking matters by and large, Boston is better justified in being proud of Faneuil Hall than of some other Bostonian institutions and peculiarities, but the Light Brahma is a bird strictly virtuous, a modest and decorous bird, at least as graceful as a grasshopper and more intelligent than a codfish. She is not beautiful, but certainly she is good, whether considered subjectively or objectively, and our own conviction is that Faneuil Hall would suffer as little from the Light Brahmas as the Light Brahmas would suffer from Faneuil Hall. However, our advice has not been asked as to the propriety of exhibiting Light Brahmas in Faneuil Hall, and we can pretend no right to interfere with the Mayor's decision. Boston understands itself—which is [illegible] since nobody else does—and it is not for us to suggest revolution or even hysterical indignation to the New England Light Brahma Club. Its members have, indeed, been outrageously, unreasonably, and disgracefully snubbed, and held up to the scorn and derision of a shocked and startled world, but doubtless they have learned philosophy from their Light Brahmas, and if they grin as well as bear it everything will be all right.

—Railways as their patrons see them are pictured often enough—too often, the railway officials are apt to think—but railways and their patrons as seen by these officials are not so frequently on view, and therefore were there some elements of novelty and several of interest in a speech delivered by EDGAR VAN ETTEN, Second Vice President of the New York Central, at the recent dinner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. VAN ETTEN'S effort was to prove that every attack on a railway and every demand addressed to it are an attack on and a demand addressed to the stockholders, who form, as he very truly said, a measurable fraction of the general public, and he expressed a judiciously mingled grief and resentment that said public should persist, as obstinately as it does, in imposing on railway Directors and managers the entire responsibility for operations of which the net profits—when there are any—go in such large measure to the never-criticised holders of five and ten shares of stock. It is indeed pathetic—so pathetic that if the oysters hadn't all been eaten at the time when Mr. VAN ETTEN made his speech no doubt they would have wept for him as copiously as did the walrus for certain other oysters on a never-to-be-forgotten occasion when arguments of much the same logic were presented. They would have dried their eyes, however, when Mr. VAN ETTEN said that the most important right accorded to a railway by its franchise was that of eminent domain, which, in practice, was the privilege of acquiring real estate at a price twice as large as any other purchaser would have to pay for it. Uneaten oysters certainly, and eaten oysters probably, would see the humor of that statement and laugh with glee. But Mr. VAN ETTEN did have his serious moments. "The operating officers of all roads," he said in one of them, "are constantly urged to make better time with local trains. Investigations show that the trains make fast enough time between stations and that the reason trains remain so long at stations is because passengers do not move quickly in leaving the trains. We find no fault with this, but why should the public find fault with us when the remedy is in their own hands? The public can save thirty seconds at each stop if they will, and with a train making twenty stops this means ten minutes." That, now, is worthy of consideration, especially by commuters, who probably do more howling about the sins of railways, real and imaginary, than all the rest of the people put together.

—We've missed the points of a few jokes ourselves in our day, but that is no reason why we shouldn't rejoice over a really beautiful miss made by The Animals' Defender, published in Boston and devoted to warfare upon vivisection, vaccination, meat-eating, and THE NEW YORK TIMES. This amusing exponent of cranky New Englandism, or rather of New Englandy crankism, found in a Chicago paper a pseudo-serious yarn about one RODERICK PEATTIE, four years of age. RODERICK, as the tale ran, while on a visit to the country, was "greatly delighted at the sight of the frisky young calves, pretty white lambs, and even the meek-eyed cows had a great attraction for him. The thought of people devouring his little pets for food weighed heavily on his mind, and he pondered the subject long. Finally he exclaimed to his mother that no little lamb was to be killed to give him food, nor calves, nor any poor animals; and no amount of coaxing had any effect to change the purpose of the youthful vegetarian. 'What was it once?' he would ask, when offered a bit of meat at table; and upon being told he would gently push the dish away. One day for luncheon the cook prepared a dish of steaming New England hash. RODERICK made wide eyes at the proffered dish, and pointing with his wee index finger to the mysterious platter, called out, 'Mamma, what was that when it ran around?'" Now, that, as a bit of Western humor, is pretty good, though after all the story leads rather laboriously up to a mere variant of the ancient jest about the mysteriousness of hash, but The Animals' Defender takes it all in literal seriousness, and, instead of seeing that RODERICK is only a bubble blown to distract attention from the humorist's lack of originality, solemnly commends him as "manifesting a force of intellect and a strength of conviction calculated to put hosts of his elders to shame"! It troubles us deeply to think that America and its institutions have developed minds not only able to believe in the existence of a Roderick Peattie, four years old, but able to commend him as a model worth copying. Panama is bad, but this is worse, as a foundation for future woes.

—Personal friends of DREYFUS have reason enough for congratulating him on the close approach of inevitable justice, but for us who stand far enough away to have seen and to see the larger aspects of this most instructive case the thing to do is to congratulate France herself. Her injuries have been vastly greater than his, because in the evil days she had no such support as he did in the consciousness of innocence, and what will his restoration to military rank be to the restoration of France in the eyes of the peoples as a country where known wrong cannot long triumph over known right? For it has not been long, as the history of nations goes; it was only for a large part of the life of a man that France tried, and infinitely to her credit tried in vain, to defy her own and the world's conscience. In her life it was only a momentary aberration, and to have fallen into it was of much less significance than is the climbing out of it.

AN EIGHTH AVENUE TUNNEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's TIMES on "Conditions of Rapid Transit" is a welcome reference to a condition of affairs that demands the most careful attention of our city authorities who should take such conditions under advisement, with an eye to the needs of the near future, as well as to the present time.

The hearing before the Commissioners of Rapid Transit on last Thursday afternoon was a satisfactory and instructive one on many accounts. Judge Olcott spoke for and presented in a lucid and brief way the ideas of the West Side Rapid Transit Association. And these ideas differ somewhat from the views presented in your editorial in to-day's TIMES.

Mr. Ryan stated that even now during certain morning and evening hours the Eighth and Ninth Avenue surface cars, and these in connection with the elevated cars, are entirely inadequate to accommodate the public in any proper fashion. At this same meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission both Mr. Cassatt and Mr. Baldwin demonstrated their wideawakeness by calling the attention of the Commissioners to the urgent need of preparing to make provision for the increased number of people for whom transit facilities must be established once the Pennsylvania Railroad station is in operation. And the Pennsylvania Railroad station is destined to be something more than a mere "terminal."

Now, when the statements of Mr. Ryan concerning the present transit inefficiencies are taken into account with the very greatly augmented influx, &c., of travelers of the near future, besides the fact that travelers will not all leave the Pennsylvania Railroad station at the Seventh Avenue end, but probably the great majority through the arcades on Thirty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and possibly some at the Ninth Avenue end, it seems clear that a tunnel by way of Eighth Avenue will be the most desirable route to consider to begin construction on immediately.

Of course, if possible, let the Seventh Avenue tunnel also be constructed; but let the public have facilities first where they will best answer the needs of the greatest numbers. The Seventh Avenue tunnel can never be more than a spur, and the Eighth Avenue tunnel can be so constructed as to be almost a straight line from the Battery to Central Bridge, at the same time connecting the busiest portion of Harlem with all the most frequented places of Manhattan, and makes it posible to transfer to the tunnel almost completed at three points.

Those of us who have seen this city grow for a half century or so will not think Mr. Baldwin's prophecy at all improbable, namely, in perhaps fifteen or twenty years from now all our main thoroughfares will be tunneled. But when all the facts of transit as they affect the middle west side of Manhattan are duly considered, as they apply to present and prospective needs, then precedence should be given to the Eighth and not to the Seventh Avenue route for immediate tunneling.

DR. ADOLPH BUPP.

New York, Dec. 20, 1903.

DEMOCRATS AND THE PRESIDENCY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Democrat I do not see the logic in nominating Judge Parker as candidate for the Presidency. What is known in the country at large about his fitness for that exalted and trying position in these strenuous times? As far as I am aware, his only claim to consideration is his reputation as a jurist, which people in general know very little and care still less about.

It seems to me that the Democracy should nominate a man of National reputation, with the positive qualities that would appeal to the average voter and make the triumph of the party of some significance. Richard Olney or George Gray would be names to conjure with in a Presidential campaign. I trust that one of these may be selected, but have a decided preference for the former. Neither of these men is a "dark horse." The country at large knows very well who they are. In ability and positive force they do not suffer by comparison with the present occupant of the White House, while each is eminently a "safe" man to be at the head of the Nation, each would guard intelligently the country's interests and honor, so that we could look forward with more confidence and less apprehension to the future.

There is, for reasons that I need not stop to name, a growing call for a change of Administration. The Democracy is, I believe, in a position to meet that demand, which it can do by rising to the occasion and nominating a ticket that commands respect and deserves to win.

DEMOCRAT.

South Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 21, 1903.

POOR GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many complaints about the quality of the gas furnished to consumers in this city, and there is plenty of cause to find fault. We are getting some gas, with a large percentage of wind.

I have been under the impression that the law calls for the companies to furnish a certain standard or quality of gas and that some person or persons are appointed to see that the gas companies deliver the goods, but I suppose that I must be mistaken, as I never hear of any one looking into the matter, so I suppose it is nobody's place to look into the quality or quantity of gas the people get from the gas companies for the money they charge.

We also have the electric light company that gives us a light with variations enough to destroy the eyesight. I have to use two sixteen-candle lamps on a portable stand to get light enough to read by, and many nights I have to dispense with it altogether and use gas, and a four-foot burner, even with very poor gas, gives more light than two sixteen-candle electric-light lamps.

If they would give me a light in proportion to their bills, I think that I would have no reason to complain. Their bills show that I use about all the light in the first hour after lighting, and they charge first-hour price; but I suppose they need the money to pay dividends on the large amount of dirty water that their stock, &c., is diluted with.

Our Government makes a great noise about petty grafters, but wholesale grafters like our gas and electric-light companies, that take from nearly all our people without giving them a proper or reasonable equivalent for their money, are let to do as they like.

J. C. B.

New York, Dec. 21, 1903.

THE SITUATION IN HAITI.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I consider it to be my duty as a Haytian, formerly private secretary to President Nord, to correct the false and malicious statement which regarding the actual condition of my country did appear in your edition of to-day.

Haiti is in peace and happy under President Nord, and there is not the slightest indication of disturbances, for President Nord is a conservative, liberal, and honest ruler.

Regarding the embezzlement of public funds committed by members of the last administration, to the amount of about $2,000,000, all legal steps have already been taken to punish the culprits and an investigating committee was inaugurated since March to handle the matter, and on whose recommendation the Minister of Justice ordered the arrest of several members of ex-President Sam's Cabinet, as well as Senators and the highest officers of the "Banque Nationale d'Haiti," who are compromise as particeps in the fraudulent emission of Government securities. Thanking you in advance, I remain, yours truly,

FELIX MAGLOIRE.

New York, Dec. 21, 1903.

ANOTHER PARK FOR THE BRONX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The City of New York has just made the Borough of the Bronx a Christmas present of another little park.

That neglected and unsightly tract known to the readers of THE TIMES as Bensonia Cemetery will soon be a tradition of the past, and an ornamental little public reservation will now be instituted in its place.

More than half a century ago Robert H. Elton, one of the earliest settlers of the Gouverneur Morris farm, laid out the "Home Cemetery at Bensonia." Later on, and in 1852, James L. Parshall, then the proprietor of the finest residence north of the Harlem River, bought the burial place, adding thereto a goodly sized piece of ground to the north, previously owned by one Benjamin L. Benson, after whom that section of the town was named.

About this time Mr. Parshall filed a map at White Plains, designating his purchase as "Morrisania Cemetery, situate at Bensonia."

Within the memory of the writer the plot was densely shaded by large willow and elm trees, only eleven of which remain, and those are girdled and as dead as are their companions, the silent inmates of the place.

In the past Balcolm Avenue was laid out to the west of the burial ground, which was then bounded on the east by Carr Street, or the Fordham Road.

In 1869, by special act of the Legislature, St. Ann's Avenue was legally opened, straightened, and widened, which local improvement necessitated the absorption of nearly a third part of the cemetery, leaving only about two acres remaining. This involved the removal of many of the bodies interred therein, which were gathered up in bags and left by the roadside. This gruesome spectacle created general indignation, but as few of the relatives claimed the right to care for the outraged remains of the dead the town authorities transferred them to other cemeteries at the public expense.

To me it seems very fit and appropriate that a spot once hallowed as the last resting place of the dead should be forever devoted to the innocent enjoyment of children and the recreation of their elders.

Not long since Park Commissioner Eustis, who has done phenomenal work in improving and beautifying the park system of the Bronx, expressed the wish that he might live to see the day when every disused burial ground in the thickly settled part of Greater New York shall have been converted into public reservations for the benefit and comfort of the living.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, Dec. 24, 1903.

CURTAILING SCHOOL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with the greatest regret I read in your issue to-day of the plan to curtail the city school system, especially in relation to the reduction of the allowance for evening schools by some 40 per cent. It cannot be denied that during the past few years there has been a marked increase in attendance in the evening elementary and high schools, and, further, that the work done by them has shown very satisfactory results. This reduction in the allowance will impair to a very considerable extent the work of such important subjects as stenography and typewriting, so very necessary to a large and deserving portion of our people, which has been made more requisite than before by the amendment of the compulsory attendance law. It is of the utmost importance that the Board of Education do everything in their power to have the Board of Estimate and Apportionment grant sufficient money to permit the continuation of these very important branches of the educational system. I believe that a large portion of the readers of THE TIMES will agree with me in saying that the action recommended and made necessary by the reduction of the estimate asked for would be the most serious backward step in the city's school system taken in many years.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATE.

New York, Dec. 24, 1903.

BETTER HOURS FOR FIREMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by the papers that the Board of Aldermen has voted to erect a monument to the memory of the members of the Fire Department who have died while in the performance of their duties. To some people this plan will no doubt seem as the best way of showing the public appreciation of the heroic deeds of our ever-brave "fire-laddies."

It is my humble opinion, however, that our firemen would be more encouraged in their dangerous occupation if they had received better treatment at the hands of the public while they were still alive instead of being commemorated in marble or bronze after death. It is, perhaps, well to remind the public now, that for many years a very large majority of the fire force of this city have been urging the city authorities to grant them such a change in the working time schedule which would permit them to enjoy more time with their families and to spend their sleeping hours at their homes, instead of being compelled now to "drowse" at the company quarters over the horse stalls.

I well recall the hearing on the firemen's two-platoon bill before Mayor Low last Spring. The Mayor, though inimical to the bill at the start, became more interested and sympathetic during the earnest and strong arguments of Capt. Clifford and other friends of the firemen. But the Commissioner's opposition in the end weighed more with the Mayor than the arguments and wishes of a large part of the fire force, and the bill was finally vetoed.

I do not claim that the granting of more home comforts to the firemen would diminish the dangers of fire-fighting, but it certainly would decrease the number of those firemen, who, after passing the most rigorous physical examination on joining the force, soon develop incurable pulmonary diseases from lack of assured rest and sleep. And above all, such treatment would convince the firemen that the public appreciation of their deeds is such that no expense is considered as too great where the comfort of those who protect our homes and property with their lives is concerned.

Due consideration of the physical and moral well-being of our firemen would be a more enduring monument to the sense of fairness and justice of the public than any other plan proposed.

GREGORY WEINSTEIN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1903.

CANADIAN HEROES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest an article about the traditions handed down in Canada in regard to the Revolution. At Kingston, Canada, in an Episcopal cathedral, are a number of brazen tablets to the memory of famous Canadians.

One of these is to John Brant, the half-breed Indian. You remember that he was the instigator of the massacre by the Indians at the valley of Wyoming, Penn. He was also leader in other brutal attacks against the Americans. He is always held up to execration in American history. On this tablet Brant is described in Latin as a most famous and illustrious man. Among the great deeds commemorated to his honor are Wyoming and other battles that we call massacres. Let an American read that and he loses great respect for Canadians and English.

FRANK B. McLEAN.

Kitchawan, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1903.

NUGGETS.

If It Doesn't Swamp It.

Bubblestock—Do you think we'll be able to float all of the new issue?

Old Sounshare—You ought to, there's no lack of water.—Brooklyn Life.

Her Only Original One.

Patience—Don't you think she's got a young face?

Patrice—Young face! What are you talking about? It's the only face she ever had.—Yonkers Statesman.

Inference.

Dorothy—What Frank Werser ever could have seen in Bessie Brown is past my knowledge.

Bella—Why, Dorothy, I didn't know you cared so much for Frank.—Boston Transcript.

Dry Measures.

"Our friend Lushman has reformed completely since his marriage."

"Why, he told me he still had his beer steins at the house, and his wife kept them full for him."

"So she does—full of temperance tracts."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Worst of the Kind.

"That cyclone certainly was the worst we ever had," said the first Kansas farmer.

"No wonder," said the other. "It started in Illinois."

"What o' that."

"Well, you know the old saying: 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.'"—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

A WINTER AFTERNOON.

Susan Hartley Swett in Youth's Companion.

The sun, disconsolate and dim,
By chilling clouds rebuffed,
Shines like a bedtime candle, left
Upon the shelf unsnuffed;
A little flock of chickadees
Is plaintive in the homestead trees.

Too little air there is to sway
The dead vine by the door,
But faint sounds stir in the dry leaves
That strew the orchard floor,
As if the garments of the day
Were rustling as she steals away.

Along the hedgerows, here and there,
Shine red stems of the brier,
And dusky homestead windows hold
A scarlet flash of fire;
The bold wing of a crow astray
Is strangely black against the gray.

One bar of rusty red is all
The smothered sunset shows,
No room there is for twilight's grace,
So swift the darkness grows,
But on faint harp-strings in the wood
Some stray wind plays an interlude.

A flock of gulls above the marsh,
Within the fleeting light,
Flies toward the sea, where one dark ship
Seems bringing in the night,
And o'er its icy masts, full soon,
Hangs the blurred lantern of the moon.

DREYFUS MAY BE TRIED BY NEW COURT-MARTIAL

Possibility That the Case Will Go to a Military Tribunal.

Doubt as to Whether the Decision of the Court of Cassation Will Finally Dispose of the Famous "Affaire."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says it will probably be a few weeks before the Court of Cassation takes up the Dreyfus case. Should it decide to send the case to a new court-martial another few weeks will elapse before the military tribunal assembles, so the final issue of the case is not yet at hand.

There is every prospect that the judicial proceedings will be carried on without the slightest vestige of popular excitement. There is now no political capital in the Dreyfus affair. All that remains in question is the regular administration of justice, and should the court so decide, the redress of a judicial error.

Absolute secrecy is maintained by the members of the Revision Commission as to what led them to favor revision. Among the rumors current are statements that forged dates on certain documents and alterations in others which were submitted in the secret dossier to the Rennes court-martial were detected at the War Office, and that this contributed in great measure to the decision of the commission.

Whether, if the Court of Cassation quashes the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, the Dreyfus case will be finally settled, or whether another court-martial will then be necessary, is a question that has been attracting a good deal of attention in the Paris press. It is said that Dreyfus and his friends will not be satisfied until another court-martial has reversed the two previous verdicts.

The ex-Procurator General of the Court of Cassation, M. Manau, who pleaded the innocence of Dreyfus after the first trial, believes that the verdict of the civil tribunal will be final. He says:

"The Court of Cassation is sovereign, and has the power of canceling the Dreyfus case without any reference back. If it did not do so in 1899 it was on account of excessive judicial scruples."

On the other hand, the Gaulois (Nationalist) says:

"Dreyfus is only amenable to a court-martial. If his partisans want, on the contrary, to submit to the Court of Cassation and to obtain from it without further ceremony not only the quashing of the sentence, but also rehabilitation without further appeal, nothing will have been done. The public conscience will only see in this procedure an impudent parody of justice, and will make no distinction between the person who has been rehabilitated and those who have rehabilitated him.

"These would only be one scandal the more, and its promoters and their accomplices would alone bear the consequences."

Anatole France has contributed an argument in favor of a trial by court-martial from an altogether different point of view. He wants a court-martial because it would be the only fitting finale to the great Dreyfus drama. He says:

"By instinct I am inclined to favor the idea of another court-martial. It is not desirable that this affair of the true Shakespearian dramatic type should end in a bourgeois comedy. There must be a moral to it. It is not any personal interest that is at stake, but the interest of society (l'interêt social.) We cannot suppress courts-martial because we have condemned them. They continue to exist. They judge and sentence every day numbers of French common soldiers. Like the latter, Dreyfus is amenable to a court-martial. To spare him would be to evade reality, to create an exception would be to end, as I just said, this Shakespearian drama by a bourgeois comedy."

TO PREVENT THREATENED OUTBREAK AT KISHINEFF.

British Jews to Urge the Necessity of Joint Action by Great Britain and the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Lord Rothschild presided to-night at a joint meeting of the Foreign Committee and the Board of Deputies of the Anglo-Jewish Association, which was attended by the Very Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, and other prominent Jews.

The meeting considered the latest reports from Russia predicting a renewal of the anti-Jewish outrages at Kishineff on the Russian Christmas Day.

It was decided to approach the Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, and urge upon him the necessity of joint action by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of averting the further persecution of Jews in Russia.

ENGLISH POLITICAL APPEAL.

Remarkable Instance of Blasphemy in a Dulwich Newspaper.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Nonconformists were a considerable factor in the Parliamentary election held in Dulwich this week. To influence their votes in favor of the anti-Government candidate a Dulwich newspaper published the following:

GOD.

The question is between you and God. Which will you have? God or Mammon? The ballot is absolutely secret. You go into the polling station and privately, between you and God, make your mark.

It is a solemn and a momentous act. Nothing small or trivial about it. You have to look seriously into your own conscience, and then to do your duty according to conscience. Who will you vote for? God or Mammon? Love or hate? Peace or War? Justice or Jobbery? Crime or Virtue? Shut your door, pray to your Father in secret, ask God, your Father, for light and leading. Weigh the two men in the balance! Look at their acts. Look at their characters.

Oh God! the Father of all, Boer or Briton, black or white, master and slave, look down on 12,000 Dulwich men to-day and fill their hearts and brains with light and love. Show them their duty and fill their souls with holy zeal and courage to do their duty.

Men of Dulwich! Enter on the election with this spirit, and God will be honored and men will love one another as they march along the straight road of freedom.

That probably is just a little in advance of anything ever done in the United States in the way of political blasphemy.

PARIS BAKERS' STRIKE ENDING.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Beyond a few individual attacks by striking bakers on bakeshops Paris was quiet to-day, a condition due to the disposition of a strong force of police and military guards.

The strikers held a meeting in the Bourse du Travail to-day and strongly condemned the use of the army to preserve order.

There was little life to-day in the strike, which seems to be rapidly dying out. There were no disturbances to-night.

Labor Disturbances in Lyons.

LYONS, Dec. 25.—Labor demonstrations here to-day resulted in disturbances which made it necessary for the cavalry to clear the streets. A few of the demonstrators were injured and several arrests were made. The affair, however, was not serious.

FRANCO-ITALIAN TREATY SIGNED.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The treaty of arbitration between France and Italy was signed to-day by Foreign Minister Delcassé and Signor Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador. The treaty is identical with that between France and Great Britain.

Mr. Bryan Visits Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 25.—William Jennings Bryan arrived here this evening. An audience to him was immediately granted by Crown Prince Frederick, with whom he had a long interview. Mr. Bryan left for Berlin to-night.

Ex-Premier Zanardelli Very Ill.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The condition of ex-Premier Zanardelli is extremely grave. His doctors announce the existence of a tumor in the stomach and add that they have given up all hope of their patient's recovery. This news has produced a deep impression. King Victor Emmanuel has ordered that bulletins concerning Signor Zanardelli's condition be sent to him daily.

SOME NOTES FROM LONDON.

Fiscal References in Comic Opera Amuse Premier Balfour.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Prime Minister Balfour added considerably to the fun at Daly's on Saturday night by his manifest amusement at the references to him in Rutland Barrington's song, "It will all come right in the future." This song is one of the features of the "Country Girl," which is sure to provoke enthusiastic applause. As the song proceeded to take up one phase after another of the fiscal campaign everybody in the house seemed intent on watching Mr. Balfour. The Prime Minister on his part seemed to enjoy the humor of the situation. Once he nodded, apparently in an approving way, as Mr. Barrington sang the refrain:

It will all come right in the future,
Though we cannot at present see how;
But it's bound to be so, our wonderful Joe
Is at work on the problem now!
He is bound to get back, for he never will lack
The support we give him now!

The humorist of The Referee says that in a domestic crisis caused by the departure of his cook he received from a kindly neighbor the price list of the House Boys' Brigade. "This gives me," he says, "a further insight into the byways of household management.

"As help for servants you can, an you wish it, have the boys of the young brigade to polish furniture, wash dogs, wash up and carry up, clean boots and knives, and carry coals. If you have a party you can have a boy, in plain clothes to open and close carriage doors for sixpence an hour. For one shilling an hour he will come in livery.

"You can put a boy outside your carriage in livery and boots for one shilling an hour. You can have a careful boy to wheel a bath chair for eightpence, and if you feel depressed you can have the Boys' Brass Band to play for you in your garden."

The House Boys' Brigade has its home in the Marylebone Road.

The profits attaching to mendicancy have been illustrated recently in some London Police Court proceedings. At Brentford on Saturday a female prisoner, charged with soliciting alms, was proved to have earned about 50 shillings a week in this manner, in addition to possessing a private income, and a husband whose weekly wages were between £1 and £2. In another case in which a blind musician was summoned for the non-maintenance of his family, the evidence elicited the fact that the defendant was in comparatively affluent circumstances, lived in a good house, kept a comfortable table, and had club shares due to him.

In the King's Bench Division a day or two ago application was made to Justice Darling to expedite a case. The lawyer for the defendant said two of his witnesses were from Siberia, and were eager to return. The Justice remarked that never before had he heard that anybody who had got away from Siberia was anxious to go back. When the laughter this judicial joke aroused had subsided the Justice appointed a day for the hearing on the application.

The fiscal poet continues to enrich the literature of the tariff campaign in Great Britain. Among his latest contributions is the following, which is presented with apologies to Tennyson:

Dump, Dump, Dump,
On thy Free Trade shores, J. B.
And I fear lest my tongue should utter
The word that occurs to me.

O well for the foreigner's boy,
That at dumping his father can play!
O well for the Yankee lad,
On his goods there is naught to pay!

And the stately ships come in
With grist for the German mill!
But O for the hum of a vanish'd trade,
And the sound of a mart that is still!

Dump, Dump, Dump,
On thy Free Trade shores, J. B.
But the saving grace of a trade that is dead
Will never come back to thee.

A nine-year-old boy who was brought into the Southwestern Police Court a day or two ago on complaint that he was a runaway was asked why he stayed away from home.

"Because I didn't get enough fresh air," the youngster replied.

"He's a hygienic lad," said the Magistrate, and then he remarked, obviously alluding to the cold from which he was suffering, "I should think the air had been rather too fresh lately."

On reflection the Magistrate reached the conclusion that the best place for the boy was an industrial school. Whether the lad would find more fresh air there than at home did not seem to worry the Magistrate.

The campaign orator in Great Britain is about on a par with his American cousin when it comes to mixing metaphors. A Liberal candidate, speaking a few nights ago, described Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals as "a red herring to throw dust in the eyes of the electorate."

A writer in The Pall Mall Gazette laments the tameness of the Lewisham election. "Time was," he says, "when to chronicle the party squibs at an election in so vast a constituency would have more than filled a newspaper. But with the abolition of the hustings and the legal tightening of purse strings not only has the brass band blown its last blast and the ancient egg made its last mark upon contending electioneers, but even the time-honored 'squib' has almost found the atmosphere too mild to live in. The only specimen I have discovered during the ten days' fight hails from Lee. It is a weakling, like the last of the Aztecs, but out of reverence to its illustrious ancestry I would preserve it. It was plainly begotten in the Liberal camp:

"'Vote for Coates and no Trousers.'"

This paragraph will be beyond the comprehension of American readers until it is explained that Mayor Coates was the nominee of the Conservatives for Parliament and that the Liberals opposed him principally on the ground that he favored protection, which they claimed would add tremendously to the cost of living.

An advertisement published recently in an English paper brings out the interesting fact that there is a preference in certain quarters for young women who are not over-pleasing in their personal appearance. The advertisement reads as follows:

Wanted—A really plain but experienced and efficient governess for three girls, eldest sixteen; music, French, and German required; brilliancy of conversation, fascination of manners, and symmetry of form objected to, as the father is much at home, and there are grown-up sons. Address "Mater," &c.

It is said at the employment agencies that the situation in "Mater's" family is not exceptional. Indeed, they say that as a rule women seeking governesses are apt to prefer those who are rather deficient in their physical make-ups.

All the London papers of consequence express gratification at the fact that Walter Besant's memorial was placed in St. Paul's crypt. The remarks of the St. James's Gazette are fairly representative of the current comment. It says:

"Sir Walter Besant was a many-sided man, and his memorial in the crypt of St. Paul's which was yesterday unveiled by Lord Monkswell is typically significant of more than one or two aspects of his accomplished and useful activities. The handsome bronze is erected by the Society of Authors, with a few other friends, in fit commemoration of the work which Sir Walter Besant accomplished on behalf of the literary fraternity.

"But there is an especial appropriateness in selecting a site for the memorial in the midst of the City of London, for no man perhaps was more devoted to the associations of historic London, while not many of his contemporaries were more active in promoting the welfare of its humblest workers. Both sides of Sir Walter Besant's ardent interest in the great city and its dwellers found expression in his writings, though unhappily the survey which he planned of it was cut short by his death."

R. W. W.

FAIR PAINTED BOOKS

Marvels of Mediaeval Scribes in the Burchard Collection.

A New York Library of Written and Printed Romances of Chivalry.

The cable tells us that an illuminated manuscript of the fourteenth century, belonging to the Rev. Walter Sneyd of Staffordshire, brought on Thursday last in a London auction the tidy sum of $12,800, the buyer being Mr. Quaritch, who doubtless had an unlimited order. This is a fancy price, but it serves to show what values exist in books which are sought by the great book collectors, and how large are the sums invested in special libraries. In New York the Hoe library and the Lenox contain such works of the art of the scribe which have been carefully preserved in famous libraries since the day of the discovery of printing. Another illuminated "hand-made" book from the Rev. Sneyd's collection sold last week for $4,750. It is not only the subject matter of these prose and versified romances that give them value; their costliness comes from the exquisite art of the painters and from the fact that each is unique.

A small but very remarkable collection is the Lewis Burchard library of Mediaeval Romance, which was gathered by a student of the books on chivalry that belong to the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Unless it be the Robert Hoe library, there is in all probability none in the country which contains as many rare illuminated manuscripts and block-printed books as the Burchard. It is the result of fifteen years of close application to the study of the legends of the Holy Grail, and, while it is a working library, the owner has been able to secure many treasures of the book-worm which are usually beyond the means of a student.

One of the earliest is a fourteenth century manuscript in Norman French, a translation from the Latin "De Regimine Principum" by Aegidius Romanus, (Colonna,) Archbishop of Bourges in 1292, who died at Avignon in 1316. It is dedicated to Philippe le Bel before he came to the crown; therefore it was written before 1268. The author is Mestre Henri de Ganchi, and there is reason to believe that it was done in England. The binding of violet velvet, with ornamental brass corners with the Clermont coat of arms, was made about 1580 for Henri de Clermont-Tonnère. Another folio of this work is a German manuscript in Latin, written in 1412 by Petrus Schwalb for Magister Johannes de Fermer. The Norman French manuscript has been made the subject of a dissertation for the doctor's degree at Columbia University.

The same honor has befallen "Le Romante de la Violette," composed by Gilbert de Montreuil, which forms the basis of a dissertation by a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, as an original source hitherto unknown to students of the romance literature of the Middle Ages. These originals are so rare in this country that the Burchard collection assumes a very important place in the eyes of students in this special field.

The production of Parsifal at the Opera House also calls attention to the sources whence Wagner drew some of his most admired works, and makes a collection of originals very interesting. This small working library of a student of the mediaeval romances, enriched as it is by a number of manuscripts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, will rejoice the heart of book-lovers, for the MSS. belong to that bygone epoch when artists wrote out and artists decorated with beautiful initials and original pictures the books on vellum which only the rich men of that period could own.

Looking over this section of the little library in question, one is struck by the brilliant preservation of the colors, especially the reds and blues, while the gold-leaf background for the illuminated initial letters are naturally well preserved. The quality of the water color pigments was excellent to begin with, and the fact that the little pictures have never for any length of time been exposed to daylight will account for their continued brilliancy. It is a great treat to examine such works of the art of the scribe, without regard to their value, as examples of the taste of the men of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They confirm the belief often expressed by lovers of books that the discovery of movable types really harmed book-making and lowered the highest flights in the art; it was a blow from which the modern world has never recovered. The first printed books, take them all in all, were more beautiful than the subsequent editions, while the manuscripts, executed slowly and with infinite patience, are more beautiful than the first printed books. In order to attract the attention of the book worms of the fifteenth century to the new printed books it was necessary that paper, types, and illuminations should at least try to reach the standards set by the craftsmen-scribes.

The library in question has been brought together by a New York gentleman who has given all his leisure time to the study of the romances, and especially to those which treat of Lancelot, Tristan, and the Sainct Greaal. Here is a beautifully bound copy of an abridged story of the Sainct Greaal written on strong paper in "lettres bâtardes," a clean, flowing manuscript of the fifteenth century, with colored capitals, entitled, as one may translate the old French heading: "The Correct Story of the Holy Grail, abridged in order to retain it better in memory and to eschew that prolixity of words which engenders bored readers."

The colophon tells us that it was written by Loys Daymeryes at Bruges in the year 1478, and inscriptions on the last page show that it belonged successively to Ysembert Rolin, Mlle. Jéhenne de Buillement, widow of M. Anthoine de Roysin, dame du Chasteler, A. D. 1568, and again to Mons. de Veussel, Canon of Tournay. It was in the Cathedral library at Tournay and later in the Ashburnham collection.

In a similar handwriting is the above-mentioned copy of the Roman de la Violette, edited seventy years ago by Michel from a copy in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The binding is a charming bit of art in its tones, the base a rich brown with gold panelings, and in the centre of the covers a violet flower, an inlay of green and violet leathers.

But the most important manuscript, both for its size and embellishments, is a French work on vellum giving "Le Grant Roman de Tristan," with illuminated initials and capitals. Much of the story is occupied with the deeds of the Saracen knight Palamedes. Just as Homer showed a partiality for Hector and wrote about him at length, so the author of this particular version of the Tristan legend is more concerned with the pagan than the Christian knight. It begins with the coming of King Mark of Ireland to Logres in order to punish Tristan for his elopement with Iseult, and includes a great deal about the quest of the Holy Grail. The volume is a splendid folio of 400 pages in double columns, ornamented with 80 colored scenes of combat and other knightly adventure, the pictures giving curious examples of the ordinary, the gala, and the war dress of men of the fourteenth century, also the headdresses and gowns of women, the harness of horses, the equipment of pages and ordinary men-at-arms. The date is 1460; it was once owned by Catherine de Bourbon, sister of Henri IV., whose cipher may be seen on its covers.

In this great representative of the mediaeval novel are embodied from eighteen to twenty lyrical poems which apparently have never been published. One is the "passing lay" composed by Eliot the Harper, for Tristan, to be sung before King Mark when he visits him in Ireland. As in old Irish literature, the lyrical parts are older than the main body of the story, so in this Norman-French literature, full as it is of the spirit of the old Keltic stories, the lyrics are guides to the greatest antiquity of a legend. If this manuscript were thoroughly studied by a master and edited as its large amount of original matter deserves, the result would be a substantial gain to our knowledge of the origin of the legends and the post-craft of Great Britain and France.

The printed sections of the library contain many rare editions scarcely to be found by scholars unless they go to Europe and work in the great libraries. The Burchard collection should not be in private hands; it is fitted for a university library or some such public collection as the Lenox.

ART NOTES.

The vocabulary of art critics is sometimes restricted by the necessity of avoiding any doubt in the mind of the artist who is commended or blamed. A breezy Californian, reviewing some pictures at the Bohemian Club in San Francisco, introduces a new element in art-patter by remarking: "Charles Rollo Peters has gained a few laps even on himself."

The lifesize oil painting of Gen. Sheridan by T. Buchanan Read is in the gallery of the Albany Institute, and a movement is on foot to purchase it for the city. Sheridan was born in Albany in 1831, entered West Point in 1848 and was graduated in 1853. Read painted the portrait after his verses, "Sheridan's Ride," had been accepted with great popular favor. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1822 and died in 1872. From 1850 to 1858 he lived in Rome, Florence, and England. His portrait of Longfellow, painted in Rome, belongs to the National Arts Club. Among his best known paintings is a canvas with likenesses of Longfellow's children.

Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac has come forward with another theory as to the meaning of the cup-shaped depressions found on boulders in America, Europe, India, and Eastern Asia, circular markings plainly the work of man and arranged in patterns. One theory was that they were attempts to reproduce certain constellations. Mr. Rivett-Carnac thinks they are symbols in the nature of very early sign-writings which meant something to a limited number of persons at the time they were made.

An admirer of Ruskin attacks the biography of the writer on art contributed by Mr. Harrison to the series of English Men of Letters. It appears in St. George, the official journal of the Ruskin Society of Birmingham, and comes in the form of lectures to workingmen. The statement by Harrison that Ruskin was "utterly unfitted by his very scanty learning, by habit and by the cast of his mind" for the work he undertook is vigorously denied, and stress is laid on the undeniable fact that Ruskin labored well and long to open broader and finer fields of thought for the masses.

A new biography of George Romney is about to be issued by Mr. Humphry Ward, assisted by Mr. N. Roberts. The work has been in preparation for several years. At the sale of the papers of the Rev. Mr. Romney, father of the painter, Mr. Ward obtained Romney's diaries from 1776 to 1795, and his memorandum book of sums received from sitters, also notebooks, letters, and sketches, together with the blotter kept by Romney's servant noting the engagements made for sitters, and the book of the famous portrait painter's framemaker.

Sequoiah, the Cherokee who invented the alphabet of eighty-five letters still used in that nation, and the Indian after whom were named the largest trees in the world, may have a statue erected to his memory in the public square of Tahlequah, Indian Territory. Sequoiah was born in Georgia in 1770, the son of a German named Georg Geist and a full-blood Cherokee squaw. He made his alphabet after the removal of the nation to the Indian Territory when he was over sixty; he disappeared during a trip into Northern Mexico, his body never being recovered. Sequoiah thus possesses some of the elements of mystery that form legends round a man. Hitherto all projects for a monument have found no favor in the Cherokee Council, although the fact that Sequoiah was not a full-blood has never prevented the nation from admiring their Cadmus. The finances of the nation have forbidden such a luxury. A bill is now before Congress appropriating a sum of money for the purpose; if it passes, there will be another Indian immortalized in bronze.

A statue of Father Junipero Serra for Golden Gate Park, San Francisco has been offered to the Park Commission of that city by Mr. James D. Phelan.

A portrait of Bismarck by Alexander Roche of the Royal Scottish Academy of Arts has been presented by Mr. J. Kennedy Tod to the National Arts Club. It is after a portrait from life by F. von Lenbach. Among recent gifts to the art library of the club is a skillful engraving on wood by Henry Wolf after the portrait by Jongers of Mr. William T. Evans, one of the Governors of the club.

"Black Jack" Logan is to be immortalized on canvas by Frederick W. Freer of Chicago. Mr. Freer knew Gen. Logan, and has at hand the equestrian statue of him by Saint Gaudens in Lincoln Park.

The trustees of the Gallery of Fine Arts in Columbus, Ohio, have requested the municipal fathers to set aside a site for an art museum in Franklin Park, a place of recreation at present on the outskirts of the city, and appropriate a substantial sum for the erection of the building. In this they follow the precedent established for Cleveland by Mr. J. H. Wade when he presented Wade Park to that city. A provision was made there for an art gallery.

The place of Whistler as President of the International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers has been taken by Gustave Rodin, the sculptor, who has been elected to the office. A replica of "La Danaïde," by Rodin, which is in the Luxembourg, has been lent for one year to the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington. "Without imitation, but in spirit and idea," says a London weekly, "this modern Frenchman suggests the force and character of the Italian Renaissance, the irresistible vitality of Michael Angelo, the fidelity of Donatello." The Danaïd, as Rodin sculptures her, is a woman overcome by the impossibility of her task, crouching down as she pours the water into the bottomless well. It is considered one of his most successful works. Another London critic places Rodin on a still higher pinnacle. In his time, he says, Rodin has shared the fate of all great innovators. He has in turn been rejected by the juries of the great annual exhibitions, derided and declared a madman. "To-day he has enforced the esteem even of those who do not understand him—and their number is legion—and has secured an unshakable position in the ranks of the great masters. He is one of the few modern artists to whom this title has been given during their lifetime. As there are three names pre-eminent in etching—Rembrandt, Méryon, and Whistler—so there are three sculptors whose names mark epochs in the history of art—Phidias, Michael Angelo, and Rodin."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Christmas Day is devoted to family entertainments. Those who remained in town gave family dinners and had Christmas trees. Among those who had entertainments of this kind were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. James Gerard, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr. Adrian Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., were among those who entertained at their country places in Westchester. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt were at Idle Hour and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay at Roslyn. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster had Christmas celebrations at Newport. A Christmas tree was given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at 608 Fifth Avenue to the children of the family.

The wedding of Miss Marie Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson of 27 West Eighty-sixth Street, and Sterling Sherman Beardsley, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Beardsley of 315 West Seventy-fourth Street, will take place at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening, Jan. 6. The maid of honor is to be Miss Edith Blair of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the bridesmaids are to be Miss Lillian Beardsley of this city and Miss Stella Ford of Detroit. James W. Haviland will be the best man, and the ushers selected are Charles A. Archer of Salem, Mass., and Jacob I. Bergen of Brooklyn, all of whom were Mr. Beardsley's fellow-students at Harvard.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Louise Gilbert, daughter of the late Edward Granger Gilbert of Troy, and Julian Gerard Buckley of Genesee, and whose engagement was announced a few weeks ago, will be on Jan. 20 at the residence of the bride's mother, 146 West Fifty-eighth Street, this city.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mary W. Soley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley, and Howard Dickinson. Mr. Dickinson is a Harvard graduate, class of '02, and a member of the Union and other clubs.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace C. Du Val and Clive Livingston Du Val have returned from their trip around the world.

Mrs. William Tillinghast Bull will be "at home" on Sunday afternoons during January and February.

Mrs. John W. Mackay is booked to sail for Europe on Jan. 5.

At the latest performance of the Amateur Comedy Club "The Solicitor" was played, with Mrs. James Duane Livingston and James Barnes in the leading roles. Jacob Wendell, Jr., Evert J. Wendell, Don Barber, and Miss Antoinette Erhardt, who took the part of a scullery maid, also were in the little farce.

Miss Eleanor Roosevelt is to be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., for most of the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Morton Grinnell of 573 Madison Avenue have taken the house 1,620 I Street, Washington, owned by Col. Northrop, for the season.

Mrs. Frank Avery, who has been in New York for the early Winter, leaves here next week for the West. She will return to go abroad in the Spring.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has been visiting in New York, has returned to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler are giving a house party at Whitehall, their place at Palm Beach, over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod will spend the Winter at their place in Sound Beach, Conn.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Spinks—Clabaugh.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 25.—A Christmas wedding here this evening was that of Miss Carolyn Clabaugh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Clabaugh, to Capt. M. Garner Spinks, United States Navy. The ceremony was performed at the Boundary Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. Kerr, assisted by the Rev. Byron Clark. The decorations were a profusion of holly and other Christmas greens, with palms.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon velvet, a tulle veil attached with diamond ornaments, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was Miss Edith Ford, who wore white lace over white silk and chiffon, with a white lace hat, and carried a white chiffon muff.

The best man was Capt. Wilborn of New York. The ushers were Capts. Lawrence Brown, Cassels, and Avery and Lieuts. Marlborough Churchill, Lewis Turtle, and Connelly.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the country home of the bride's parents at Mount Washington. After a short wedding trip in this country the bride and groom will leave for Manila.

Justin C. Walker's Engagement.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Dec. 25.—John Brisben Walker denied to-night a rumor that had gained currency here to the effect that his son, Justin C. Walker, had eloped with Miss Julia Worthington, the daughter of Mrs. C. C. Worthington. Mr. Walker said that the young people, who have been engaged for a year, are to be married in the Spring.

CONSUL GEN. HUGHES RETIRES.

Charges of a Personal Nature Preferred Against United States Official at Coburg.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Oliver J. D. Hughes, who has been Consul General at Coburg, Germany, since May, 1898, has retired from the Consular Service, his resignation having been accepted. Some time ago charges of a personal nature were preferred against Mr. Hughes, and it is understood that his resignation was "required for the good of the service," although the State Department will say nothing regarding the cause for Mr. Hughes's retirement.

He was appointed from Connecticut to be Consul at Sonneberg, Germany, in February, 1896, and three months later was transferred to Coburg. The salary at Coburg is $2,500 a year. Henry D. Saylor of Bucks County, Penn., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hughes. Saylor is now Consul at Dawson, in the Yukon territory, at a salary of $3,000.

Mr. Saylor was originally appointed by President McKinley to be Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, but the war with Spain and the occupation of Cuba by the military forces of the United States had the effect of destroying the Consular representation as it then existed, and Mr. Saylor was retired three months following his appointment. Dec. 11, 1901, at the request of Senators Quay and Penrose, Mr. Saylor was appointed Consul at Dawson. Before entering the Consular Service Mr. Saylor represented his county in the Pennsylvania Senate, but was defeated in the reform wave that swept over the State a few years ago.

Prof. Hill Appointed Consul General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The State Department announces the appointment of Prof. John Todd Hill to be Consul General at Greytown, Nicaragua.

CONSUL BALDWIN EXONERATED.

Held Guiltless of Connection with Post Office Irregularities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Herbert H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who has been investigating the case of George E. Baldwin, United States Consul at Nuremberg, in connection with the inquiry into alleged Post Office frauds, has submitted to President Roosevelt a report fully exonerating the Consul.

In the report of Messrs. Conrad and Bonaparte on their investigation into irregularities in the Post Office Department allusion was made to the possible connection of Mr. Baldwin with the purchase of "Brandt-Dent cashiers" for the department. The Department of State was requested to undertake the inquiry, which has just exonerated Mr. Baldwin.

IN THE SHOPS.

The confectioners made many pretty things for the Christmas holidays, and they were used for serving ices and in many ways. A big red sleigh, with reindeers of white, was one of the candy dainties, and another was a big red bell trimmed with holly with cupids around. Big pink and blue and red hats, with white plumes along the sides, are for no particular season, but are pretty for all. The ice cups of clear candy, made in the form of flowers, also are attractive. Big red tulips were attractive forms for the holidays.

The most realistic of serpent bracelets are enameled, the colors blending, red and green and blue producing a natural effect. The bodies are flexible, and there are jewels in the head.

There are pretty things in the small jeweled pins for fastening the eyeglass chain to the dress. The little pins are the shape most frequently seen, a little broader at one end than the other. As they are often worn by elderly women, they are many of them finished in black. Set into the black pins are pearls or diamonds. In some there is a line of small diamonds, the colors being emphasized by the black on either side. In some of the pins there is a single diamond as large as the pin will accommodate set down in the broadest end. Gold pins have lines of pearls set lengthwise through them.

Some of the most charming of the flexible bracelets are for the October girl, having opal balls, the largest in the centre, the others gradually decreasing in size to the two ends. The opals are linked together with gold chains.

Deep, wide kettles in aluminum are in the shape of a spider or frypan, but with higher sides and with a cover. They are lighter than other metals, but not as unduly light as the first of the aluminum cooking utensils were. Where strength is required the different pieces are made of cast instead of the sheet aluminum.

A tea kettle, which is one of the kitchen utensils most constantly in use, is made of cast aluminum. These kettles have self-raising covers. That is to say, by raising and lowering the handle the cover is raised and lowered. A tea kettle of moderate size, but one of the smallest of the three, will cost $2.25, the next larger, $2.50, and the largest $2.75.

A small, squat, little tea kettle made of the lighter aluminum, for individual use or for a spirit lamp, costs $1.25.

The aluminium spider or fry pan is a delight to use in cooking anything that is liable to burn. An omelet for instance will cook thoroughly on one of these and brown delicately without scorching. A woman who is fond of omelets received one of these pans for a Christmas present.

There are griddles of all kinds in the heavy aluminium—double griddles that will set across the top of the range, covering two holes, and also round griddles. These latter are very large, some with handles over the top and others with handles at the sides. They are to be greased with nothing but bacon fat in using, and, it is said, require greasing only once, and all the cakes can be cooked without further trouble.

Aluminium broilers are like a frypan with a cover, but the bottom is grilled and the grills hollowed, to allow the juice of the meat to run down into a little hollowed runway around the sides, whence it can be poured off at the nose of the pan.

There are delightful roasting pans without covers and double roasters with a top the size of the lower pan and a drainer of the metal in the bottom.

Neat little square cakepans are attractive, and they are to be found in the ordinary cakepan and also with the removable bottom, which is to be found in many of the new tins.

MARRIED.

SICARD—IRELAND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., at the residence of the bride, Adelia Avena, daughter of John B. Ireland, Esq., to Dr. Montgomery Hunt Sicard, son of the late Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N.

DIED.

BEGGS.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, Mary Ann, widow of Robert Beggs.
Funeral service at her late residence, 573 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Interment private.

BOCK.—Theresa Bock, beloved wife of Marcus Bock, on Dec. 24, 1903, at her late residence, 1,200 Madison Av.
Funeral private at the convenience of the family.

CARPENTER.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, 1903, Laura Howe, wife of W. A. Carpenter.
Services at her late residence, 3,119 Avenue F, Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 26, at 9 A. M. Interment at Petersham, Mass. Athol (Mass.) and Minneapolis (Minn.) papers please copy.

HURLBUT.—Mannie Lum, wife of Pierre Proal Hurlbut, died at Fort Hancock, N. J., Dec. 23.
Funeral at First Presbyterian Church, Bloomfield, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2 P. M.
Chattanooga Times please copy.

KISSAM.—At his residence, Huntington, L. I., on Dec. 23, 1903, Dr. Daniel E. Kissam, in the 87th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. John's Church, Huntington, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet trolley at Main St. on arrival from train leaving Long Island City at 11:10 A. M.

MATTHEWS.—Suddenly, at her residence, 13 West 16th St., of pneumonia, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1903, Virginia Brander, widow of Edward Matthews, in the 78th year of her age.
Funeral at Grace Church, Saturday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock.

MAYO.—At the residence of her father, W. W. Sherman, 24 East 55th St., Thursday, Dec. 24th, 1903, Edith, wife of George Temple Mayo.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Saturday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

McQUILLEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, 1903, William McQuillen, for twenty years a faithful coachman in the family of Mrs. Gustav Schwab of Morris Heights, New York City.

NEILSON.—On Friday, Dec. 25, 1903, at Hibernia, Florida, John Neilson, son of the late Margaret A. Fish and John Neilson, Jr., of this city.

RANDOL.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 23, 1903, James Butterworth Randol, in his 68th year.
Funeral services on Saturday at 12 o'clock, at his late residence, 37 West 53d St. Interment private.
San Francisco and European papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—On Dec. 24, Caroline E., widow of James E. Richards.
Funeral services at 112 East 18th St., Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Dec. 23d, 1903, Emma A. Richardson, daughter of the late John W. and Caroline A. Richardson.
Funeral services at her residence, No. 208 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 26th, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

SCHROEDER.—On Friday evening, Dec. 25, at 12 West Ninth Street, Aimee Raymond, wife of Dr. Henry Harmon Schroeder, and youngest daughter of the late Henry J. Raymond.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SYKES.—At Rockville, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 23, George Sykes, in his 82d year.
Funeral services at Rockville, Saturday, 26th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

THORPE.—Entered into rest at St. Luke's Home, on Thursday, Dec. 24, 1903, Mrs. Jane Thorpe, aged seventy-five years, eldest daughter of Richard R. [illegible].
Funeral services in the Chapel of Home, corner of 114th Street and Broadway, on Saturday, Dec. 26, 1903, at 9:30 A. M.

WINSLOW.—At Belleville, N. J., Dec. 25, I. Staynor Winslow, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.
Funeral services at residence of his brother, G. B. Winslow, 30 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 27, at 3 P. M.

WORRALL.—On Friday, Dec. 25, Helen Ruth, wife of Dr. Isaac G. Worrall, daughter of the late Rufus F. and Clementine E. Hibbard.
Services Monday, Dec. 28, at 8 P. M., at late residence, 1,460 Lexington Avenue. Interment private.

The Great Pinelawn Cemetery.—Magnificent Mausoleums above ground. Office, 23 Broad St.

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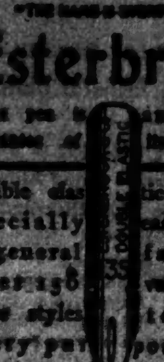
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EX-GOV. SHARP DEAD.

Was Prominent as a Free Soiler in Kansas-Missouri Struggle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Ex-Gov. Isaac Sharp of Kansas died here to-day of an affection of the stomach, aged seventy-one years. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but went to Kansas in the early fifties where, as a Free Soiler, he played a prominent part in the Kansas-Missouri struggle. He had lived in Washington since 1882. The remains will be sent to Council Grove, his former home, for interment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Funeral of Admiral White.

The body of Rear Admiral Edwin White, who died suddenly in the Brooklyn Navy Yard last Wednesday, was taken to Princeton, N. J., for burial yesterday. The body was escorted from the Naval Hospital, where it had been lying in state, to the office of the Commandant of the yard. There it was received by Admiral Rodgers, who joined the escort and went with the body to the place of burial.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM COGGSWELL, an artist, died at Pasadena, Cal., yesterday, aged eighty-five years.

J. M. PETERS, Treasurer of the Memphis Jockey Club, died at Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday. Mr. Peters was sixty-three years of age and a native of New York State, going to Memphis from Poughkeepsie.

Mrs. AIMEE RAYMOND SCHROEDER, wife of Dr. Henry Harmon Schroeder, a well-known physician of this city since he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1886, and the youngest daughter of the late Henry J. Raymond, died at her home, 12 West Ninth Street, last evening.

$5 for Fireman Joyce's Widow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $5 from William Horace for the widow of Fireman Joyce, killed at the Mott Street fire.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 25.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ABENDSCHON, G., Sea Cliff, L. I.	69	[illegible]
BLOOMBERG, B., 275½ Madison St.	1	[illegible]
BONING, F., 41 Bedford St.	34	[illegible]
BREDINICH, Ida, 535 W. 3d St.	1	[illegible]
BAUMGARTEN, C., 96 E. 1st St.	80	[illegible]
BUCHMAN, B., 148 Ludlow St.	56	[illegible]
BASTABLE, J., 532 E. 34th St.	62	[illegible]
BERMAN, Marx, 314 Madison St.	62	[illegible]
BROWN, Josephine, 2,096 3d Av.	5	[illegible]
BENSON, S., 351½ E. 54th St.	48	[illegible]
CAMORDY, Bridget, 246 E. 59th St.	40	[illegible]
CASTKA, Anton, 319 E. 73d St.	75	[illegible]
CLAPP, M. F., 67 Hudson St.	45	[illegible]
CASEY, P., 237 E. 53d St.	36	[illegible]
DIETEL, C., 69 W. 102d St.	33	[illegible]
FOSTER, Emelie, 12 Pike St.	56	[illegible]
FIX, Raymond, 208 E. 28th St.	79	[illegible]
FINNELL, M., 78 Catherine St.	35	[illegible]
FINGER, Jacob, 868 Grand St.	69	[illegible]
FLYNN, John, 35 Greenwich St.	52	[illegible]
GOLDFARB, J., 43 Henry St.	41	[illegible]
GROSSMAN, Chane, 56 Ludlow St.	66	[illegible]
GOTTENFELD, Harris, 150 Clinton St.	78	[illegible]
GERMANN, Eugenia, 150 W. 28th St.	1	[illegible]
GRATH, Fitz, 9 Bowery	45	[illegible]
FRAHAM, Marian L., 307 W. 146th	1	[illegible]
HARTFIELD, I. J., 1,200 Madison Av.	56	[illegible]
HILKERT, Stella, 245 W. 42d St.	27	[illegible]
HAYDEN, Ruth, 277 Greenwich St.	9	[illegible]
HOFFMAN, Amelia K., 112 E. 114th	62	[illegible]
HENNIACKE, Ernest, 528 W. 30th	35	[illegible]
JOYCE, R. J., 915 Lorimer St., B'klyn	26	[illegible]
JESEHKE, Julia L., 406 E. 82d	8	[illegible]
KERR, T. J., 300 W. 119th St.	54	[illegible]
KAISCH, J., 324 W. 51st St.	1	[illegible]
KIRBY, J., 419 E. 19th St.	18	[illegible]
KELLER, Lilly, 638 E. 16th St.	13	[illegible]
KRIEG, Ripka, 330 E. 15th St.	41	[illegible]
KREMER, Rachel, 213 E. Broadway	14	[illegible]
LAUERTY, W., 500 10th Av.	1	[illegible]
LINNE, W., 95 6th Av.	35	[illegible]
LINESBURGH, C. H., 331 E. 33d St.	50	[illegible]
MESCER, Henry, 120 E. 123d St.	32	[illegible]
MALBEY, Eligius, 531 E. 86th St.	1	[illegible]
MULTEX, Solomon, 351 E. 14th St.	3	[illegible]
MAYO, Edith T., 24 E. 55th St.	34	[illegible]
McGUIRE, Robert, 523 Hudson St.	25	[illegible]
McGRATH, Kate, 215 W. 30th St.	22	[illegible]
McGLADE, Thomas A., 52 E. 30th St.	66	[illegible]
OUGH, Benjamin, 283 E. 94th St.	31	[illegible]
PURLONG, Ellen, 357 W. 29th St.	35	[illegible]
QUINN, Sarah J., 434 W. 40th St.	50	[illegible]
ROATNER, Samuel, 15 Forsyth St.	1	[illegible]
RHODES, Louis, 344 W. 42d St.	27	[illegible]
RUDDELL, Priscilla, 213 Waverly Place	47	[illegible]
STROUZ, George, 65 Lewis St.	74	[illegible]
SIMANSKY, Chane, 376 E. 4th St.	57	[illegible]
SULKA, Josephine, 97 St. Mark's Pl.	1	[illegible]
SMITH, Frederick, 95 6th Av.	67	[illegible]
SMITH, William, 85 Bowery	40	[illegible]
SAGER, Chane J., 86 Division St.	32	[illegible]
TOWN, Chauncey W., 60 W. 34th St.	60	[illegible]
THORNE, Mabelle, 105 E. 22d St.	1	[illegible]
THORPE, Jane, St. Luke's Home	75	[illegible]
WACHSTETTER, G. J., 441 E. 85th	66	[illegible]
WOLPIN, Isadore, 177 Norfolk St.	73	[illegible]
WEISSLITZ, Hannah, 303 8th St.	1	[illegible]
WILLARD, Walter J., 26 Varick St.	34	[illegible]
WECKEL, Kunigunda, 419 E. 14th St.	33	[illegible]
WINN, Adam, 160 W. 55th St.	78	[illegible]
ZIMMERMAN, Sarah, 120 Orchard	3	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
EGGINTON, Ellen, Peabody Home	79	24
HANNAWIN, Francis, St. Joseph's Hospital	80	[illegible]
HEBEL, Elsie, Riverside Hospital	3	[illegible]
HENDRIKSEN, Mabel L., 1,260 Nelson Av.	7	[illegible]
LELLMAN, Walter, Riverside Hospital	15	24
McGARRY, Cornelius F., 145 Alexander Av.	26	[illegible]
MOORE, John H., 338 E. 134th St.	74	[illegible]
MURK, George H., 639 St. Ann's Av.	1	[illegible]
O'BRIEN, Catherine, St. Joseph's Hospital	70	[illegible]
UNGER, Frederick, Seton Hospital	59	24
WOODS, Mary, Gerard Av. & 160th	60	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
ANDERSON, Arthur, 415 14th St.	4	[illegible]
ATWELL, Adelaide M., 1,151 Greene Av.	1	[illegible]
BECKERT, Sebastian, German Evangelical Home	84	[illegible]
CAREY, Judson B., 397 E. 16th St.	1	[illegible]
CASSIDY, Florence, 1,256 Greene Av.	2	[illegible]
COX, Ann E., 432 Hicks St.	55	[illegible]
CRONYN, Ann, 378 State St.	75	[illegible]
CUNNION, Hugh, 107 King St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CASSIDY, James, Kings Co. Hosp.	67	[illegible]
DEANER, Helen M., 383 Bridge St.	2	[illegible]
DREWES, Elizabeth H., 309 Hinsdale	3	[illegible]
EZELL, Mary, 2 Union Place	38	[illegible]
FANN, Lafayette, 196 Johnson St.	11	[illegible]
FINN, Thomas, L. I. State Hospital	50	[illegible]
FISHER, Albert W., 125 3d St.	1	[illegible]
GERACE, Fiero, 169 Sackman St.	1	[illegible]
HARDING, Mary, Meth. Epis. Hosp.	54	[illegible]
HEARNE, John, Kings Co. Hospital	32	[illegible]
HESS, Alowene A., 1,562 Fulton St.	1	[illegible]
HICKEY, John J., 253 8th St.	62	[illegible]
HOUSE, John J., 31 3d Av.	35	[illegible]
JOHNSON, Robert A., 945 11th St.	6	[illegible]
JOHNSTON, John C., 468 Waverly Av.	71	[illegible]
KESSLER, Sarah J., 50A 4th Av.	18	[illegible]
LAYTON, Garrett, 274 Bedford Av.	70	[illegible]
LANPHEAR, Elizabeth, 738 Quincy	80	[illegible]
LAWRENCE, Helen M., M. E. Hosp.	83	[illegible]
MANNIX, Ellen, 23 E. 3d St.	65	[illegible]
MISHEWITZ, Alex., 186 Bedford Av.	1	[illegible]
NOONAN, Mary, 115 N. 8th St.	1	[illegible]
PACK, John, 169 Skillman Av.	60	[illegible]
POWELL, John, 662 Wythe Av.	65	[illegible]
PRATT, Charlotte, 209 Hamburg Av.	1	[illegible]
QUIGLEY, Jennie, 667 St. Mark's Av.	3	[illegible]
RENTON, Mary E., 836 Gates Av.	75	[illegible]
ROHLFS, Marie A. G., 516 15th St.	1	[illegible]
SCIAMBRA, Michele, 461 Carroll St.	1	[illegible]
STEVENS, Margaret, 667 President	30	[illegible]
TORTORE, Louisa, 475 President St.	5	[illegible]
TURNER, Mary F., 160 Saratoga Av.	64	[illegible]
WEEKES, Ethel, 19 Schaefer St.	1	[illegible]
WHITE, Edwin, Navy Yard	62	[illegible]
WEIGH, Molly, 248 Wallabout St.	3	[illegible]

CHRISTMAS AT THE TRAPS

Hegeman Wins the Holiday Cup of Crescent Athletic Club.

Exhibition of English Style of Shooting, Use of Both Barrels Being Allowed—Trophies Are Well Distributed.

Christmas was celebrated by the clay target shooters of the Crescent Athletic Club at the Bay Ridge traps yesterday, and the sport was kept up from 10:20 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The weather conditions were unfavorable for good marksmanship, and all the morning competitions and one or two in the afternoon were contested in the rain.

The shoot for the Holiday Cup at twenty-five targets had ten entries, and D. V. B. Hegeman, with a handicap of 4, won over a strong field, which included H. M. Brigham, F. B. Stephenson, and A. G. Southworth. Seven men contested for the Stake Trophy, a holiday event, at twenty-five targets. A. G. Southworth, with a handicap of 3, shot in excellent form and beat F. B. Stephenson and H. M. Brigham for the leadership by a score of 25 to 23 and 21, respectively. Subsequently, Mr. Southworth gave F. T. Bedford, Jr., a lively tussel to get a trophy at fifteen targets, the latter winning in a shoot-off by a score of 14 to 13.

In a trophy shoot at fifteen targets, H. M. Brigham, A. G. Southworth, F. B. and G. G. Stephenson tied at thirteen. The shoot-off resulted in the dropping out of the Stephensons, but Messrs. Brigham and Southworth were compelled to shoot at fifteen extra targets before the contest was decided. This time Mr. Brigham won by a score of fourteen to thirteen. W. W. Marshall carried off a twenty-five target trophy, and H. B. Vandeveer and F. B. Stephenson each captured a prize at fifteen targets.

What was termed an "English" shoot, at fifteen targets, was participated in by H. M. Brigham, F. T. Bedford, Jr., A. G. Southworth and W. W. Marshall. It was an illustration of how the English team shot in the match with the Americans, when the latter visited England about three years ago. The Britons were allowed the use of both barrels at a target and the Americans only one. In the competition yesterday, which was at scratch, the second barrel was seldom used. H. M. Brigham was the winner with a score of twelve out of a possible fifteen.

The scores of yesterday follow:

STAKE TROPHY—25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
A. G. Southworth	3	25	L. C. Hopkins	4	17
F. B. Stephenson	1	23	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	18
H. M. Brigham	0	21	W. W. Marshall	4	16
G. G. Stephenson	3	19			

HOLIDAY CUP—25 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
D. V. B. Hegeman	4	25	L. C. Hopkins	4	18
H. M. Brigham	0	23	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	18
F. B. Stephenson	1	20	H. B. Vandeveer	3	16
A. G. Southworth	3	22	H. L. Meyer	5	14
G. G. Stephenson	3	19	G. G. Babcock	5	8

TEAM SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
L. C. Hopkins	12	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	12
G. G. Stephenson	11	H. M. Brigham	11
F. B. Stephenson	10	H. L. Meyer	11
A. G. Southworth	9	H. B. Vandeveer	8
Team total	42	Team total	39

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	14	L. C. Hopkins	2	12
A. G. Southworth	1	14	H. B. Vandeveer	1	11
G. G. Stephenson	1	13	D. V. B. Hegeman	2	11
F. B. Stephenson	0	12	H. L. Meyer	5	10
H. M. Brigham	0	12			

Shoot-off—F. T. Bedford, Jr., 14; A. G. Southworth, 13.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H.	T.		H.	T.
H. B. Vandeveer	1	15	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	1	12
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	G. G. Stephenson	1	12
L. C. Hopkins	2	13	A. G. Southworth	1	9
H. M. Brigham	0	12	G. G. Babcock	5	7

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
H. M. Brigham	0	13	H. Marshall	0	10
A. G. Southworth	1	13	L. C. Hopkins	2	9
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	W. W. Marshall	2	9
G. G. Stephenson	1	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	0	11

Shoot-Off—H. M. Brigham, 14; A. G. Southworth, 14; G. G. Stephenson, 13; F. B. Stephenson, 11. Second Shoot-Off—H. M. Brigham, 14; A. G. Southworth, 13.

TROPHY SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
F. B. Stephenson	0	13	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	0	10
H. M. Brigham	0	12	G. G. Stephenson	1	10
H. Marshall	0	12	A. G. Southworth	1	9
W. W. Marshall	2	12			

ENGLISH SHOOT—15 TARGETS.

	T.		T.
H. M. Brigham	12	A. G. Southworth	11
F. T. Bedford, Jr.	11	W. W. Marshall	10

TROPHY SHOOT—25 TARGETS.

	H'cap.	T.		H'cap.	T.
W. W. Marshall	4	24	F. T. Bedford, Jr.	2	23
H. M. Brigham	0	22	H. Marshall	0	21
A. G. Southworth	3	22			

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—Witful added another victory to her already long list this afternoon when she galloped home three lengths in front of her field in the Christmas Handicap, worth $1,557 to the winner. The track was heavy. Witful broke from the outside, was outrun through the first quarter, and only became a serious factor as the horses turned into the stretch. There she caught Big Ben and Dan McKenna, tiring, and came away without an effort. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Falkland, 102 pounds, (Phillips,) 5 to 2, won; Falernian, 110, (Hergerson,) 7 to 1, second; Short Cake, 102, (Byer,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:31 3-5. Spencerian, Alcom R., Ora McKinney, Lights Out, Tamarix, The Brown Monarch, Ryevale, Always Faithful, and Sandarac also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Gus Lanka, 104, (Smith,) 5 to 1, won; Latuka, 104, (McIntyre,) 7 to 1, second; Oclawaha, 110, (Fuller,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:25. Circus Girl, Decoration, Lovable, Ithan, Ciales, Amorous, The Pride of Surrey, and Amote also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Mayor Johnson, 103, (Fisher,) 7 to 1, won; Tioga, 104, (Sinclair,) 4 to 1, second; Bard of Avon, 108, (Phillips,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:24 3-5. Alpaca, Blue Blaze, John Coulter, Ethel Davis, Fleetful, and Sly Boots also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Christmas Handicap, one mile. Witful, 121, (Fuller,) 11 to 5, won; Dan McKenna, 104, (Munro,) 6 to 1, second; Little Scout, 115, (Hicks,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48 2-5. Big Ben, De Reszke, Luralighter, Tribes Hill, Captain Arnold, Lev Dorsey, Dr. Stephens, Exclamation, Dutiful, and Monograph also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Little Elkin, 102, (Fisher,) 9 to 10, won; Sidney Saboth, 101, (Phillips,) 6 to 1, second; Adelante, 102, (Livingstone,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:13 3-5. Badger, Larry Wilt, Geira, Eugenia S., and Claristine also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. W. J. Deboe, 105, (McIntyre,) 6 to 5, won; Reckoner, 92, (Hennessy,) 30 to 1, second; Class Leader, 98½, (Callahan,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:45 2-5. Jove, Bean, John Doyle, H. L. Coleman, Semper Vivax, Whitmore, Miss Aubrey, Missis, and Pupil also ran.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Class Leader, Nancy Blake, Begone, and Delia May, 105 pounds each; Russellton, Pirate's Daughter, Siah, and Ben Hempstead, 111 pounds each; Bourke Cockran, 112; Missis, 114, and Denny Duffy, 121.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Hexam, Bill Rye, and Marmon, 102 pounds each; Chanley, Glenrice, Hiawatha, Cedar Rapids, and Tom O'Day, 105 each; Tower, 107, and Lord French, Harmakis, and Fort Plain, 110 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Josette, Tioga, Eva Russell, Miss Gould, Caledonite, Mrs. Frank Foster, and Goody Two Shoes, 105 pounds each, and Lady Matchless, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—New Orleans Handicap; seven furlongs. Hymettus, 93 pounds; Worthington, 95; Rankin Travers, 98; Captain Arnold, 104; Autumn Leaves, 106; Ascension, 108, and Big Ben, 116.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Cyprienne, 91 pounds; Footlights Favorite, 92; Dr. Stucky and Montebank, 94 each; Lee King, 98; Potente, 102, and Bondage, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Star and Garter and The Banterer, 105 pounds each; Floyd K., 108; Maisy, Pompino, Irving Mayer, and Whitmore, 111 each; H. L. Coleman and Ross Fame, 116 each; Col. Tyler, 118, and Aladdin, 121.

Second Day of Ascot Meeting.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 25.—Following are the Ascot summaries. Weather clear; track fast:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Little Margaret, 104 pounds, (Birkenruth,) 7 to 1, won; Sir Christopher, 104, (J. Booker,) 8 to 1, second; Madam Bishop, 104, (Lewis,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Geisha Girl, Legal Maxim, Frierlians, Flourish, Wachusetts, and All Ahead also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; selling. Bertha R., 103 pounds, (Redfern,) 7 to 10, won; Quest, 104, (L. Spencer,) 10 to 1, second; [illegible] Berry, 104, (Adams,) 15 to 1, third. Time—[illegible] ...Robinson ran second and was dis-qualified for fouling. William Ravish, Laureate, Phillips, Mabel Claire, Absolve, and Mellahkita also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, 200 feet, short Clawson course. Ocean Dream, 121 pounds, (F. Phillips,) 3 to 1, won; Bragg, 115, (Ransch,) 4 to 1, second; Beautiful and Best, 101, (Miles,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Agnes Mack, Tower of Candles, Andrattus, and Rodan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and sixteenth; Hollywood Handicap. M. F. Tarpey, 90 pounds, (Knapp,) 15 to 1, won; Nitrate, 104, (Redfern,) 11 to 5, second; Haviland, 108, (H. Wilson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49¾. Mezzo and Dupont also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. Moor, 106, (F. Phillips,) 7 to 1, won; Jim Hale, 109, (O'Brien,) 3 to 1, second; Erne, 109, (Knapp,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Anvil, Cascadero, and Henry Clay Rye also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. Orsina, 112 pounds, (L. Spencer,) 1 to 2, won; Fortunatus, 107, (Fletcher,) 8 to 1, second; Cloche d'Or, 102, (Adams,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Maud M. and Bammie also ran.

Ascot Entries for To-day.

Following are the entries at Ascot for Saturday:

FIRST RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Schwarzwald, 102 pounds; Ultruda, 104; Mythrox, Jingler, Lou Weiser, and Eminence II., 107 each; Red Damsel, 110, and James J. Corbett, 112.

SECOND RACE.—Slauson course; two-year-olds. Rosserio, 106 pounds; Bill Curtis and Pat Hammon, 108 each; Pat Bulger, 111; Alma Dufou, 113, and F. E. Shaw, 121.

THIRD RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Olivole, 97 pounds; Jake Richelieu, Jr., and Rollaire, 102 each; Ace of Spades, 103; Mack Ana, Geisha Girl, and Urbano, 105 each; Madam Bishop, Ural, Tioleta, and Little Secret, 107 each, and Taxman, 114.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Iras, 102 pounds; Blissful, 105; Sir Hugh and Egg Nogg, 107 each; Princess Tulane, 108; Wager, 109; Toto Gratiot, 110, and Geheimness, 111.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth; selling. Martin Grady, 93 pounds; Lemco, 97; Platonius, 102; Heir Apparent, 104; Canjo and Lurdan, 107 each, and Henry Clay Rye, 110.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards; selling. Warte Nicht, 102; Gallant and Dr. Short, 105, and Bragg, 109.

Three Favorites Win at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Proper, the favorite, won the Christmas Handicap at Ingleside to-day. The race was somewhat marred by an accident at the start, which resulted in Oarsman, the second choice, being practically left at the post. Forest King collided with him, and Wonderly was content to gallop him after the field, as his chances were ruined. Otherwise the sport was very satisfactory, and three favorites were successful. Eonic and Falcon Bridge made most of the running in the handicap, but Proper moved up in the stretch and won easily, with Falcon Bridge second. Divina beat Claude, the top weight, a head for third money. The event had a value of $4,540, the winner's share being $3,615. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile. Luriche, 104, (Kelly,) 10 to 1, won; Amasa, 104, (Reed,) 4 to 1, second; Tilution, 104, (Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Skip Me, Hellas, Goddess of Night, Bassenzo, Myrtle H., Rosie Ban, Dr. Sherman, and Badly Used also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Souferiere, 113 pounds, (Hildebrand,) 3 to 1, won; Effervescence, 109, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, second; Ora Rose, 103, (Martin,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Lady Atheling, Forest Fire, Ethel Abbott, Lady Fonse, Miss Ringlets, Selma, Flo Minola, and Gottlieben also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Mountebank, 108 pounds (Martin,) 4 to 1, won; Matt Hogan, 104, (Reed,) 3 to 1, second; Aunt Polly, 105, (Bell,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Elfin King, Lou Clieveden, Florinel II., Jennie Hughes, Quiet, Troy, Rustic Girl, and Pope Leo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Christmas Handicap, one mile and a quarter. Proper, 118 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Falcon Bridge, 108, (Larson,) 8 to 1, second; Divinia, 110, (Otis,) 10 to 1, third. Time—2:06. Incubator, Claude, Eonic, Lord Melbourne, Oarsman, Forest King, Yellow Tail, Modicum, and Horatius also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Saintly, 107 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; El Piloto, 102, (Hildebrand,) 6 to 1, second; Louis Wagner, 105, (Larson,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Lady Kent, Harry Thatcher, El Chihuahua, Redwald, Kickumbob, and Chorus Boy also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Ada N., 101 pounds, (Hauck,) 4 to 1, won; Heather Honey, 94, (Hildebrand,) 2½ to 1, second; Someone, 101, (Foley,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Foxy Grandpa, Celebrant, Gorgolette, The Cure, Ray Dare, and Avenger also ran.

Ingleside Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; Futurity course. Lady Pimbo, Romaine, Boutonniere, Soso, 97 pounds each; Batifor, Puredale, Hellas, 102 each; Sir Preston, 106; Isabellita, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Scherzo, Instructor, Dr. Rowell, 105 pounds each; Andrew B. Cook, Lord Wadsworth, Solanus, 108 each; Otto Stiefel, 112; Casatus, 119.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and seventy yards. Dug Martin, 96 pounds; Discus, Flan, Blessed Damosel, 99 each; Lunar, Snark, El Oriente, 104 each; Outburst, 107; Frank Woods, 109; Illowaho, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six and a half furlongs. Play Ball, 90 pounds; Ishtar, 95; Glen Nevis, 100; Joe Lesser, 102; Gold Money, Misty's Pride, 108 each; Dolly Hayman, 107; Grafter, 108; Burnie Bunton, 113; San Nicholas, 119; Kenilworth, 121.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; Futurity course. Cardwellton, Oro Viva, 100 pounds each; Maude Sherwood, Puss in Boots, Adirondack, 102 each; Step Around, Albemarle, 105 each; Brennus, 110; Bee, Rosewater, 112 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; one mile. Young Pepper, Anirad, 92 pounds each; Capable, Peter J., Our Bessie, 100 each; Diamente, Egyptian Princess, Leader, 112 each; Namtor, 115.

Officers for C. R. C. Association.

The National Century Road Club Association will be governed next year by prominent cyclists, all of whom are hard workers for the interest of the wheel. At the annual meeting of the association these officers were elected:

President—C. P. Staubach; First Vice President—D. M. Adee; Second Vice President—E. S. Judd; Secretary—J. M. Farry; Treasurer—D. M. Lodge.

Eastern District—Centurion—John Castles; Secretary and Treasurer—H. H. Thyer; Directors—R. A. Van Dyke, J. T. Wall, L. D. Hardenburgh, J. Sull, and W. H. Latham.

Motorcycle Club Changes Officers.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Motorcycle Club has created a stir by presenting a list of candidates for the 1904 term, which, with one exception, changes the entire official make-up of the organization, placing the active riding forces in control, and eliminating the trade element. Capt. Miller is the only incumbent renominated. The election occurs on Jan. 13. The ticket is as follows:

President—M. E. Toepel; Vice President—Edward Malloy; Secretary—John E. Oest; Treasurer—R. H. Nickerson; Directors—E. L. Ferguson, Dr. F. A. Roy, C. W. Nason, and Henry Glade; Captain—D. D. Miller; First Lieutenant—A. T. Bendix; Second Lieutenant—H. Jahis; Delegates to Associate Cycling Clubs—[illegible] ... George P. Jenkins, and Roland Douglas.

Poultry and Cats at the Garden.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association will be held at Madison Square Garden from Jan. 5 to 9 inclusive. The management has been liberal in its offer of prizes, and has arranged the classes so as to attract the finest collection of poultry, pigeons, and pet stock that has ever been exhibited under the auspices of the association. The pet stock department will have a large number of rabbits and cavies.

On Jan. 6, 7, and 8, in the concert hall of the Garden, the New York Cat Show, under the direction of the Atlantic Cat Club, will be a part of the poultry exhibition. The prizes offered and the interest in the competition for the Nefstra Challenge Cup, given by the President of the club, has resulted in the receipt of many entries.

Cyclers Ride Across New Bridge.

The Merrick Wheelmen at 325 Sixth Street claims to be the first bicycle organization to cross the Williamsburg Bridge. There were thirty-eight men to start from the clubhouse yesterday, and the trip across the big span was thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the three-months-old organization. The riders were led by John Schuler, President, and Thomas L. Warren, Captain, the organizers of the club.

Holiday Cup for Frank W. Perkins.

The clay target shooters of the New York Athletic Club were handicapped by rain and poor light yesterday in the competition for the Holiday Cup at Travers Island. Notwithstanding the drawback Frank W. Perkins made a complete score of 50 targets and won the cup. The other principal scores were: Dr. S. R. De Wolfe, 36; Gus Grieff, 31.

BIG SCHOOL RACES TO-DAY

Young Athletes Will Meet in Madison Square Garden.

Competitions Will Begin at 10 o'Clock This Morning—Keen Rivalry in Relay Events.

Madison Square Garden to-day will be the scene of one of the most interesting and novel athletic contests that has ever been held in that building of popular entertainment. Nearly one thousand schoolboys will meet in competition for individual prizes and for the school cup which will be awarded according to the victories of the respective teams, and the cup will be held for a year by the school whose representatives carry off the biggest share of points.

Never in the history of New York athletics has there been such keenness among the schoolboy fraternity for honors on the track as has been occasioned in preparation for the games to-day. The tournament will be a fitting start to the new Public School Athletic League, and the officers feel that it will give the league just the necessary impetus to carry out successfully the general plan of physical development among school children.

The games will begin at 10 o'clock this morning and will be continued all day. The finals will then be decided in the evening, and the judges will have a busy time in weeding out all of this athletic material in order to reach the finals so as to start the concluding features of the meet at 7 o'clock. The basketball competitions will be among the morning events. Over sixty teams in all have entered for the different class contests. For the silver cup given by Cleveland H. Dodge, for competition by the high school teams, there are nine entries. The schools are Far Rockaway, Woodside, High School of Commerce, Flushing High, Boys' High School of Brooklyn, Jamaica, De Witt Clinton, Commercial High, and the Manual Training High School. In the elementary school contest over twenty-five teams have entered, among them being the best basketball teams in the New York public schools.

The relay races will probably bring out the sharpest schoolboy rivalry, for many of the competing teams are well matched, and there will be a hard fight among the leaders for the team cups. A wide variety of relay races is offered, giving opportunities to all classes of runners to meet lads of their own calibre. Eighteen teams are entered in the junior relay race, thirteen coming from Manhattan Borough, four from Brooklyn, and one from the Bronx.

The relay race for elementary schools has the largest number of teams—forty-seven. Of this large number twenty-six come from the local borough, eleven from Brooklyn, five from Queens, four from the Bronx, and one from Richmond, all of the New York boroughs being represented in this event. Great things are expected of the high school freshman relay race. Eight teams will try for honors in this event, being the High School of Commerce, Flushing; Boys' High School of Brooklyn, Richmond Hill; sub-freshmen of the College of the City of New York, De Witt Clinton, Erasmus High School, and Commercial High School. On some of these teams will be athletes of more than ordinary fame. The Boys' High School of Brooklyn will send C. S. Bryce, L. E. Fashner, E. B. Jones, and A. G. Siemon as its team. De Witt Clinton will be represented by F. Davis, J. E. McCauley, C. A. Hayward, and E. F. Grigward. The Erasmus High School four will be Harold Rogers, H. A. Stevens, William Shaughnessy, and George Call, while from the Commercial High School will be H. A. Riddish, E. C. Donovan, Arthur White, and Herbert Murphy.

There will also be a high school relay race which has six entries, and a special interclass relay race for the four upper classes of the College of the City of New York. This will be one mile, but most of the school relay races will be half a mile.

All of the various track events are well filled, the entries for the fifty-yard dash for elementary schools running up into the hundreds. There are almost as many for the 220-yard dash. In the running high jumps the contestants are chiefly confined to the schools in Manhattan Borough, but in the twelve-pound shot put contest the schools are more evenly divided, Brooklyn furnishing fully as many contestants as Manhattan.

When once started the competitions will be run off as rapidly as possible, and there will be no waiting for absent competitors, those not present when their names are called being dropped.

CARD FOR ARMORY GAMES.

Sixteen Events Scheduled by Twenty-second Regiment to be Decided on the Night of Jan. 25.

A well planned programme of athletic games has been arranged by the Athletic Association of the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers for the night of Jan. 25, at the armory, Broadway, corner of Sixty-eighth Street. Sixteen events are open for members of the regiment, two for members of the Military Athletic League, and two for boys of the Public School League. In addition to prizes for first, second, and third men, silver cups will be given to the winning teams in the wall-scaling and relay contests, and gold medals to members of the winning teams, and silver medals to second teams. The list of events follows:

For Members of Twenty-second Regiment.—Seventy-yard dash, 70-yard three-legged race, 176-yard sack race, and 220-yard hurdle race, all handicap; 220-yard dash, novice; 300-yard dash, championship; 440-yard dash, handicap; 600-yard run, novice; 880-yard run and one-mile run, handicap; one-mile bicycle race, novice; one-mile bicycle race and two-mile bicycle race, handicap; O'Brien Trophy relay race, teams of five men; putting sixteen-pound shot, handicap; tug-of-war, inter-battalion.

For Members of Military Athletic League.—Three-hundred-yard dash, handicap; wall-scaling contest.

For Members Public School League.—Half-mile relay, handicap, grammar schools, team of five; one-mile relay, handicap, high schools, team of five.

Practice Golf at Baltusrol.

Although the rain stopped all competitive golf yesterday on the links of the Baltusrol Golf Club near Short Hills, N. J., a number of members spent part of the day on the links, and the practice rounds added to the interest of the day. Some of those out were Hugh K. Toler, Louis Keller, S. B. Walker, W. Wright, E. M. Savage, and R. C. Cullen. The links were in very fair condition, and the greens unusually good for this season of the year. George Low, the club professional, played over the course to keep in trim for his coming trip to the Florida golf links. He has not yet made any arrangements for going away, but will probably leave late in January or early in February. Club handicaps will be held at Baltusrol on New Year's Day.

Indian Football Team Won.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Superior team work and an abundance of tricky plays, coupled with more thorough training, gave the Carlisle Indian football team a decisive victory over the all-California eleven this afternoon. The score was 23 to 0.

A TWENTY-MINUTE BURGLARY.

Saloon Looted While Watching Policeman Calls an Ambulance.

Patrolman J. Wiley Kuhne of the Mulberry Street Station spent several hours yesterday morning watching the saloon of Alino Tricarico, 233 Mulberry Street.

He was on the lookout for burglars who had raided the place Wednesday night. The policeman was weary of his long vigil and welcomed the relief that came to him when a man rushed up, panting, and said an ambulance was wanted in Mott Street. Georgette Daydre, a one-year-old child at 231 Mott Street, had been seized with convulsions, and an ambulance took the child to Gouverneur Hospital.

In the performance of this duty just twenty minutes of the policeman's time was consumed, but when he returned to his Mulberry Street post he found that the thieves for whom he had so patiently watched had taken advantage of his absence and looted the saloon a second time—this time of about $100 in cigars, liquors, and cash.

The "Mott Street gang," credited with a number of robberies in the neighborhood recently, is under suspicion.

LIVELY RACES ON SKATES.

Phil Kearney Leaves Clubmates Behind at the Clermont Rink.

Speed skating furnished the principal sport at the Clermont Ice Rink, Brooklyn, yesterday, and the racing throughout was of high class. The feature of last night's programme was a one-mile handicap, in which F. J. Kearney, C. McDonald, and Arthur Y. Sarony, all of the New York Athletic Club, were among the participants. Sarony was on the 30-yard mark, and many of the experts present picked him to win. Kearney, however, raced in excellent form and won quite handily.

For Class B skaters, a one-mile handicap brought out a field of twenty starters. The men kept fairly well together for half the distance, when H. McKeffrey showed up prominently, and finally won after a sharp finish. C. Martin and A. Loughlin of the Hermes Athletic Club won a half-mile pursuit race in 1:46 2-5, and F. Gerner wound up the night's entertainment by giving an exhibition of high jumping and clearing the bar at 4 feet 5 inches.

In the afternoon two handicaps of one mile each for Class A and B riders, were decided. Arthur Sarony, with thirty yards handicap, won his first race of the season in Class A, and did it well. He was opposed by G. Stols and H. Palliser, but the New York Athletic Club boy had but little trouble in finishing in the lead.

The Class B race was well contested, and S. Martin of the Hermes Athletic Club, with eighty yards start, surprised nearly every one present by winning from C. Rockefellow and H. Earle.

Summary of the races follows:

AFTERNOON EVENTS.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Won by A. Y. Sarony, New York Athletic Club, (30 yards;) G. Stols, Euclid School, (30 yards,) second; H. Palliser, Euclid School, (30 yards,) third. Time—3:01.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by S. Martin, Hermes Athletic Club, (80 yards;) C. Rockefellow, Winthrop Athletic Club, (120 yards,) second; H. Earle, Brooklyn, (100 yards,) third. Time—3:12 2-5.

EVENING EVENTS.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Won by P. Kearney, New York Athletic Club, (scratch;) E. Mulligan, Brooklyn, (30 yards,) second; G. Lyman, Brooklyn, (30 yards,) third. Time—3:01 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by H. McKeefrey, Heffley School, (80 yards;) S. Rockefellow, Winthrop Athletic Club, (120 yards,) second; H. Earle, Brooklyn, (100 yards,) third. Time—3:10 1-5.

Half Mile Pursuit Race.—Won by C. Martin and A. Loughlin, Hermes Athletic Club; D. Haywood and R. Martin, second. Time—1:46 2-5.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD IN YARD.

Mrs. Reiner Probably Jumped or Fell from Window—Lodgers Held as Witnesses.

Rose Reiner, who was fifty years old, was found dead and fully dressed shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the rear yard of 158 West One Hundredth Street, part of "Whitechapel Row," just west of the Thirtieth Police Precinct Station House. Death appeared to have come of injuries caused by a fall. More than $30 was in her pocket. She had a rear flat on the third floor of the house.

Mrs. Reiner was eccentric, and of late referred constantly to the deaths of her husband twelve years ago and their son in his second year. She eked out an existence by letting two of her four rooms and doing laundry work. She had not been seen in the house since early on Thursday evening, but at about 7:30 o'clock that night Mrs. Bennett, the janitress, heard a thud, as of something falling, in the yard, but did not go to it to learn what it was.

The police found in the flat of Mrs. Reiner Patrick Carney, a bartender, and his wife, Emily, who is a waitress at Columbia College. They were dressed, but occupied Mrs. Reiner's room. They were taken to the station house, as were Mrs. Reiner's lodgers, Joseph Koerber, a butcher, and Frederick Kemmerling, an engraver. Coroner Scholer, after an examination, required all of them to give bail in $100 to appear as witnesses at an inquest to be held on Monday. Kemmerling did not secure a bondsman.

The Carney couple said that they had hired a room of her for Christmas Eve, but finding it occupied by Koerber, sat in the kitchen waiting for Mrs. Reiner until they became so tired that they laid down in her bedroom. The general belief was that Mrs. Reiner jumped or fell into the yard.

KILLED IN CHRISTMAS QUARREL.

Negro Says He Shot Woman in Dispute Over Supplies for Dinner.

Lizzie Morrow, a negress, forty-five years old, was shot and fatally injured on the stoop of her home, at 2,078 Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Preston Henderson, thirty-three years old, also colored, of 2,078 Amsterdam Avenue, was arrested by Policeman John P. Maloney of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station after a chase of several blocks and a fight with the colored man, in which, the policeman says, Henderson threatened to shoot him also. Maloney was a witness to the shooting.

In the police station Henderson is alleged to have said that he and the woman had agreed to combine in purchasing supplies for a Christmas dinner. He was to get the turkey and she would provide milk punches. A dispute arose over the arrangement, Henderson is alleged to have said, and the woman ordered him into the street. On the stoop, he said, she began to abuse him and he shot her. She died in the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital.

CAR AND FIRE ENGINE CRASH.

Collision at Broadway and Great Jones Street Damages Both Vehicles.

Traffic on the Broadway surface line was stalled for upward of half an hour yesterday, a car was sent to the repair shop with a side stove in and Fire Engine 33 of the Great Jones Street house was temporarily put out of business by having the pole broken, all owing to the slippery asphalt at Broadway and Great Jones Street.

Shortly before 1 o'clock in the afternoon the fire engine came flying westward on Great Jones Street in answer to an alarm. Broadway Car 51 had stopped on the upper side of the street. The driver of the engine started to make the turn up Broadway, but as soon as the horses got off the granite block pavement of Great Jones Street and on the asphalt of Broadway, one slipped and all the three horses, with the heavy engine back of them, crashed into the side of the street car, the animal that slipped first going under the car. The pole of the engine broke off short and the side of the car was damaged. No one was near the place of contact and nobody in the car was hurt.

Although the engine driver was thrown from his seat he escaped uninjured, and the horses were equally fortunate, even the one that went under the car being pulled out with scarcely a scratch. The horses were led back to the fire house, two blocks away, while men and boys of the crowd that gathered pushed the engine back to quarters. A long line of cars formed on both tracks, running from Spring to Tenth Street. No sooner had the cars started again than a channel rail was short-circuited on the north-bound track and a car was set on fire, but the blaze was put out without much difficulty.

Killed by Flathouse Elevator.

John McNulty, the engineer of the apartment house at 176 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was crushed by the elevator at that address yesterday and fatally injured. He died before an ambulance could be summoned. He lived at 431 West Fifty-fourth Street with his wife and three children.

INQUIRY INTO DUNN STRIKE.

Employers' Association to Act on Stone Cutters' Fight Against ex-Sheriff.

Ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, whose stone yards and paving contracts have been tied up by the Blue Stone Cutters' Union, without warning, he says, decided yesterday to place the matter in the hands of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association. The Board will make an investigation, and, if Mr. Dunn is willing, will take such action in the matter as it considers justifiable.

"The case is extraordinary," said Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Employers' Association. "The contractor, Bart Dunn, who was charged with violating a union rule by having stones dressed at the quarry, was willing to pay for having them redressed in order that they might be technically union dressed. Instead of sending down two men who could have done the work in two days, the union sends down eight men with instructions to spend three and a half days on each stone. When the foreman refuses to consider this proposal a demand is made for $200 to pay waiting time for the eight men for several days, and when this is refused, all the contracts of his brother, Thomas J. Dunn, who has nothing to do with the matter, are struck. If my advice is taken the matter will be brought before the courts."

JEFFERSON TO THE INDIANS.

Autograph Letter Which Their Descendants Have Preserved in All Their Wanderings.

Hubert Darman, now living on a farm near Jones City, Oklahoma, has an interesting relic which he obtained from the Indians prior to the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. The relic is an autograph letter written by Thomas Jefferson, April 11, 1806, and given to a delegation of Indians which had visited Washington to see Mr. Jefferson, who was then President.

It is not remarkable that a letter written by Thomas Jefferson should be extant, for Mr. Jefferson wrote letters by the thousand, and at a time, too, when his fame would cause them to be treasured, but it is remarkable that a fragile sheet of paper could be kept for so many years by a roving bands of Indians who had no other habitation than bark huts. The letter was addressed to the Poncas, Otoes, Iowas, Osages, Sacs, Foxes, Pottawatomies, and Sioux by President Jefferson. The Indians from whom Mr. Darman obtained it seemed to have no knowledge of its import, but were keeping it among other papers of little or no historic value. Mr. Darman lived among the Indians and learned to talk their language fluently, and it was while he was living among the Sacs that he found the letter. The fact that it is addressed to the only inhabitants, at that time, of Oklahoma gives additional interest to it.

The journey made by the Indians was a remarkable one. It is now, with close railway connections, a long and tedious journey to Washington from Oklahoma. The journey was made twenty-six years before Washington Irving made a similar trip upon which his story, "Tour of the Prairies," was based. Twenty years before Secretary Calhoun negotiated treaties with the five tribes to migrate to this territory, a place so remote that Calhoun thought white settlements would never surround it; it was twenty-two years before the Cherokee migration westward began. At that time the Osages occupied Southern Kansas and the country now occupied by them. The Pawnees kept further to the west and spent most of their time in the open prairie.

The other tribes occupied Oklahoma at certain seasons of the year, but at times roamed over Kansas. All of the tribes depended for their living upon the herds of buffalo which grazed in countless numbers from the 98th meridian to the mountain fastnesses on the west. The Indians were often at war among themselves, but it seems that in 1806 their interest in Washington overshadowed their grievances, and representatives from all the tribes went to see the Great Father.

The letter Jefferson gave them was a stroke of diplomacy. The Indians were, in 1806, strong enough to wage war against the Government with chances for frequent victories. At that time the Government made treaties with Indian tribes which were to last as long as water continued to run and grass to grow, but often the terms of the treaty were broken before the ink upon it was dry. Perhaps President Jefferson had sent for these Indians to visit Washington in order to impress upon them the futility of a fight against a people so strong. His letter indicates as much, for he calls their attention to the greatness and the strength of the white people—to the great distance they had traveled through white settlements, and reminds them that the white man was a newcomer at that.

Here is the letter just as it is written, the quaint spelling of the Indian names being given as they appear in the manuscript:

"My Friends and Children, Chiefs of the Osages, Missouris, Kansas, Otoes, Panis, Ayowas, (undoubtedly Iowas,) Sioux, Poutewattomies, Foxes, and Sacs:

"Your visit to us at this place has given me great pleasure and I am very thankful for your having taken the trouble of so long a journey for this purpose. But I hope it will turn out as useful to your own people as to us.

"I lament indeed the loss of several of your chiefs by sickness. Accident and the change in diet and manner of living has probably occasioned this, and the will of the Great Spirit to which we must all submit. My children, you have had opportunities of seeing many things among us. You have seen how, by living in peace, cultivating the earth, and practicing the useful arts we, who were once but a few travelers landing on this land, are now a great people and growing daily greater. You, too, possess good land, and abundance of it. By cultivating that and living in peace you may become as we are. You have seen here some of the Cherokees and Chickasaws, who are just now beginning to follow our advice, to raise food in plenty from the earth, to make their own clothes, to learn the useful arts, and to live in peace. Instead of lessening in their numbers, as they did while they followed war and hunting, they now begin to increase, to live in ease, peace, and plenty. It will give me great pleasure to see all the other nations of red men following their example and advancing in knowledge, prosperity, and happiness. We shall do everything in our power, my children, to encourage and aid them in this. We cannot do it at once and to all, because they are many nations, but we will proceed as fast as we can in furnishing them what is most useful.

"This is the advice, my children, which I wish you to carry to your nations, tell them that their father here receives them all into his bosom as his children. That he wishes to live always in peace and friendship with them, doing to them all the good in his power; that above all things he wishes to see men all live in peace with one another; that their wives and children may be safe in their houses; that they may have leisure to provide food in plenty from the earth, and to make clothing for themselves, that they may raise children and become strong and happy.

"Tell them how many days' journey you have traveled among your white brethren from St. Louis to this place, from this place to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and back again, that everywhere they received you as brethren and have shown to you a sincere friendship. Tell your chiefs, your warriors, your women and children that they will find in me an affectionate father desirous to maintain peace and friendship among all his children, and like every good father, unwilling to see quarreling and wrangling and fighting among his children, and that we will endeavor to put our trade with them on a fair and just footing, and so prevent their being cheated and imposed on by bad men. And may the Great Spirit take you, my children, by the hand, conduct you back in health and safety to your families, and give you to find them in health and happiness after your long absence.

"I give you my words in writing that you may have them read to your people. Preserve them in your towns, refresh your memories with them from time to time, so that the remembrance of them may never be lost, but may be handed down to your children. "THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"April 11, 1806."

Mr. Darman proposes to exhibit this letter at the World's Fair in St. Louis next year.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

Singing or Talking to One's Self.

Look "as you pass by" and observe the mouths of the people you meet in the street. It is safe to say that from a fourth to a half of all these will be singing outright, humming gently, or conversing with themselves. Sometimes it is cheerful airs and sometimes serious that you hear; and sometimes the muttering is disagreeable and again it is so amusing that the soliloquist has to smile. It is true that the person surest to be indulging in this fashion is the intoxicated individual. But the freak is not limited to him. A physician undertook the other day to deny the statement that this tendency to soliloquy was so abundant, but denial does not alter the fact. The physician, on being assured that the statement was conservatively true, declared that the thing was all wrong any way and that the people who had no more control of themselves than to break loose in this unconscious manner on the street were liable to lose still more of their self-control and were at the beginning of the way that leads to mental unsoundness. This certainly is interesting, for there can be little doubt that the habit is widespread. If we are all a bit off, it may be well to have the fact generally understood. On the other hand, if this idle gabbling is conducive to mental weakness, it may be well to avoid it. There can be little question that it is chiefly a matter of carelessness. It would be better if we all were careful.—Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Wound from Carpet Tack Causes Death.

A peculiar circumstance caused the death in San Diego on Sunday night, Dec. 13, of Joseph H. Grier, who had come to San Diego to spend the Winter with his wife and daughter, who preceded him thither. Monday he arose from his berth in a railroad car and stepped on the point of a carpet tack which lay on the floor. Septic poisoning set in, and the physicians found that they could not save his life. Grier was sixty-six years of age and a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne, Ind. He was largely interested in the oil and land business. For a number of years he was general manager of the Indiana Oil and Land Company, and was also President of the Fort Wayne California Oil Company, with interests in Kern County.—San Francisco Call.

Few people realize the beneficent influence of a glass of absolutely pure spirits upon the normal physique. JOHN JAMESON'S Three Star Irish Whiskey is as much of a medicine as it is a beverage. It works veritable wonders in overcoming premature aging or wasting away.

The Coward Good Sense Shoe

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

For bunions and enlarged joints, no shoe so painless and yet so perfectly fitting as a Coward Bunion Shoe.

Infinitely better than buying either a too large, ill-fitting shoe, or risk being fitted with "Custom-made" without the right last. And that right last is only to be obtained here in either to-order or ready-made shoes.

It is a genuine Bunion last, giving the bunion every bit of room it needs and fitting all the other parts of the foot correctly.

The Coward Bunion Shoe is made in all sizes and widths and is as a rule better in looks, fit and wear than most made-to-order shoes, except those from our own Custom Department, whose business of the last two months has gone far ahead of any two months since we began making to-order shoes.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., near Warren St., N.Y.
Mail Orders Filled.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Holiday Bargains

The Christmas rush has left a few plums for you if you'll get under the tree at once.
Single and Double-breasted Sack Suits in Blacks, Blues and Fancies—a few Cutaways—were $12 and $25:

$10

Sizes 34 to 48 and 42 to 50.
Overcoats, sizes 34 to 40,
That were $12 to $25:

$10

Derbies and Alpines that have been $2, $2.50 and $3 are now $1.55.

Cooper Square only—Open to-night till 9.

Browning, King & Co

COOPER SQUARE WEST (Opposite Cooper Union)
BROOKLYN—Fulton St. at DeKalb Ave.

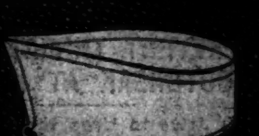
The Man from Egypt Smokes

MOGUL

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

10 for 15 cents. Cork Tips or Plain.
Save the Coupons.

THE SWELL ENGLISH POKE
BELFAST BRAND



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Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

Non-Heatable Asbestos
Table Covers and Dish Mats
for Protection of Dining Table
for sale by
Lewis & Conger,
130 & 132 West 42d Street
and 135 West 41st St., New York.

DIABETICS and PHYSICIANS can on request secure free samples of GLUTO-WHITE ROLLS. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 Fifth Ave.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

(Established 1867.)
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock.)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
130 and 132 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Avs., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

AUTOMOBILES.

All makes slightly used Electric and Gasoline Automobiles. Special line Broughams and Victorias. Ansonia Motor Car Co., 1,984 Broadway.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Yesterday, Christmas, there was no business transacted anywhere of any sort. To-day the banks will be open, but the Exchanges closed. The outlook is for a good bank statement, placing almost out of the question any serious monetary disturbance before the January disbursements create unusual ease.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
Metropolitan Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.
National Licorice Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Homestake Mining Co.

ENGLAND'S RUINATION.

The Boer War More Effective Than Free Trade in Checking Industrial Growth.

We are constantly being assured just now that our principal industries are in process of being rapidly destroyed by reason of our infatuation in abiding by a mistaken policy of "one-sided free trade," and that such evidences of prosperity as can be adduced, such as the absence of any great number of unemployed, or even badly paid workers, to the decrease in pauperism and to the increased assessments for income tax merely indicate that we are "living on our capital." Where the capital comes from that we are living on while our trade is being ruined is not so clear, particularly if it can be shown that we are not only able to find capital to live on, but also to put into these "rapidly decaying" industries. This we are able to do from the record we keep of new capital issues, and we take from it the items showing how much has been offered during the past few years for the purpose of prosecuting various forms of manufacturing or distributing activity in the United Kingdom, or for enterprises immediately dependent upon these industries. The statement is as follows:

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Breweries and distilleries	£258,000	£2,812,000	£5,308,800
Merchants, importers, and exporters	1,410,500	1,447,700	2,177,900
Manufacturing	1,278,500	2,090,500	14,782,200
Stores & trading	9,128,600	1,586,300	5,877,300
Iron, coal, steel, & engineering	2,690,900	4,545,800	13,064,800
Electric lighting, power, &c	3,178,500	4,674,800	6,480,300
Gas and water	1,604,100	1,344,000	*1,768,400
Docks, harbors, & shipping	2,775,300	1,289,800	3,510,000
Total	£22,806,400	£20,970,400	£52,665,300

	1899.	1898.
Breweries and distilleries	£3,524,700	£12,398,300
Merchants, importers, and exporters	2,020,200	12,074,900
Manufacturing	14,267,300	
Stores and trading	5,402,200	6,648,100
Iron, coal, steel and engineering	7,215,100	*
Elec. lighting, power, &c	3,545,900	1,350,100
Gas and water	1,102,500	1,247,700
Docks, harbors, & shipping	3,384,000	3,017,300
Total	£46,380,900	£47,300,300

*Included with other items in 1898.

The figures must be read with the understanding that they represent the amount offered for subscription, and that there is no means of ascertaining what proportion of it was actually subscribed. It is clear, however, that it broadly accords with the needs of the industries described, since the promoters would not appeal for capital unless they were able to offer at least a prima facie prospect of a fair return upon it. The absorption of capital by the Government for war expenditure in 1900 and 1901 naturally reduced the amount available for other purposes, and there was a great falling off in the total of the sums applied to industrial purposes during 1901 and 1902. It [illegible] for [illegible] entering upon the South African war [illegible], which made it so much longer and so enormously more costly than it otherwise would have been, to point to this shrinkage of capital employed in industry as an evidence of decay and pending ruin. Despite the check administered mainly through the ineptitude of the war administration, a country which devotes 21 to 23 millions per annum to the development of industrial enterprise can hardly be living upon its capital. There may well be hesitation in listening to proposals for a reversal of the policy under which this was possible, and under which same policy the capital devoted to industrial development in the years immediately preceding the war was more than double what it amounted to during and since the struggle.—London Economist.

BOSTON IMPORTERS PROTEST.

Want Secretary Shaw to Continue "Release Bond" System.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—At the call of Elwyn G. Preston, Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, a special meeting of importers in this city will be held at the Chamber of Commerce at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, to take concerted action toward inducing Secretary Shaw to repeal his recent order discontinuing the so-called "release bond" system at this port.

Since 1886 it has been the practice of importers to file with the Customs officials a bond sufficiently large to cover any duties that might be levied on their imports. After examination the goods were released, the duties being computed and collected later. Recently Secretary Shaw issued orders that the "release bond" system be done away with, and imported goods cannot now be delivered until after the duties have been levied and paid.

The importers claim that they are now subjected to great delay, and that in the case of perishable goods, such as fruits, this delay is almost ruinous. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce will visit Washington next week for a conference with Mr. Shaw. Senator Lodge has been asked to use his influence in behalf of local importers.

NEW OIL BOOM IN TEXAS.

One Well at Batson's Prairie Spouting, It Is Said, 25,000 Barrels a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 25.—Three new gushers are in operation in the new oil field at Batson's Prairie. The first two wells are spouting, it is asserted, not less than 20,000 barrels each a day, and the third well, which seems to be a phenomenon, is spouting 25,000 barrels a day.

Land is selling for $1,000 an acre. There is a stampede in progress to the new field, and the prairies are covered with every conceivable kind of conveyance loaded with all kinds of utensils used in an oil field. Caravans are strung out in the most picturesque fashion. It is reported that ex-Gov. Hogg and his associates have formed a syndicate and obtained a large interest.

NEW ORLEANS'S COAL SHORTAGE

Alabama Company Working Miners During Holidays to Supply Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 25.—So great is the demand for Walker County coal in the New Orleans market, where there is a shortage from the Pennsylvania coal fields, that the Pittsburg Coal Company is working its miners during the holidays in order to keep up with the demand.

Over 2,000 tons per day leave this place for Greenville, Miss., where it is loaded on boats to be carried down the river, while a like amount goes to New Orleans by rail direct. The average daily shipments to the New Orleans market have been 4,000 [illegible] several weeks.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis; B. J. Mueller, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 2?? Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; G. W. Clarke, dry goods, notions, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Joseph, M., Athens, Ga.; clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Epstein Jacob, Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Biedler, F. R., Baltimore, Md.; shoes; Hotel Imperial.
Isenberg & Bachman, Wheeling, W. Va.; I. Isenberg, linens, white goods, and laces; Hotel Marlborough.
Siegel Clothing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. Siegel, clothing; B. Siegel, clothing; S. Siegel, clothing; 785 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago; Eugene Hilbert, flowers and feathers; H. W. Schrader, laces, ornaments, and novelties; 107 Fifth Avenue; Hoffman House.

AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—M. Purcell, Saltillo, Mexico; W. J. Clark, London; G. Douglas Carnley, London.
GRAND—Dr. S. T. Williams, United States Army; Capt. F. S. Harlow, United States Army; R. W. Kingman, United States Army.
GILSEY—H. Carr Wolfe, London; Edward R. Kinsila, London; J. G. MacKay, Toronto.
HOFFMAN—J. B. Sewall, Buffalo; A. B. Ross, Montreal.
MANHATTAN—Capt. Kenneth Campbell, London; W. H. Radington, Chicago; William Hammersley, Hartford.
PLAZA—Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, (retired;) Rowland Fielding, London.
SAVOY—J. H. Wise, Santiago de Cuba; W. F. Iwan, Philadelphia; M. Schmidt, San Francisco.
MURRAY HILL—Porter L. Wood, Waterbury, Conn.; Major Mills, Halifax.
EARLINGTON—Senator J. L. Wilson, Seattle, Washington.
MARLBOROUGH—Dr. D. E. Seay, Dallas, Tex.
ASTOR—Commander J. B. Briggs, United States Navy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Christmas day was remarkable for severe storm conditions, that caused general snows and rains east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the middle and south slopes, and a decided cold wave in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the upper lake region, and the Northwest. The line of zero temperature to-night extends into Northwestern Illinois and White River, Canada, reports a temperature of 34 degrees below zero.

The various disturbances of Thursday night have combined into one general depression that extends to-night from the East Gulf of Mexico northeastward, while in the West marked high pressure prevails, accompanied by fair weather west of the Rocky Mountains.

The cold wave will move eastward during Saturday, extending by night through the Atlantic States, and will be accompanied by snow in the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the lower lake region, with rain on the Carolina coast. It will be colder in the East Gulf States, and continue cold in the central valleys and upper lake region, followed by rising temperature Saturday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. In the Northwest temperatures will rise slowly. Snow is also probable Saturday in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the west portions of South Dakota and Nebraska. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast winds will be west to northwest, becoming high during Saturday; on the South Atlantic Coast brisk to high northwest, on the Gulf Coast brisk north, and on Lake Michigan brisk to high northwest, becoming variable Sunday.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have increasing west to northwest winds, becoming high, colder weather, and probably snow flurries to the Grand Banks.

SPECIAL FORECASTS—Cold-wave warnings have been ordered for West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Lower and Eastern Upper Michigan, Southern and Western Wisconsin, Central and Eastern South Dakota, Southeastern Minnesota, Eastern Nebraska, North Kansas, New York, Pennsylvania, New England, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Northern Alabama. Heavy snow warnings have been issued for Lower Michigan and the north portions of Illinois and Indiana.

Warnings have been issued for frost Saturday morning in Southern California.

Vessels on Lake Michigan have been warned to stay in port, and storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England—Snow in north, rain or snow in south portion; Saturday colder; cold wave at night. Sunday, fair and colder; high northwest winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Rain or snow and colder Saturday; cold wave at night. Sunday, fair and cold; west to northwest winds, becoming high.

Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia—Snow and colder Saturday, with a cold wave; high northwest winds. Sunday, fair and cold.

Maryland—Threatening and colder Saturday; probably snow in north and rain in south portion; cold wave at night. Sunday, fair and cold; brisk to high northwest winds.

District of Columbia—Threatening and cold Saturday; probably snow; cold wave at night. Sunday, fair and cold; brisk to high northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow and colder Saturday; cold wave at night. Sunday, fair and cold; west to northwest winds, becoming high.

Virginia—Threatening and colder Saturday; snow in west and rain in southeast portion; cold wave at night. Sunday, fair, with colder on the coast; brisk to high northwest winds.

Western New York—Snow and colder Saturday, with a cold wave; high northwest winds; Sunday snow, except fair in southeast portion.

North Carolina—Fair in west, clearing in east portion Saturday; colder, cold wave at night; Sunday fair and cold; brisk, possibly high, northwest winds.

North Dakota—Snow and not so cold Saturday; Sunday fair.

South Dakota—Fair in east, snow in west portion Saturday; not so cold in central and east portions; Sunday fair, warmer in east portion.

Minnesota—Fair Saturday, not so cold in west portion; Sunday fair with rising temperature; variable winds.

South Carolina—Fair, colder Saturday; cold wave at night; Sunday fair and colder; brisk, possibly high, northwest winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain or snow to-day, cold wave at night; fair and cold to-morrow; west to northwest winds, becoming high.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	Weather Bureau. 1903.	Times. 1903.
3 A. M.	32	41	44
6 A. M.	33	41	43
9 A. M.	33	41	44
12 M.	36	40	44
4 P. M.	32	38	42
6 P. M.	31	38	40
9 P. M.	27	35	39
12 P. M.	25	35	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 333 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41¾
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1902	32
Corresponding date for last 25 years	33

The thermometer registered 40 degrees, the maximum temperature, at 9 A. M. yesterday, and 34 degrees at 8 P. M., the minimum temperature being 33 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises... 7:23 | Sun sets... 4:38 | Moon sets... [illegible]

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		
S. Hook...	12:06	Gov. Isl'd...	12:15	H. Gate...	2:09
S. Hook...	12:09	Gov. Isl'd...	12:...	H. Gate...	2:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Fortune Island, Jamaica, Cartagena, and Greytown	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Naples		11:00 A. M.
Belgravia, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
City of Memphis, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Rio, Galveston		12:00 M.
Lucania, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maracas, Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Minneapolis, London		10:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan and Venezuela	9:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe and Martinique	10:00 A. M.	
Zeeland, Antwerp	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 27.

Exeter City, Bristol		12:00 M.

MONDAY, DEC. 28.

Cherokee, Havre		
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

Georgic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Main, Bremen		1:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Port Tampa, Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS.
54 William St., New York

Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.
Issue International Cheques, Commercial and Traveler's Credits available everywhere.

9:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 11:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at 11:30 P. M.) Mails for Bahamas, (except Parcels-Post Mails,) by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at 11:30 P. M. every Tuesday.

(Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, Nov. 28; Sydney, Nov. 30; Auckland, Dec. 4, and Honolulu, Dec. 12, reached San Francisco Dec. 25. Due here to-day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 26.

Antilian, Antwerp, Dec. 2.
Armstrong, Cherbourg, Dec. 4.
British Princess, Antwerp, Dec. 12.
Consuelo, Hull, Dec. 5.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 19.
Kansas City, Savannah, Dec. 23.
La Touraine, Havre, Dec. 19.
Marienfels, Algiers, Dec. 8.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Dec. 19.
Prins Oskar, Naples, Dec. 7.
Seriphos, St. Michaels, Dec. 13.

SUNDAY, DEC. 27.

Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 21.
Marrianne, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Minnehaha, London, Dec. 17.

MONDAY, DEC. 28.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 26.
Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 23.
El Monte, Galveston, Dec. 22.
Martello, Hull, Dec. 12.
Mexico, Havana, Dec. 25.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29.

Alamo, Galveston, Dec. 23.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Chalmette, Galveston, Dec. 23.
City of Washington, Colon, Dec. 22.

Arrived.

Alberta, Trieste, Nov. 2.
Brandenburg, Bremen, Dec. 12.
Aransas, New Orleans, Dec. 19.
El Norte, Galveston, Dec. 19.
Chesapeake, Baltimore.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 22.
Hamilton, Newport News and Norfolk.
Syracusa, Santos, Nov. 30.
Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 12.
Navigator, Maracaibo, Dec. 15.
Cedric, Liverpool, Dec. 18.
Exeter City, Bristol, Dec. 8.

Sailed.

Captain W. Menzell, for Mobile.
Bellaggio, for Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, &c.
Buffon, for Manchester.
Burgermeister Petersen, for Flushing.
Kiowa, for Boston.
Monroe, for Newport News.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Turcoman, at Liverpool, Dec. 25.

Sailed.

Laurentian, from Moville, Dec. 25.

Passed.

Umbria, Brow Head, for Liverpool, Dec. 25.
Armenia, the Lizard, for New York, Dec. 25.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, Dec. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Motion calendar.

1—Brinckerhoff vs. Holland Trust Co.
2—Badische Anilin vs. Chemische Fabrik.
4—Mann vs. Mathesen.
5—Westinghouse Co. vs. Christensen Co.
6—Union Cent. Life Ins. Co. vs. Daniel.
7—Mackey vs. Holt.
8—American League vs. Davis.
9—Farlow vs. Griffith.
10—Westinghouse Co. vs. Christensen Co.
11—Brill vs. Peckham Co.
12—Same vs. same.
13—Brown vs. Zaubitz.
14—Badische Anilin vs. Schoelkopf.
15—Turner vs. Keith.
16—Herreshoff vs. Knutsch.
17—Sanderson vs. Gebbie & Co.
18—Stern vs. Kirby.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Saturday, Dec. 26.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Pauline Mandel.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—Warren L. Sawyer vs. International Bank and Trust Company of America—James H. Hughes.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Samuel Green vs. Nathan Tuchner—Samuel Green.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Morris vs. Morris—William L. Turner. Germania Life Insurance Company vs. Sullivan, (two cases)—William L. Turner. Harris vs. Kneeland—H. C. Willcox.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Sandhop vs. United Cigar Stores Company—Emil Goldmark.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Lorney vs. Kopetsky—Edward A. Mahr.

SUPREME COURT—Fitzgerald, J.—American Mortgage Company vs. Baumann—Timothy J. Murray. Garretson vs. Garretson—Louis J. Doyle. Emanuel vs. Peters—David B. Daly. Knight vs. Clark—Stanley H. Smith. Roessing vs. Morse—John J. Lenehan. Moran vs. Everall—Eugene R. Pomeroy.

FINANCIAL.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON COMPANY

To the Holders of

Five Per Cent. Ten-Year Convertible Gold Debentures of the Company

At the request of holders of debentures the undersigned have consented to act as a committee to assist in placing the affairs of the company on a permanent financial basis. The committee now represents a majority of all the outstanding debentures.

We have conferred with officers and Directors of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, and are acting in harmony with them.

We have also conferred with persons representing a majority of the stock of the company, and are acting in harmony with them.

We find that the company, in undertaking extensive enlargements of its plants and improvements to its property two years or more ago, incurred obligations for labor, material, and construction which have proved to be far in excess of its cash resources; that in order to meet its financial requirements as they have arisen it has been necessary for the company to sell a portion of its property; that it is possible to recover the property sold at the selling price, with reasonable interest; that so to do, and at the same time to provide sufficient money to complete improvements begun, to fulfill the obligations of the company, and to place it in a position where it may conduct its business with reasonable economy, will require about $13,000,000.

A plan has been formed for the creation of a funding mortgage to be made by the Fuel Company, or by another corporation, to secure an issue of bonds which, with the stock hereinafter mentioned, will be used to provide these necessary funds, and also in exchange for the present debentures. The new security will be a five per cent. gold bond, supported by a consolidated first mortgage directly upon all the properties recently sold by the Fuel Company, as above mentioned, and upon all the remaining property of the Fuel Company directly or by pledge of debentures, subject only to the prior liens now existing on a part of the property which were liens at the time of the issue of the debentures. The bonds to be exchanged for debentures will be convertible into stock of the company on terms similar to those by which debentures are now convertible.

The stockholders will be asked to authorize the increase of the existing common capital stock of the company by about $6,300,000. The increased stock to be used with the bonds in procuring the moneys necessary for the purpose of the company, and for the other purposes, as provided in the plan.

"HOLDERS OF DEPOSITED DEBENTURES WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR THEIR HOLDINGS 100 PER CENT. IN NEW BONDS AND 20 PER CENT. IN NEW COMMON STOCK, INTEREST ON DEBENTURES BEING ADJUSTED."

A syndicate representing a majority of the stock of the company which has hitherto assisted the company to meet its financial obligations by purchasing portions of its property has agreed to convey these properties to the Fuel Company or to this committee, or as the committee may direct, for the price at which they were acquired, with reasonable interest.

THIS SYNDICATE HAS ALSO AGREED TO UNDERWRITE, WITHOUT COMMISSIONS, AS MUCH OF THE PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF BONDS AND STOCK ABOVE MENTIONED AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROVIDE THE CASH REQUIREMENTS OF $13,000,000, OR THEREABOUTS, RECEIVING ONE $1,000 BOND AND $200 OF STOCK FOR EACH $800 PAID.

The syndicate has further agreed to offer the bonds and stock thus underwritten to the stockholders of the company at the underwriting price, waiving for its members as stockholders the right to participate.

The syndicate further agrees to offer such part of said bonds and stock thus underwritten as are not taken by the stockholders to the depositing debenture holders in the proportion of their holdings at the underwriting price to the syndicate, waiving for its members as debenture holders the right to participate.

Any of the bonds and stock so underwritten not taken by stockholders or debenture holders will be taken and paid for by the syndicate at the price named.

THE PLAN CONTAINS PROVISIONS FOR PAYMENT OF THE NEXT MATURING COUPON ON THE DEBENTURES DEPOSITED HEREUNDER, IN CASE SUCH PLAN SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE.

A plan and agreement are now on deposit with the

Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, 26 Broad Street,

where copies may be procured.

In view of the urgency of the situation, holders of debentures are requested forthwith to deposit their debentures with the Trust Company under said plan and agreement.

Certificates of deposit will be issued by the Trust Company on receipt of such securities, and application will be made in due course to list the same on the New York Stock Exchange.

NO DEBENTURES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER DECEMBER 31ST, 1903, except in the discretion of the committee and upon such terms as they may impose.

JAMES A. BLAIR,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
JOHN E. BORNE.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, SAMUEL UNTERMYER, LEOPOLD WALLACH, } Of Counsel.

Dated New York, December 11th, 1903.
M. N. BUCKNER, Secretary.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30TH.,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
$5,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st Consol. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1948.
20 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
300 shs. California Copper Co.
200 shs. Trinity Mining Co.
10,000 shs. Cloverdale Mining & Milling Co.
10 shs. Consolidated Refrigerating Co.
3 shs. Daft Electric Light Co.
1 share Compressed Gas Capsule Co. Pfd.
10 shs. do do Common.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP IN LIQ.
$1,000 Toledo, Peoria & Western Ry. Co. 1st 4s, 1917.
$45 do do 6 p. c. Coupon Scrip.
8 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. Pfd.
230 shs. Colorado Coal & Iron Development Co. Pfd.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$230,000 United States Shipbuilding Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Skg. Fund Bds., Series "A" 1932. July, 1903, Coupons on.
50 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.
1 share Adirondack League Club.

CITY TRUST CO

OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL..........................$1,000,000.00
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits $1,690,740.63

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
Frank H. Platt,	Albert G. Jennings,
George R. Sheldon,	George W. Perkins,
Edward Byrne,	Eugene Kelly,
Peter Doelger,	Charles W. Morse,
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Albert R. Boardman,
Jas. Ross Curran,	Henry Heide.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 109, 118, 174, and 189 for $500.00 each, and Nos. 34 and 73 for $1,000.00 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on January 1st, 1904.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, December 1st, 1903.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31st, 1903, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1904.

Deposits made on or before January 9 will be entitled to interest from January 1st, 1904.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST.
111th Semi-Annual Dividend.
NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1903.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1904.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

CHARLES FRAZIER, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

5 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.
104th Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after January 18, 1904.

Dec. 9th, 1903. L. A. STUART, Sec'y.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Capital and Surplus over $1,000,000.00.
186 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CITY.
(Opposite City Hall Square.)

4% PER ANNUM, JANUARY AND JULY.
5% PER ANNUM SEMI-ANNUALLY, IF REMAINING ONE YEAR, BEGINNING ANY TIME.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws and in accordance with the savings banks laws, for the six months ending December 31, 1903.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after January 18, 1904.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, December 23, 1903.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.
108th Semi-Annual Dividend.

Dec. 8th, 1903.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.

Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1903.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1904.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 9 will draw interest from Jan. 1, 1904.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

☞Send for our new booklet, "BANKING BY MAIL."

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,

N. W. Cor. 14th St. & 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending January 1st, 1904, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before January 9 will draw interest from January 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending Dec. 31, 1903, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1904. Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,

WEST 80TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest declared at the following rates per annum
On deposits from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, FOUR Per Centum.
Deposits from Five Hundred to Three Thousand Dollars, THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.

J. G. ROBIN, President.
E. P. WALDO, Comptroller.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 21st, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 11th, 1903.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, corner Chambers and Hudson Streets, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Company will be held at the office of the Corporation, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of January, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, the amendment of the By-laws, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HENRY C. SCHURTZ, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Brewing Company of New York for the election of Officers and Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Thursday, January 28th, 1904, at 2 P. M., at the Brewery, 68th St. and East River.

E. T. KEARNS, President.
G. W. KNOCHE, Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of Saint Johnland will be held in the Board Room of the Metropolitan Trust Company, No. 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, on Monday, Dec. 28th, at half-past three o'clock P. M.

N. D. HALSTED, Ass't Sec'y.
New York, Dec. 24, 1903.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, December 11th, 1903.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of shareholders has been called and will be held at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1904, at the offices of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, Nassau and Pine Streets, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon a resolution to authorize an increase in the maximum number of Directors of the said bank and to amend its Articles of Association accordingly, and upon such other matters as may properly be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 11th, 1903.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1904, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

Notice of Annual Meeting of the Golden Link Mining and Trading Company.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Golden Link Mining and Trading Company will be held at the office of the Company at No. 1 Madison Avenue, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y., on the 8th day of January, 1904, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing three Directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open from 11 to 12 o'clock on that day. Transfer books will be closed from December 27, 1903.—New York, N. Y., December 15, 1903. H. C. ADAMS, P. E. GARRETSON, W. H. CUTLER, Board of Directors.

New York, December 12th, 1903.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at its Banking House, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, New York, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

TAKE NOTICE:

That the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eastern Parkway Company, for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1904, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Transfer books will close on January 7th, 1904, and will open on January 9th, 1904.

FREDERICK W. ROWE, Sec'y.
Dated, December 22d, 1903.

NOTICE.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line Railway is hereby called to be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 67 Sycamore Street, in the City of Petersburg, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.

The object of said meeting is to amend the by-laws, to elect Directors, to ratify and approve the acts of the Directors, and to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 27, 1903.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

Established 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL STREET.
New York, Dec. 10, 1903.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1904.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.

Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 5, due January 1, 1904, from the Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds of this company will be paid upon presentation on and after January 1, 1904, at the offices of Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., 44 State Street, Boston, or Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall Street, New York.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.
Bangor, Maine, December 24, 1903.

CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY.
Newark, N. J., Dec. 21st, 1903.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on January 15th, 1904, out of the rental payment made by the North Jersey Street Railway Company to the Consolidated Traction Company, under terms of the lease between said companies, dated May 25, 1898, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Consolidated Traction Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record the 31st day of December, 1903. Transfer books close December 31st, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen January 16th, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

Office of
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, December 23d, 1903.

At a meeting held this day, it was RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) upon the preferred and the assenting and non-assenting stocks of the company be declared payable Jan. 11th, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1903, and that the transfer books for the preferred, assenting, and non-assenting stocks be closed on December 31st, 1903, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and opened on January 12th, 1904, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York City, December 22, 1903.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company have declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT., payable January 5, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, December 31, 1903. The transfer books will be opened for transfers at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, January 5, 1904.

GEORGE T. BOGGS, Asst. Treasurer.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, Dec. 22, 1903.

The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 21, 1904, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on December 29, 1903. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Dec. 29, 1903, and reopen Jan. 21, 1904.

LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

THE GARVIN MACHINE COMPANY,
Spring & Varick Sts., New York City.
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% has been declared, payable on January 2d, 1904. The transfer books will close December 21st, 1903, and will reopen January 6th, 1904.

GEORGE MACLAGAN, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 9, 1903.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (one dollar per share,) payable January 15, 1904, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1903. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois.

Coupons due January 1, 1904, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Company, No. 52 William Street, New York.

H. W. BERGER, Asst. Treas.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 18th, 1903.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2nd, 1904, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, December 24th, 1903.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1904, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.

A quarterly dividend, No. 10, of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock, payable Dec. 30, 1903, was declared Oct. 6, to stockholders of record Dec. 9. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. Dec. 9, and reopen at 10 A. M. Dec. 31.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 23, 1903.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1904.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

S. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

The Market and Fulton National Bank.
New York, December 22, 1903.

A Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after January 2d, 1904. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable January 15th, 1904. Transfer books will be closed from December 30th, 1903, to January 15th, 1904, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

COUPON NO. 19, JAN. 1ST, 1904, FROM JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL CO. First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on and after Jan. 1st, 1904.

E. M. DAVIDSON, Acting Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

240TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

ESTABLISHED 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL STREET.
New York, December 22d, 1903.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1904. The transfer books will remain closed from December 24th, 1903, until January 2d, 1904.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
New York, December 18, 1903.

The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Common Stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1904, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, 1903. Transfer books will be closed December 31, 1903, and reopened January 16, 1904.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Office of E. W. BLISS COMPANY,
Adams & Plymouth Streets,
Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, Dec. 22, 1903.

DIVIDEND NO. 48.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock, and TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, payable January 2, 1904, to stockholders of record. Transfer books will be closed December 22 to 31, inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN, Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.
23d St. and 6th Av.
New York, December 23d, 1903.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable free of tax, on and after December 31st, 1903. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, January 2d, 1904.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK
of the City of New York.
395 and 397 Canal St.
December 17th, 1903.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1904. The transfer books will be closed on December 21st, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on January 2d, 1904, at ten o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 21.

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Eight Per Cent. was declared out of earnings, payable on January 2d, 1904.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on December 26th, 1903, and reopen at 10 A. M. on January 4th, 1904.

Dated New York, December 9th, 1903.
BENJAMIN STRONG, Jr., Secretary.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK

330 Bowery, Cor. Bond St.
New York, Dec. 18, 1903.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the earnings of the past six months, free of tax, on the stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 2d, 1904. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

199TH DIVIDEND.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Dec. 24, 1903.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 2, 1904.

Transfer books will remain closed from December 26, 1903, until January 4, 1904.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.
Minneapolis, Minn., 9th Dec., 1903.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company is payable on 2d January, 1904. The Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will close on 19th of December, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on 4th January, 1904, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All dividend checks will be mailed.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY.
26 Broadway, New York, Dec. 17th, 1903.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENTUM upon the capital stock, payable January 2, 1904, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 12 M. on January 2, 1904.

The transfer books will be closed from January 2, 1904, at 12 M., until January 18, 1904, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM M. LAWS, Secretary.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
195 Broadway, New York, December 9, 1903.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1904, to stockholders of record on December 28, 1903.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 28, 1903, and will reopen on the morning of January 16, 1904.

STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK
of New York.
December 22d, 1903.

77TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%,) free of tax, payable January 2d, 1904, to stockholders of record on this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 2d, 1904, at 10:00 A. M.

BENJ. F. WERNER, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 22d, 1903.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after January 2d, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 2d, 1904.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 22, 1903.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 2d, next, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 24th, 1903.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.
Treasury Department.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 23, 1903.

DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) payable Feb. 1, 1904, to stockholders of record Jan. 2, 1904. Checks will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY.
37 Liberty St.
New York, Dec. 17th, 1903.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the capital stock, payable at the Company's offices on Saturday, January 2d, next, to stockholders of record December 19th, 1903.

O. EGERTON SCHMIDT, Treasurer.

YORKVILLE BANK.
New York, Dec. 16th, 1903.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on January 2d, 1904, to shareholders of record.

Transfer books will be closed from December 24th until January 14th.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 18th, 1903.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 15th, 1904, to Stockholders of record at three o'clock, December 31st, 1903. Transfer books will not close.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 22d, 1903.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1904. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, Dec. 22d, 1903.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 2d, 1904, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1904.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE HOUSES.

H. J. REDFIELD & CO.
Members of the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Bankers and Brokers,
Long Distance 'Phone 3300 Broad. } 45 BROADWAY New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Services conducted by the Pastor, REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D. Sermons at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday prayer and praise meeting, 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—DR. MacArthur preaches 11; evening subject, "John Harvard," in course on famous Johns of church history.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Grave Charge Against God's People"; 7:45 P. M., "Life's Harvest," a sermon for the closing year.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

LEXINGTON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 111TH St.—Rev. Dr. John L. Campbell preaches, 11 o'clock, "Immanuel, God With Us"; 7:45, "Lessons from Closing Year." "Watch-Night Service" New Year's Eve.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST ST. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M. GEO. C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor, will preach at both services. Christmas Service. Morning topic: "The Fulness of the Time." Evening topic: "The Shepherd Parable of the Ninety and Nine." EVERYBODY WELCOME.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce, associate pastor, preaches at 10:45. Special musical service at 7:30, when the Rev. David A. MacMurray, assistant pastor, preaches.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor. 11 A. M., "Out of the Past"; 7:45 P. M., "Every Day Judgment Day." Christmas music repeated.

REMEMBER to-morrow is "HOSPITAL SUNDAY." Remember it in your church offering.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8TH and 9th Avs.) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services 10:45, "The Angel's Message"; 7:45, "Wonderful."

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 A. M. Special musical service at 8 P. M. Dr. Thomson's Bible class at 5 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JEWISH.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. & 76TH ST. Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "The Public School and Religious Education."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST. —Sunday, 11:15. Dr. Silverman on "Herbert Spencer's Influence on Religion and Ethics." All welcome.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St.—Rev. S. De Lancy Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Services 8, 11, and 4 P. M. The rector preaches at 11 A. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McCONNELL, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. Children's service with carols, 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector.—Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M.; preacher, rector; 8 P. M., (seats free,) preacher, rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low Masses 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and sermon, rector, 10:45. Solemn Evensong, 4. Processions. Christmas music repeated.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St., Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon by rector, 11 A. M. HANDEL'S "MESSIAH" at 4 P. M. Evening service and sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89th Street, near Madison Ave., Rev. H. M. Barbour, Rector.—7:30, 10, 11, sermon by rector. 8, sermon by Rev. John Acworth.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, Above 45th Street. Rev. D. PARKER MORGAN, D. D., Rector. HOSPITAL SUNDAY. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Preacher, Rev. John Williams. 8 P. M., meeting on behalf of P. E. City Mission. Bishop Potter will preside.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Avenue and 45th Street.—Sunday evening, December 27th, eight o'clock, missionary meeting in interest of the City Mission Society. Bishop Potter will preside and brief addresses will be made by the Rev. Messrs. Beard, Dyer, Gillies, and Wade of the City Mission staff.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. Services 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, 8.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Services, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St. Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer; Preacher, The Rector, 11 o'clock. Children's Carol Service; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, HARLEM, COR. 5TH AV. and 127th St.—Dr. Van De Water will preach at 11 A. M. And also at the annual Children's Manger Offering service at 3:30 P. M. No night service.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach in the morning.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant Square, (16th St., east of 3d Av.,) Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Rector. Monthly musical service Sunday evening at 8 o'clock; the choir will render the Christmas music from Handel's "Messiah."

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 71st St.—Holy communion, 8 A. M. Morning service and sermon, (Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D.,) 11 A. M. Children's service and address, (Rev. C. W. Kirkby,) 3 P. M. Evening service and sermon, (Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D.,) 8 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Varick St., below Canal.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV., REV. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening service, (all seats free,) 8 P. M.

REMEMBER to-morrow is "HOSPITAL SUNDAY." Remember it in your church offering.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St., Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, WEST 104TH ST., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach at 11 and 8.

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Dr. McPherson, morning; evening, Christmas music repeated by choir, world-famous "Wesleyan Evangelists," watch night; ten days' meeting.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St., REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning subject, "The Crowded Inn," and evening subject, "The Message and Music of the Angels"; Sunday school Christmas service at 9:30 A. M.; midweek social devotional service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th ST. Preaching by the pastor 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school celebration Tuesday. Prayer Meeting Wednesday. Watch Night with sermon by pastor Thursday. Christmas Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 2d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—"THE DIVINE NEGATIVE." 8 P. M.—"THE TENTH COMMANDMENT."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St., Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Pastor. 11 A. M.—"THE NAME WONDERFUL." 8 P. M.—"THE PRINCE OF PEACE." SPECIAL CHRISTMAS MUSIC. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor. 10:30—Rev. Dr. James M. King. 7:45—Dudley Buck's Christmas cantata, "The Coming of the King." Dr. F. D. Lawson, Director; Frank Miller, Organist.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Between Broadway and 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH, Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Christmas service by the pastor at 11 A. M., and Christmas music. Vesper service at 4:30 P. M. Evening service discontinued. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., Rev. Shepherd Knapp. On Sunday, Dec. 27th, Dr. Richards will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Christmas Carols and Anthems by choir, organ, violin, and harp. CHORAL EVENING SERVICE AT 8 P. M., HANDEL'S "MESSIAH." Mr. Knapp will preach. All seats free. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. Preparatory Service in Church Wednesday, 30th inst., at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave., & 55th St. Minister, REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D. Rev. George H. Trull, Assistant. On Dec. 27th, the Morning Service will commence at 11 A. M. Topic: "The Conservation of the Past." At 8 P. M. will be held the seventh of the SPECIAL EVENING SERVICES. MR. JOHN WILLIS BAER, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, will deliver an address. The Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Mid-Week Prayer Mtg., Thursday, Dec. 31, at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, minister.—Services 11 and 8.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth Street. Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach morning and evening. Bible school in Chapel, 10 A. M. Classes for adults.

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; song service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d Street. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Christmas Sermons and special music. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:35 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St.—Morning, Rev. W. D. Sexton; evening, Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

REMEMBER to-morrow is "HOSPITAL SUNDAY." Remember it in your church offering.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Child and the Emperor." Evening—"Moral Heroism."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Infinite Value of a Soul." Evening—"An Old Year's Retrospect."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Dr. Kittredge will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "A Review of the Year." In the evening at 7:30 will be the Christmas exercises of the Sunday schools connected with the church. Watch meeting Thursday, 11 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited. CHRISTMAS MUSIC. Sermon by the pastor. Subject: "THE CHRISTMAS POEM."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject, "A Modern Martyrology"; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St. Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach second sermon in series on "Eight Great Affirmations of Our Faith." Subject, "The Christ We Love." Sunday school 10 o'clock in chapel. Entrance Park Av.

UNIVERSALIST.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., at morning service, subject, "Then and Now." Evening, brief address by Rev. Charles F. Patterson, subject, "Is the New Year Worth Living?" Choir will render Foster's cantata, "The Coming of the King."

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M., "Christmas Oratorio," by Bach.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Christmas services at 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor; the holy communion will be administered.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, West 57th St., near 8th Av., D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"Ye That Overcometh Will"; 7:45 P. M., S. H. Hadley of the famous Water Street Mission, will preach. The public cordially invited. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Central Park West and 68th St. Christian Science service Sundays at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock; reading rooms open daily from 10 to 5.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH Street.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30; 8 o'clock, evangelistic service. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK, CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St., 7th Av. Sunday, 11:15, "Mohammed," (Series "Critical Study of Religious Founders.")

HUGH O. PENTECOST.—LYRIC HALL, 723 Sixth Avenue, near 42d St. Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, subject: "My Philosophy of Life."

REMEMBER to-morrow is "HOSPITAL SUNDAY." Remember it in your church offering.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning at 11:15 o'clock. Speaker, Mr. A. Dharmapala of India. Subject will be "The Message of Buddha." All interested invited.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., Near 123d St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Michael Scot," Donald Nicholson; next Tuesday evening, "Theosophy," C. E. Birdsall.

DR. MAXWELL TO SPEAK.

Will Address People's Forum at New Rochelle To-morrow Afternoon.

Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, will address the People's Forum at New Rochelle to-morrow afternoon on "Education After the Elementary Day Schools." Whitelaw Reid will preside over the meeting, which will be held in the Public Library Hall in Main Street at 3 o'clock.

Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, himself a resident of New Rochelle, is greatly interested in the People's Forum, the purpose of which is to bring prominent men to the town to speak on Sunday afternoons. The first meeting was held Nov. 29, and the course will close March 20 with an address by President Schurman of Cornell University. Bourke Cockran has already spoken, and among those still to be heard are Supreme Court Justice Almet F. Jenks, Edward M. Shepard, and the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford.

MGR. FARLEY'S VISIT TO ROME.

Project Only Discussed and Nothing Definite Has Been Decided.

Father Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, says that a statement from Rome that Archbishop John M. Farley will visit the Holy City in 1904 has foundation in discussion here of such a project, while arrangements for such a visit are hardly in even a tentative stage.

The rector said that if the Archbishop visited Rome his object for so doing would hardly be to arrange with the Propaganda questions of local church matters such as the appointment of an Auxiliary Bishop and the consecration of the eastern annex of the cathedral. He would more probably be attracted to the Vatican because 1904 is the Jubilee Year of the Immaculate Conception, and he has an earnest desire to see the new Pope, whom he saw in 1901, when he was Patriarch of Venice. The Archbishop and the Holy Father greatly resemble each other in appearance and character, and the bond of sympathy between them is strong.

ERRORS IN WAR HISTORY

Gen. H. V. Boynton Criticises Prof. Lee's Latest Book.

Says the "True History of the Civil War" Bristles with Inaccuracies —Some Citations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Government having expended over two million dollars in publishing the official records of the civil war, both Union and Confederate, and placed the 129 volumes containing them in the libraries of every State, there is no excuse for writers on the war misstating the essential facts of any campaign. Opinions may naturally and fairly differ as to the meaning of these facts, but there is no excuse for misrepresenting such facts as these official records clearly set forth.

Further, with the very general notice that publishers have received within the past few years from army societies North and South, from book reviews, from prominent writers, and School Boards in all parts of the land, it is amazing that leading firms continue to issue volumes which perpetuate not only these widely exposed errors, but teem with new ones equally inexcusable.

The latest case in point is a volume published by Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia and London, entitled "The True History of the Civil War," by Guy Carleton Lee, of whom the publishers say: "Prof. Lee is a lecturer in Johns Hopkins University, and is besides widely known for his critical and historical work."

This article has nothing to do with his treatment of the political or social questions involved in the war, or the opinions adduced from any of the facts of campaigns. Its sole object is to point out the numerous errors of fact in this "True History," as tested by the official records. The following are some of the errors I have noted:

Page 201—"To repair this loss (Philippi, West Va.,) the Confederate authorities sent ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise and Gen. Garnett to this region. Col. Pegram took a position in the pass at Rich Mountain with a regiment and six guns. Lee, under whose command these forces were combined, was at Laurel Hill with four regiments."

Garnett was killed at Carricks Ford, July 13. Pegram surrendered the same day. Gen. Lee was at this time on duty in Richmond. He did not leave that city till the last of the month, and did not arrive at the scene of operations in West Virginia until Aug. 3. Laurel Hill was abandoned by the Confederates July 12.

Page 204—Bull Run. "Johnston arrived next day (20th) with the last detachment of his force, in time to join battle that same afternoon, Sunday, the 20th, and turn the first great fight to the advantage of the Confederacy." The same paragraph further represents that seven regiments of Johnston's command were in Beauregard's camp the afternoon of the 19th.

The battle was on the 21st. Johnston arrived the day before the battle, preceded by the greater part of his army, and with this greater force took part in the battle. The next page represents the Union force as not marching to the attack until the night of the 21st; that is, the night after the battle. After stating on Page 204 that Johnston arrived on the 20th "with the last detachment of his force," and went into battle, it is asserted on Page 206, that "belated and fresh detachments of Johnston's army kept breaking into the battle, and at last the fear grew upon the Union troops that they were beaten." In short, the presentation of Bull Run is a jumble from which the general reader can get no accurate idea of the battle.

Page 240—"Just why the blacks were not armed by Southern men can never be satisfactorily explained. It is said that Gen. Lee advised it, but that Davis set his face against the proposition."

The Congress of the Confederate States passed an act March 13, 1865, which Mr. Davis signed, entitled "An Act to Increase the Military Efficiency of the Confederate States," which provided for enrolling slaves. Under it, Adjt. Gen. Cooper issued an order providing for the appointment of an enrolling officer for negro troops in each State. The published records contain specific authority issued by persons in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama to enlist slaves for military service. It is true that a year before Mr. Davis had opposed arming slaves.

Page 273—"Johnson was compelled by the appearance of Buell to evacuate Nashville. He marched back to Pittsburg Landing, whither Grant brought his force from Donelson, planning a junction with Buell."

Johnston did not retire to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., but to Corinth, Miss. The Union forces were sent to Pittsburg under Gen. C. F. Smith, and not Gen. Grant, the latter being ordered to remain behind and send Smith. Grant was not placed in command of operations on the Tennessee until after Smith had established the army at Pittsburg Landing.

Page 274.—Shiloh, at the opening of the battle. "Grant was some distance away at the Landing, looking for tidings of Buell."

Grant was at his headquarters at Savannah, seven miles below the Landing and on the other side of the Tennessee, where headquarters had been for three weeks.

Page 284—Buell was not able to accomplish anything brilliant. He was defeated at Perryville Oct. 8, and was immediately thereafter superseded by Gen. Rosecrans.

Bragg retreated from the field at the close of the battle, and was promptly pursued by Buell and forced out of Kentucky, thus utterly defeating his campaign of invasion.

Page 284—The sanguinary battle of Stone River followed on Jan. 1, 1863. There was a series of engagements around Murfreesborough. The historians of both sides claim the victory. Gen. Bragg, hearing that reinforcements were on the way to Rosecrans, fell back on Tullahoma, carrying with him, it is claimed by the Southern histories, 6,000 prisoners and 30 pieces of captured artillery.

At the close of the battle Bragg retreated twenty-five to thirty miles to the line of Duck River, and telegraphed Richmond that he should hold it "if possible." The published official reports, available since 1887, give the captured and missing on both sides by regiments and batteries, the aggregate being: Union, 3,717; Confederate, 3,694. As many of the missing were doubtless killed, the figures for captures would be less for each side.

Page 290—Rosecrans after Stone River—"In June, however, he began a series of manoeuvres by which he drew Bragg out of Middle Tennessee and shut him up in Chattanooga."

Bragg was not drawn out, but forced out, of the State, but he was at no time shut up in Chattanooga.

On the same page Chickamauga is represented as having been a one day's battle, and this is followed by the preposterous assertion about Rosecrans, that "His men agree that he was whipped before he commenced to fight."

Page 291—Chickamauga. "The right, under the command of Rosecrans, was swept from the field and fled in precipitation to Chattanooga—"

More than two thirds of the right and centre remained till the close of the battle with Gen. Thomas, who commanded the left. None of this force "fled to Chattanooga" or to any other point. At the close of the battle it was moved by Gen. Thomas around Bragg's right flank and re-established directly between him and Chattanooga and four miles from the city—thus securing Chattanooga.

Following on the same page (291) is this fiction: "Gen. Thomas, 'The Rock of Chickamauga,' however, had held his ground, and at night returned to Chattanooga, bringing with him 560 prisoners."

Gen. Thomas, with his forces, had never been in Chattanooga, and so could not have returned to it.

Page 291—Chattanooga. "Grant's plan was for Hooker to attack the former (Lookout Mountain) and Sherman the latter, (Missionary Ridge)—"

Grant's formal plan, as submitted to Thomas and Sherman, directed that Hooker should remain in Lookout Valley in observation of the Confederate left. Thomas induced Grant to change this and allow Hooker to make a "demonstration" against the Mountain.

Page 291—"Sherman gained the Ridge on the 23d; Hooker won the battle of Lookout Mountain on the 24th. The storming of Missionary Ridge was one of the most brilliant charges made during the whole war."

This is ascribed to Sherman, who was on the opposite side of the Tennessee throughout the 23d until midnight. Further, he did not "gain the Ridge" at any period of the battle. This, as the world knows, was carried by four divisions of the Army of the Cumberland on the 25th and closed the battle.

This "True Civil War" then proceeds to introduce a battle the day after Missionary Ridge, when Bragg had retreated and there was no fighting: "After successes like these [Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain] Grant's work on the third day was easy. A terrible enfilading fire to the right and left soon threw the Confederates into a panic" and "Bragg had nothing to do but retreat."

Page 318—After Antietam "the patience of Lincoln and Stanton was worn out, and McClellan was dismissed." An author who assumes to write with special accuracy of armies and Generals and war should not be so careless as to use "dismissed" in place of "relieved."

Page 349.—(After the battle of the Wilderness.) "Grant now turned toward Richmond by way of Spottsylvania, where Lee, with his usual sagacity, anticipated him. Desultory fighting continued for several days."

Johns Hopkins must have a new definition of "desultory," which the veterans of the Army of the Potomac would like to hear about. There was, however, nothing in the war that exceeded the fierceness and the slaughter of this "desultory fighting."

Page 355.—Thomas's command, which was the Army of the Cumberland, over 60,000 strong, and exceeded the combined Armies of the Tennessee and the Ohio by more than 22,000, is spoken of as "Thomas's division" in connection with a contemptuous quotation which has no place in true history.

Page 368.—Savannah. "As soon as the consequent bombardment began, Hardee, knowing he could not successfully defend the city, formally surrendered it on the 21st of December, after destroying the navy yard, and a great store of ammunition."

There was no bombardment of the city, and Hardee formally refused to surrender, replying to Sherman as follows: "Your demand for the surrender of Savannah and its dependent forts is refused."

The above are by no means all the errors of this "true" history, but they will serve to illustrate its value, or the want of it.

H. V. BOYNTON.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1903.

NEW ROCHELLE STATION PLAN.

Citizens' Committee Co-operating with New Haven Road Officials to Remedy Existing Conditions.

Efforts are now making from which the residents of New Rochelle hope at last to obtain certain improvements long desired and much needed in the approaches to and surroundings of their railway station, always a very important feature of a town inhabited largely by commuters. Of late years, when the New Haven road has had occasion to erect new stations it has built structures of considerable architectural merit and taken some trouble to make and keep the grounds around them creditable to a corporation so extremely prosperous, but in towns like New Rochelle, where it has not yet been compelled to substitute other buildings for those erected in less aesthetic days, the stations remain models of ugliness and inconvenience, and the condition of the land around them creates a most unpleasant impression on those who judge what they do not see of a place by what they do see.

This is a serious detriment to these towns, and none of them has suffered more from such misrepresentation than New Rochelle, where the station itself is a patched-up relic of barbaric architecture and the approaches, especially on the south side, whence travelers arrive from New York, would disgrace a Nevada mining camp. A heart-breaking flight of stairs leads up a high embankment, only in part walled, and at the top runs a narrow street, owned by the railway company, usually deep with mud or dust and bounded by fences remarkable chiefly for decrepitude, and ramshackle buildings most depressing to the observer's mind.

Acting on an earnest request formulated at a recent public meeting, Mayor Clarke has now appointed a committee, composed of New Rochelle's prominent citizens, "to study the situation, confer with the railroad company, and report with suggestions to the Common Council." Adrian Iselin, Jr., is the Chairman of this committee, and its other members are George L. Carlisle, Henry Holt, S. W. Marvin, the Rev. T. P. McLaughlin, W. W. Bissell, the Rev. G. F. Nason, C. H. Young, J. G. Agar, N. D. Lawton, and H. M. Lester—a thoroughly representative body, including two bankers, three lawyers, two clergymen, two publishers, and two bank Presidents, and it has the energetic support of the local Board of Trade.

The committee has already gone carefully over the ground, in company with the Chief Engineer of the New Haven Road, and the plan at present under most favorable consideration is to lower Railroad Place to the level of the east-bound tracks, with easy inclines to North and Division Streets, as on the other side of the station. It is also proposed that the city shall bring about the widening of Division Street from Huguenot Street to Main Street, and the City Engineer has drawn a profile map with that plan in view. The committee and the railway officials are still in consultation, however, and the details of the plan may be changed before it is submitted to the Common Council for approval and action. That something will at last be done to remedy a long-standing evil highly injurious to New Rochelle's interests and reputation seems likely enough to cause heartfelt rejoicings among the citizens.

REPLEVIN IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Holt Rules on Right of City Marshal to Take Insolvent's Goods After Notice.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court hints strongly, in his opinion in the bankruptcy proceeding against Weinger, Bergman & Co., that if the question is ever directly before him he will decide that Section 67F of the bankruptcy act applies to replevin actions. As it is, he holds that a City Marshal, who takes and removes property of a bankrupt in a replevin action, after he has had notice of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy, will be compelled to turn the goods taken over to the receiver in bankruptcy.

The made-up garments, seized by the Marshal in the case before Judge Holt, corresponded in no way to the articles named in the writs of replevin, which were piece goods.

"The seizure," said the Judge, "was an abuse of process, and each of the parties concerned in the seizure of the goods, who, knowing all the facts, willfully and intentionally took part in such proceedings, was guilty of larceny. I, of course, have not formed and do not express any opinion as to the guilt of the persons concerned in these proceedings, as there may be facts not stated in these papers which would lead to their exculpation." * * * Section 67F of the bankruptcy act provides that "all levies, judgments, attachments, or other liens, obtained through legal proceedings against a person who is insolvent, at any time within four months prior to the filing of a petition in bankruptcy against him, shall be deemed null and void in case he is adjudged a bankrupt, and the property affected by the levy, judgment, attachment or other lien shall be deemed wholly discharged and released from the same, * * * and the court may order such conveyance as shall be necessary to carry the purposes of this section into effect."

Judge Holt said that, while there are various weighty authorities to the effect that when property has been taken in replevin actions before bankruptcy, the general rule applies that when two courts have concurrent jurisdiction the one which first takes property into its custody has exclusive jurisdiction to determine its ownership, the language of the section in question is new and drastic.

"It makes all seizures under legal process, other than in replevin suits, of property in the possession of an insolvent, within four months of his bankruptcy, null and void," he said, "and authorizes the court to summarily order such conveyance as shall be necessary to carry the purposes of the section into effect. The strict meaning of the word 'levy' is usually a seizure of the defendant's property, but it does not seem to me a strained construction to hold, in view of the general purpose of this section, that it includes any seizure of property in the bankrupt's possession which he claims to own. If the language of Section 67F is not comprehensive enough to cover a suit in replevin to recover property sold and delivered on credit, under a contract which the plaintiff claims a right to rescind for fraud, and a court of bankruptcy has no right to interfere for the protection of general creditors in this class of cases, very grave injustice may result."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 3, 1904.

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SUBJECT—The boyhood of Jesus.—Luke, ii., 40-52.

GOLDEN TEXT—And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man.—Luke, ii., 52.

"I MUST BE ABOUT MY FATHER'S BUSINESS."

This is the keynote of our studies for the next six months in "The Gospels." For, as the incidents recorded in the Scriptures concerning David and Solomon do not, in any just sense, give us a "History of Israel" during their respective reigns, so the incidents recorded by the four Evangelists—whether taken separately or all together—do not, in any just sense, give us "The Life of Jesus of Nazareth." They simply tell us of a few things that He said and did as He went about doing His "Father's business." It was of His "Work," therefore, and not of His "Life," that they speak. If any one had undertaken to write any fair and full account of His "Life," one of them tells us, "I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written." (John, xxi., 25.)

Now this "Work" of Jesus as our "Saviour," was peculiar. It was different from that of every other man that ever lived excepting Adam. For like him, He was a representative man, or, as He almost invariably styles Himself, "The Son of Man"—the one man who stood for all other men in the Redemption, as Adam was the one man who stood for all other men at the creation. He is, therefore, spoken of as "The Last Adam"—"The Second Man." (I. Cor., xv., 45, 47.)

When God placed "the first man, Adam," in the garden of Eden as the representative of all other men, He placed him under His Law, (Gen., ii., 17.) That Law demanded a perfect obedience. The penalty for disobedience was death. That law Adam broke when he was beguiled by the serpent, and so "by one man sin entered into the world, and death, by sin." (Rom., v., 12.) But when Adam sinned "God so loved" him and all whom he represented, that He told him at once of His plan of redemption—another man should bruise the serpent's head, (Gen., iii., 15.) So "when the fullness of the time was come, He sent forth His Son" to be this "other Man," Acts viii., 24.) He "was made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons." (Gal., iv., 4-5.)

Now as Jesus' "Work" was to meet and satisfy God's Law, it was necessary that He should be born, and grow up, where that Law—in its fullest meaning—was known. Therefore, when He "was made flesh," He did not simply take on Him the nature of man, for He was not born in Rome, or Babylon, the seats of the world's power—nor in Athens, or Alexandria, the seats of the world's wisdom—nor in Corinth, or Ephesus, the seats of the world's pleasure—but in Judea, the land of God's peculiar people. (Rom., ix., 4.)

If He had been born a Roman or a Greek or of any other nationality He would have been simply "under" the physical and moral laws which rest upon all men, and which experience alone teaches men to obey for their own personal, social, and civil well being. But being born a Jew—for "He took on him the seed of Abraham," (Heb. ii., 16,)—He was "under" the revealed Law given on Mount Sinai, and recorded in Holy Scriptures. That law declared that men should pre-eminently be concerned about their relationship to God. It commanded that they should have no other God but Him—that they should worship none other—that they should reverence His name, and His day, and that they should deal righteously with one another because they were all made in His image. Its essential features were, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," (Matt. xxii., 37-39.) No other nation ever had such a law as this.

Now this Law of God given on Mount Sinai consisted of two parts—the one part being positive commandments binding for all time—and the other part ceremonial services, which were "to be done away" (II. Cor. iii., 7,) "when the fullness of the time was come," (Gal. iv., 4,) but which until then were necessary, as figures and types, to teach important and essential truths. To be the Redeemer of both Jew and Gentile, therefore, Jesus must fully satisfy every demand of both, the law of commandments and the law of ceremonies.

The first demand which the law made upon a Jewish boy was that he be circumcised. It was obligatory upon every son, (Gen., xvii., 9-14.) The rite was administered when he was eight days old. Then he received the name by which he was ever afterward to be known. It was the sign of a covenant between him and God, and by it, it was publicly and officially declared that he was "a debtor to do the whole law." (Gal., v., 3.) So we read of this "Son of the Highest," that "when eight days were accomplished for the circumcising of the child, His name was called Jesus." (ii., 21.) the Divine Saviour. Thus He was "made under the law" from His earliest infancy, that He might meet the needs of the very youngest of the children of men.

Very closely connected with this obligation to be circumcised there was another demand of the law. It was not, however, obligatory upon every son, but only upon the first born. It demanded that thirty-three days after his circumcision—or when he was forty-one days old—he must be presented to the Lord, (Lev., xii., 6-8) for His acceptance as the representative of all the after-born. The ceremony was founded upon the deliverance from death of "the first-born," at the Exodus from Egypt. Being delivered, he was to be consecrated to God and accepted by Him. (Ex., xiii., 11-16.) Afterward, however, God set apart the whole tribe of Levi for His service. (Num., iii., 11-13.) But even then "the first born" son was to be presented for His acceptance, and was redeemed—or released from the obligations previously resting upon him—by the payment of "five shekels, after the shekel of the Sanctuary." (Num., ii., 46-50.) In obedience to this demand of the Law, therefore, we read of Jesus, that "they brought Him to Jerusalem, to present Him to the Lord." (ii., 22.) Then in the glowing words of the aged Simeon, and of Anna a prophetess, His mission in the world was declared "to all them that looked for redemption in Jerusalem." (ii., 38.)

When Joseph and Mary "had performed all things according to the law of the Lord, they returned into Galilee to their own city, Nazareth." (ii., 39.) But not at once. For, from St. Matthew's account, they must first have gone back to Bethlehem, and were there visited by the "wise men from the East," (Matt. ii., 1-11.) "And when they were departed, behold, the angel of the Lord appeareth to Joseph in a dream, saying: 'Arise, and take the young child and His mother, and flee into Egypt, and be thou there until I bring thee word, for Herod will seek the young child to destroy Him," (Matt. ii., 13.) How long they remained in Egypt is not known, but probably within three years—some say within one—they returned to Nazareth, as stated by Luke. With the mere mention by Matthew that this flight into Egypt took place, and that by it a prophecy of Hosea (11-1) was fulfilled, every evangelist is perfectly silent concerning Jesus, until "He was twelve years old," (v. 42.) Then St. Luke alone tells us that the incident of this lesson occurred.

During all these twelve years, however, the law made no demand upon any Jewish child excepting that of filial obedience to his parents, and therefore none other upon Jesus. But when a boy was in his thirteenth year it did. Then he became "of age"—personally and legally responsible for the fulfillment of every obligation—and entitled to the enjoyment of every privilege that belonged to him as a Jew. "At this age," Canon Farrar says, "a boy of whatever rank was obliged by the injunction of the rabbis and the custom of his nation to learn a trade for his own support. At this age he was so far emancipated from parental authority that his parents could no longer sell him as a slave. At this age he became a 'ben-hattorah,' or 'Son of the Law.' Up to this age he was called 'katon,' or 'little,' henceforth he was 'gadol,' or 'grown up,' and was treated more as man; henceforth, too, he began to wear the tephillin, 'phylacteries,' and was presented by his father in the synagogue on the Sabbath, which was called from this circumstance 'the Shabbath Tephellin.'" "These phylacteries were strips of parchment on which were written four passages of Scripture, (Ex., xiii., 2, 10, 11, 16; Deut., vi., 4-9, xi., 13-22,) in an ink prepared for the purpose."—(Smith's Dict.)

All this was well known and understood by Joseph and Mary. As a devout Jew Joseph had himself probably presented Jesus in the synagogue of Nazareth on "the Shabbath Tephellin," and bound the word of the law upon His left arm. But they overlooked or did not understand the real significance of what had been done as it related to Him who was not only their child, but "The Son of the Highest," (ii. 32.) He, however, did not misunderstand or ignore the new legal position He had now reached.

When the Passover Feast next after "The Shabbath Tephellin" drew nigh, Joseph and Mary "went up to Jerusalem," as they had regularly done "every year" before, and as every devout family did from every part of the land—and we are informed that Jesus went with them. But we are not so informed because this was probably the first time He had accompanied them. Probably He had done so "every year" after He had reached a suitable age. For—as Geikie says—"pious Israelites were careful to accustom their children from their earliest years to the requirements of their religion, and hence often brought them with them to Jerusalem at the great feasts. Indeed, even the liberal school of Hillel made it binding to do so, as soon as the child was able, with the help of the father's hand, to climb the flights of steps into the Temple Courts." It is more than likely, therefore, that Jesus had often gone up to the Passover Feasts before this. For that He went "when He was twelve years old" is no proof that He did not go when He was six, or eight, or ten years old, any more than it is proof that He did not go again until He was thirty.

When this great feast was celebrated, large caravans were formed in many places, and the people of each town and village through which such caravans passed constantly swelled their size until they reached the Holy City. Many such arrived long before the Feast Day. For it was a time of social reunions as well as of a religious service, and the city was thronged. According to some accounts, the population some times reached nearly 3,000,000. They came from every direction.

When the feast ended these various companies began to reorganize and start for their several homes. "The confusion and bustle around must have been indescribable. Any one who has seen the motley crowds of Easter pilgrims returning from the Jordan, at the present day, must have some faint idea of the scene. The start is always made at night, to escape the great heat of the day, and in the darkness, lighted only by torches, it needs care not to be trampled under foot. At narrow or difficult parts of the road the noise and confusion are bewildering—women in terror of being trampled down by a long file of camels tied one behind another—parents calling for lost children—friends shouting for friends—muleteers and ass drivers beating and cursing their beasts—the whole wedged into a moving mass—and all alike excited. As the distance from Jerusalem increased, and different divisions branched off to different roads, danger would cease. Only when the pilgrims had thus gotten away from the first crowd would it be possible for each group to know if all its members were safe." (Geikie.)

Under such circumstances it is easy to see that many children might be lost, and yet not missed, until the company had gone "a day's journey." But He who came "to seek and to save the lost" from God's family, was not in any such sense lost that day from Joseph's family. To Joseph and Mary he appeared, however, to be lost, and with sorrowing affection they turned back and diligently sought Him. But the sequel shows that He was not lost; He had voluntarily "tarried behind." This He had never done before, and now it was evidently from no boyish whim, or for personal pleasure. When they found Him it was not "among their kinsfolk and acquaintance," nor wandering in childish amazement through the streets and sacred buildings, nor carried away by any of the excitements of a great city, but, fully recognizing that He was now "a Son of the Law," He was found "after three days, in the Temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors,"—of those who studied, taught, and interpreted the law—"both hearing them and asking them questions." (Verse 46.) He was there by His own deliberate, open, and voluntary act.

What He said to them, or what they said to Him, is not recorded, but only what He said to His mother. And it is important to notice that what He said to her were the first—and the only—recorded words uttered by Him in thirty years. Evidently they were recorded for some special purpose. For they declare clearly, and emphatically, without the least explanation or qualification, that when He was but a boy twelve years old He knew Himself to be "The Son of God." He declared it as clearly at that age as He did more than twenty years later, when, in answer to the High Priest's demand, "Art Thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?" He calmly and unhesitatingly said, "I am." (Mark xiv., 61-62.)

And they not only declare that God was His Father, but they also declare just as clearly that He then knew that He had come into the world to do a definite "Work." For His words then to His earthly mother were but the echo of what He had said to His heavenly Father in the counsels of eternity, "Lo, I come to do Thy will, O God." (Heb., x., 9.) They were wonderful and gracious words. No wonder that "His mother kept all these sayings in her heart." (V. 51.)

To speak these words at this time Jesus had voluntarily withdrawn for a season from His earthly father's care, that He might be found in His heavenly "Father's House," (v., 49, R. V.,) just as He had twelve years before voluntarily withdrawn from His Father's House in heaven, that he might be found in an earthly home. Having spoken them, He again voluntarily returned to His earthly conditions, and went down with Joseph and Mary, "to Nazareth, and was subject to them." (v., 51.) There in the ordinary pursuits of a daily home life, for eighteen more years—and then in His public ministry—being "without sin," He became "the end of the Law for righteousness to every one that believeth," (Rom. x., 4.) Then upon the Cross He paid the penalty of all sin, and said, "It is finished," (John xix., 30.) Then His "Father's business"—the work of Redemption—was done. It was done by "The Son of God." This is a great and precious truth to be believed.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the keynote of our studies for the next six months, and why?

What is said of Jesus' "Work," and how did it grow out of Adam's sin?

To fulfill this "Work," where was it necessary that He should be born, and why?

What was the first demand of the Law upon every Jewish boy?

What was the next demand, and upon what was it based?

What occurred when these demands had been met in the case of Jesus?

What took place when a boy was twelve years old—what is said of it—and of Jesus' visit to Jerusalem at that age?

What was the condition of the city at the time of the Feast of the Passover, and what was the scene when the Feast was over?

Where was Jesus found on this occasion, and what is said of it?

What did his words to His mother declare?

CLEARING HOUSE FOR PLANTS.

Government to Establish California Station to Propagate Philippine Shrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The Department of Agriculture has made arrangements to establish a novel clearing house for plants on the Pacific Coast in connection with the expert station at Berkeley, Cal. The aim is to facilitate the introduction of tropical plants of all sorts, both ornamental and useful.

The Philippines offer a field of inquiry in this line that is equaled by almost no part of the world, and the department will strive to get from the archipelago as many plants of industrial value as possible.

The plant house and gardens will be under the charge of Mr. Galloway, Superintendent of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and will be supplied with a generous appropriation for the purpose indicated. The department receives every year hundreds of plants from the tropics which cannot properly be taken care of in Washington. They will hereafter be sent to the California station. Those that are found to be valuable acquisitions will be propagated and distributed from there.

It is believed it will be necessary to secure the services in California of experts who are accustomed to propagating tropical plants. The experience here has been disappointing in this respect.

When the new plant house and garden are under headway attention will be given to sending valuable plants to the Philippines which are now not known there.

The City Record Contract.

The report that Philip Cowen, late Supervisor of The City Record, would have charge of the mechanical work on that publication in the event of the award of the contract to Henri Rogowski, the lowest bidder, was denied yesterday by Mr. Rogowski, who said that Mr. Cowen would not be connected with him directly or indirectly in this contract or any other business.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operator Buys Group of Tenements in West Side Block — Other Dealings by Brokers.

Louis Minsky has bought from the Equitable Life Assurance Society thirty-one five-story tenements in the block bounded by Amsterdam and West End Avenues and Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets. The properties are 142 to 148 and 152 West End Avenue, 211 to 228 and 245 and 247 West Sixty-sixth Street and 202 to 229 and 230 to 242 West Sixty-seventh Street. The figure at which Mr. Minsky will take over the property is said to be about $600,000.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold for Louis Lese 66 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story tenement, 32.6 by 100.

Weisberger & Heine were the brokers in the recent sale of 46 West Ninety-ninth Street for J. C. Harris to a Mr. Edelson.

Adolf Mandel has bought 149 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Mr. Mandel already owned No. 151 and now controls a plot 46 by 100.11.

S. Antenblick and F. Offner have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Simon Steingut the five-story brick tenement 42 Avenue B, 25 by 82.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has sold the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Third Avenue, 100 feet south of Ninety-ninth Street.

EXPORTS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

United States Second to Great Britain, with First Place Hopes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Exports of boots and shoes from the United States show a steady growth, and will for the calendar year about to end aggregate more than $7,000,000 in value. In 1893 they were less than three quarters of a million dollars in value.

Few of the important articles entering into our export trade show a more rapid growth in exports or a wider distribution. More than sixty countries and colonies are named by the Department of Commerce and Labor as the destination of boots and shoes exported from the United States. England, Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, and Netherlands, in the order named, are the chief European customers, and to Europe are sent more than one-third of our total exports of boots and shoes.

In North America, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the British West Indies are the largest consumers, while the South and Central American countries also take greater or less quantities, though not in proportion to the amounts taken by the West Indian Islands, Mexico, and Canada. To Asia the exports of boots and shoes from the United States are small, the British East Indies and China being the chief points of destination for the exports to that continent.

Australia is a large importer from the United States, nearly one-sixth of our exports in that line being to British Australia. Africa is also a considerable importer from the United States, especially British Africa.

The United States now stands easily second in the list of the world's exporters of boots and shoes, while an examination of the relative growth of exports of this class of merchandise from the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively, justifies the conclusion that we shall soon overtake that friendly rival. The value of boots and shoes exported from the United Kingdom in 1893 was $8,250,000, and in 1902 was $9,250,000; while from the United States the growth in exports has been from $590,754 in the fiscal year 1893 to $6,182,098 in the fiscal year 1902.

Seeks Receiver for Coal Company.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 25.—D. C. Mylar, President of the Manhattan Coal Company of Cornell, Livingston County, has filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking for a receiver for the company. He claims that the management under C. A. Denham, the Secretary and manager of the mine, is not satisfactory. The company was organized more than a year ago with a capital stock of $250,000, the bulk of which is held in Chicago and the East.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Titles insured by this Company expeditiously and at reasonable cost. Its contract of insurance is broad and liberal, and absolutely protects the insured against loss by reason of taxes, assessments, defects and incumbrances and the expense of litigation.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $8,000,000

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Lawyers Mortgage Company

Guaranteed Mortgages on New York City Real Estate, netting 4½ and 4% at all times for sale. Absolute security obtained and all care avoided by investors.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $4,000,000
47 LIBERTY STREET.
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Bargain.—Madison Av. corner, near 116th St.; rent, $5,200; price, $52,000; rented from May 1st for $5,500. M. Diamond, 13 East 125th St.

Residences.—Washington Square to 13th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

106th St., near Park.—Beautiful brownstone house, 12 rooms, $10,000. Winterroth, 108 East 14th St.

Bargain.—Plot, 100x100, 100th St., near Lexington, asking $27,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 13th, near "B"; $9,000; rents, $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Bargain! Tenement, 94th, near 3d, 25x100, $19,000; rents, $2,200. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Snap.—Corner plot, 84x75, below 14th, east side; $35,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 635 Broadway.

Colored Property managed by a colored agent. Philip A. Payton, Jr., 67 West 134th. Tel.

Bargain.—Charming modern house, $10,000; will pay to see it. Caretaker, 155 East 63d St.

Bronx.

Extraordinary Bargain.—Four choice city lots on White Plains Avenue, near Post Office, William's Bridge; $1,500 each. Address Executor, A 188 Times.

4 lots, 1 block to 3d Av. trolley, Bronx; rapid transit; $2,500 for all. 2,980 3d Av.

$5 monthly, $400 up. Bronx lots, near [illegible] station. Shatzkin, [illegible] East 171st St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Factory plot, Brooklyn, 100x100; two buildings; floor space 10,400 square feet; price $35,000; good shipping facilities. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; two excellent 10-room houses, one brand new; rent $900 and $780. Also sell reasonably, easy terms. All improvements, steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Company.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Liberty, N. Y.—10-room house, furnished; furnace, storm windows; improvements. Schreiber, 2,214 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. E. C. Tower, Williamstown, Mass.

ANDREW L. BUSH—Sells and rents [illegible] investments. Springfield, Mass. Bank references.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA.

California ranch and olive orchard of 5,000 trees for sale; present crop producing olives for pickling and olives for oil; table land; most equable climate; within eight miles of the famous Del Coronado Hotel and four miles from end of motor road; full view of the Pacific Ocean. Address Fortescue, The Burlington, 10 West 30th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Buyers see our free catalogue. Owners, send us details of your property. Phillips & Wells, 1[illegible] Tribune Building, N. Y.

33-acre farm for sale, with house and barn, with large sweet potato bed; price, $1,[illegible]. Particulars address Box 13, Dorothy, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE for properties of like value in the Oranges or vicinity. Dwelling 12 rooms, all improvements, stable, lot 200x400, value $12,000. Free and clear. Dwelling 14 rooms, all improvements, value $15,000, mortgaged for $5,000. These properties are in the most desirable place on South Shore of Long Island. For particulars address Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

Exchanging property a specialty; apartments, dwellings, flats, country seats. Arthur Ducret, 69 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TENANTS TO LEASE.

TENANTS, LESSEES, We have capitalists and investors ready to buy and build for you any kind of mercantile or hotel buildings in N. Y. City on very reasonable terms; some good things to offer now. N. J. Sachs, 119 W. 23d St.

Borough Manhattan renting and collecting; rents our specialty; careful management brings prompt returns; security. Joshua Jones & Co., 247 6th Av.

Will buy flats or tenements for cash, 130th to 135th Street. Mulvihill, 1,901 Lexington.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Offices, stores, studios, and floors.—Elevators, electric light, steam heat; transfer point; all cars and "L" station; low rents. Broadway Arcade, Broadway, corner 65th St.

To Let.—New lofts, all improvements; convenient to all ferries; steam heat and steam power. 868 Lorimer St., near Driggs Av., Brooklyn.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Attractive corner offices, 635 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $6 up. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

Large stable, 13th St., near 5th Av., 50x100; rent reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Royal Arms,
206, 208 West 43d St.
STEP FROM BROADWAY.
New, Modern, Fireproof APARTMENT HOTEL
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READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Handsome Suites of one to three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. Moderate prices.
Cuisine and service unexcelled; club and table d'hote breakfasts; table d'hote luncheon, dinners and after the theatre suppers, with music; a la carte at all hours from 6 A. M. to 2 A. M.

The Brayton.
New High Class Fireproof Family Hotel
Cor. Madison Ave. & 27th St.
Suites 1 to 6 Rooms and Bath.
Transient accommodated week or season; references exchanged.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

"STUYVESANT."
27 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST., fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN C. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

"TREVYLLIAN."
NOS. 136-142 EAST 17TH ST.
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electrical lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $480 to $720.
JOHN C. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

WASHINGTON · JEFFERSON
320 W. 51st. 324 W. 51st.
Beautiful modern apartments, six and eight all-light rooms; bath, electric lights, elevator, &c. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 450 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

THE BURLINGTON, 10 WEST 30TH ST., adjoining the Holland House.
Suite 7 rooms, 2 baths; rent moderate.
——Also——
Parlor, bedroom, and bath; rent, $120 monthly.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 635 Broadway.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

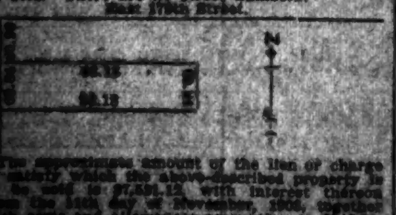
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HERBERT A. ST. GEORGE, Plaintiff, against A. JOSEPH PEPPIATT and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1904, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Washington Avenue distant southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of Washington Avenue and East 179th Street eighty and ninety-six one-hundredths feet; running thence easterly and parallel with East 179th Street ninety-three and eighteen one-hundredths feet; thence southerly and parallel with Washington Avenue sixty-nine and eighty-four one-hundredths feet; thence westerly and again parallel with East 179th Street ninety-three and eighteen one-hundredths feet to the easterly side of Washington Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Washington Avenue sixty-nine and eighty-four one-hundredths feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1903.

ROBERT RUSSELL, Referee.
TALMADGE W. FOSTER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 37 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. There are no street numbers:

East 179th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,591.12, with interest thereon from the 30th day of November, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $246.24, with interest from the 30th day of November, 1903, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is [illegible].—Dated New York, December 21st, 1903. ROBERT RUSSELL, Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Cars.

10:25 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville), Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

6:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg. Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:30,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days, Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:30, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 4:59 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:55, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25 (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:30,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:55 (4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:55, [illegible] *4:25, *4:55 (4:55 Chicago Limited for North Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, *4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 112, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEORGE W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.

10:30 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.

11:30 A. M.—*LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.

2:45 P. M.—*The 20th CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.

3:30 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 1:05 P. M.

3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—30 hours to Chicago via both lines.

7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED.—Sleeping Car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays 9:20 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 167, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

	Lv. N. Y.	Ar. N. Y.
Mauch Chunk Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes-Barre Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Easton Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	[illegible]	[illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 31, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

JOY LINE
PROVIDENCE, $1.50, EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE, DIRECT.
From Pier 35, East River. Phone 800 Orchard.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WINNIK, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE WINNIK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Washington Brauns, No. 97 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of December, 1903. WILLIAM H. WINNIK, Administrator. WASHINGTON BRAUNS, Attorney for Administrator, No. 97 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK.—*4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 3:40, 5:04, (5:45 Easton only,) P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON.—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:20 P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT.—*4:00, *8:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 4:10, 4:50 P. M. (6:00 P. M. Saturdays). Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:40 A. M., *3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON.—*4:00 A. M., 1:20 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS.—4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 9:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00, †10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—†4:25, †5:30, *9:00, *11:00 A. M., *1:00, †*3:00, *5:00, *7:00, †9:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, †4:25, †8:00, ‖†9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ‖†1:00, ‖†1:20, †3:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.

*From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. §Saturdays. ¶Except Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry	Liberty St. Ferry	
Balto.-Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	Diner
Balto.-Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	Diner
Balto.-Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	Diner
"Royal Limited"	[illegible]	[illegible]	Diner
Balto.-Washington	4:55PM	[illegible]	Diner
Balto.-Washington	6:55PM	7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington	12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus	*12:55pm.	*1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	*1:55pm.	*2:00pm.	Limited
*Pittsburg Limited	*1:55pm.	[illegible]	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*9:55am.	*10:00am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*6:55pm.	*7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	†1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 102 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz..Jan. 5, 7 AM	Kaiser...Mar. 8, 10 AM		
K.Wm.II.Jan.26, 10 AM	K.Wm.II..Mar. 15, 8 AM		
Kaiser....Feb. 9, 10 AM	Kronprinz.Mar.22, 8 AM		
Kronprinz.Feb.23, 10 AM	Kaiser....Mar. 29, 10 AM		

Twin-Screw Passenger Service
BREMEN DIRECT.

Main.....Dec. 29, 1 PM	Rhein....Feb. 18, 10 AM
Rhein....Jan. 12, 1 PM	K. Luise.Feb. 25, 10 AM
Hannover.Jan.28, 11 AM	Breslau..Mar. 3, 10 AM
Main.....Feb. 2, 10 AM	Main.....Mar. 10, 11 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Hohenz'n.Jan. 9, 11 AM	Lahn....Feb. 20, 11 AM
P. Irene..Jan. 23, 11 AM	P. Irene..Feb. 27, 11 AM
Neckar...Jan. 30, 11 AM	Neckar...Mar. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n.Feb.13, 11 AM	K. Albert.Mar.12, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d & 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

Belgravia.Dec. 26, 4 PM	Pennsylv.Jan. 9, 9:30 AM
*Bluecher.Jan. 2, 3 P.M.	*Patricia..Jan. 16, 2 PM

*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Oskar.Jan. 5, 10 AM	P.Adelbert.Feb.4, 10 AM
*Deutschl'd.Jan.19, 4 PM	Palatia...Feb. 16, 10 AM
*Aug. Victoria.Fe.2,10AM	Pr.Oskar.Feb.25, 10 AM

Cabin, $50, $60, $75, $80, upward.
According to Steamer.
*Via Gibraltar and Algiers. †Grill room on board.

S. S. Deutschland to Italy.
LESS THAN 8 DAYS TO NAPLES.

During Jan., Feb., March.

Cruises to the Orient to the West Indies
25-74 Days. Cost $150 and $450 up.

Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
Carpathia, new twin screw, 13,555 tons.
FROM NEW YORK JAN. 12, AT NOON,
for Naples, Palermo, and the Adriatic.
Calling at Gibraltar and Algiers.
to be followed by
AURANIA, JAN. 26, 11 A. M.
Cabin $60 and upward. Splendid accommodation.
Apply for particulars; interesting itinerary.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., 29 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania.Dec. 26, 10 AM	Umbria...Jan. 16, 2 PM
Etruria....Jan. 2, 3 PM	Lucania...Jan. 23, 8 AM
Ivernia....Jan. 9, 10 AM	Saxonia...Jan. 30, 2 PM

From Piers 51-52 North River.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St.Paul.Dec.26, 9:30 AM	St.Louis.Jan. 9, 9:30 AM
Phila....Jan. 2, 9:30 AM	New York.Jan.16,9:30AM

SPECIAL NOTICE.

After January 1st, 1904, American Line steamers from New York for Southampton will call at Plymouth and Cherbourg to land mails and passengers for London and Paris.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland.Dec.26, 10:30AM	Kroon'd.Jan.23 10:30AM
Vader'd.Jan.9, 10:30 AM	Zeeland.Jan.30 10:30AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.
S. S. GROSSER KURFURST, (13,182 Tons.)

71 days, sailing March 8, 1904. 16 days in Palestine, 8 days in Egypt, 4 days in Rome, 3 days in Athens, 3 days in Constantinople, shorter visits to many places. Exceptional advantages. Choice berths from $550 to $750, including shore trips. Special opportunity for ladies without escort. Send for 120-page booklet. W. N. Hartshorn, Treasurer of the World's Central Committee, 120 Boylston St., Boston.

Atlantic Transport Line.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

MINNEAPOLIS	DEC. 26, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	JAN. 2, 3 A. M.
MESABA	JAN. 9, 8 A. M.
MENOMINEE	JAN. 16, 9 A. M.

Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cedric...Dec. 30, 1 PM	Teutonic.Jan. 20, 10 AM
Majestic..Jan. 6, 10 AM	Cedric.....Jan. 27, Noon
Celtic.....Jan. 13, 2 PM	Majestic..Feb. 3, 10 AM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS

by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square.
Phone [illegible] New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS. Four sailings per week from Cairo to First and Second Cataracts. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 Broadway and 649 Madison Ave., N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Hartfield, Solari & Co., 29 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAMAICA

"The Land of Never-Ending June."

THE UNITED FRUIT CO.'S STEAMSHIP LINES

afford an interesting, comfortable voyage on the magnificent twin-screw U. S. Mail Ships ADMIRAL DEWEY, SCHLEY, SAMPSON, FARRAGUT. Weekly sailings between Boston, Philadelphia, and Jamaica. Fare for Round Trip, including stateroom accommodations, and meals, $75. One Way, $40.

Address for information and booklets Division Passenger Agent, UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, Long Wharf, Boston, Mass.; Pier 5, North Wharves, Phila., Pa.; or Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq.; Thos. Cook & Sons, 261 B'way.

OCEAN ROUTE to FLORIDA and the SOUTH. SAVANNAH LINE. Low Excursion Rates. 317 Broadway.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HENRY MORRIS, plaintiff, vs. ABRAHAM M. EISENBERG, Isaac Kahn, Anton De Lonton and "Mary" De Lonton, his wife, her real first name being unknown to plaintiff; the Corn Exchange Bank, the New York and Pennsylvania Company, James Lachman and Fred Bonitz, copartners under the names of Lachman & Company; George Mihalitsch, William H. Hickey, Alfred Rosenzweig, Washington Monselvatge and John M. Reed, Herman Myers, Sigo Myers and Gabriel H. Gato, Thomas F. Gilroy, Charles Jacobs, the New York Veal and Mutton Company, W. F. Dunning, as receiver in bankruptcy of Abraham M. Eisenberg and J. McL. Nash, as receiver in bankruptcy of Isaac Kahn, Nettie Eisenberg, and "Mary" Kahn, the name Mary being fictitious, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 4, 1903.

EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Anton De Lonton and "Mary" De Lonton, his wife, and each of them, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the defendant Mary De Lonton's real first name being unknown to plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James Fitzgerald, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of December, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of December, 1903, the complaint having been filed in said office on the 5th day of December, 1903.

Dated New York, December 11th, 1903.

EPSTEIN BROTHERS, Attys. for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d12-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—M. FRANKLIN MILLIKAN, plaintiff, vs. BANK OF ELBERTON, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 27th, 1903.

PHILIP B. ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 176 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Bank of Elberton: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of December, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 24th day of December, 1903.

Dated N. Y., December 24, 1903.

PHILIP B. ADAMS, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address No. 176 Duane Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. ASTOR WOODCOCK, plaintiff, against SARAH A. WISEMAN, Mary L. Polhamius, Adams Hill, Sara E. Worts, sometimes called Sarah C. Worts, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 17th, 1903.

THOMPSON & KOSS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office No. 256 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Sarah E. Wiseman: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of December, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County.—Dated December 23d, 1903.

THOMPSON & KOSS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 256 Broadway, New York, Manhattan.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

BANKRUPT SALE.

The Entire Plant of a Well-Known MANUFACTURER, BANKRUPT.

Cloaks and Suits, Skirts and Waists, Woolens, Linings, Trimmings, Piece Goods, Silks, Singer's and Household Sewing Machines, Diehl Electric Motor Power, Tables and Chairs, Long and Short Knife Cutting Tables, 2 Double Door Combination Safes, 2 Remington Typewriters, Cloak Racks, Partitions, Show Tables, Bookkeeper, other Desks, Combination Heating and Pressing Irons.

YOUNG & KLINGER, AUCTIONEERS, SELL THIS DAY, 10:30 A. M., 132 AND 134 GREENE ST.

The Entire Stock and Fixtures of above, also Spool Cotton, Silks, Buttons, Hooks, Eyes, Braids, Buckram, Cambrics, Silesias, Linings, Traveling Trunks, Mirrors, Arc Lights, Hangers, Cases, Boxes, Figures, Presses, Scales, Hand Trucks, Signs, &c. This is without a doubt the largest plant sold this season and merits the attention of all manufacturers, buyers, and dealers, in lots, to be removed at once.

AUCTIONEERS' OFFICE, 237 EAST 42D ST.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM M. EISENBERG, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the above-named court, duly made and entered herein on the 21st day of December, 1903, the undersigned receiver of the estate of the said bankrupt will sell property belonging thereto by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 31st day of December, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., on the premises No. 45 University Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, which place was formerly occupied by the bankrupt. A description of said property is as follows: A large stock of fur skins, fixtures, safes, desks, &c. Said property may be inspected on said premises on any day before the sale between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Receiver. BLACK, OLCOTT, GRUBER & BONYNGE, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WAITE, CHARLES H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIA B. WAITE, CHARLES E. WAITE, JAMES D. WAITE, the widow and heirs and next of kin of CHARLES H. WAITE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George R. Coughlan of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES H. WAITE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 20th day of January, one thousand nine hundred and four, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the first day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD.
GEORGE R. COUGHLAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 30 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
25-1aw6wS

CORDTS, HERMAN H. D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN H. D. CORDTS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Clark B. Augustine, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of December, 1903. ANNA A. CORDTS, ERNEST A. BOHLEN, Executors. CLARK B. AUGUSTINE, Attorney for Executors, No. 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WATERS PIANOS

Strictly high-grade, thoroughly made, handsomely finished and fully warranted. Above all, a RICH, DEEP TONE of great power and brilliancy, with fine singing quality.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch:
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.
Both stores will remain
OPEN EVENINGS
until January 1st.

Established 1871.
THE JACOB DOLL PIANO
WITH THE PURE TONE.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT AND SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.
HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS.
A large number of Pianos (other makes) new and slightly used.
$100 UPWARD, $5 PAYMENTS.
The Largest Piano Manufacturer in New York.
JACOB DOLL,
92 5th Av., bet. 14th and 15th Sts., New York. Branch, 197 Market St., Newark, N. J. Send for Catalogue.

MATHUSHEK & SON
GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS
Exemplify the highest ideals of the piano construction. Our large and varied stock also includes STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KNABE, OPERA, and other well-known makes. We offer
THE REGAL PIANO PLAYER
the latest and best of all piano players.
For small rooms our LITTLE GIANT upright has no rival. Rents applied on purchase.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CAREFUL BUYERS WILL VISIT JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.
Where they will find PIANOS TO MEET ANY DEMAND, on most attractive terms. Call and examine our wonderful Transposing keyboard pianos, also the following bargains: Steinway, large and small uprights; Decker Grand, Chickering upright, $150, and new pianos at $175. Catalogue and Bargain List by mail. Open Evenings.

JACOB BROTHERS' PIANOS
Give perfect and lasting satisfaction; you can buy them on easy payments, at prices usually asked for inferior production; large assortment used pianos refinished like new; rents, $3 up.
Jacob Bros., 21 East 14th St.
OPEN EVENINGS.

PEASE PIANOS
128 WEST 42D ST., near B'way.
For 60 years a standard of durability. Manufacturers' prices, and 3 years to pay. Holiday sales of used pianos. Many good makes. $125 up. Write for catalog.
OPEN EVENINGS.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

RELIABLE CONNOR PIANOS
for sale and rent. Easy terms. Catalogues mailed. Open evenings. 4 East 42d St.

Piano player, latest model, and $50 worth standard music, $180. Open evenings. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $5 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Great Value.—Upright, slightly used by artists, $155; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 487 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN. OPEN EVENINGS.

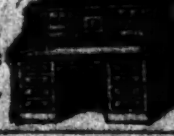
Bargains.—Upright pianos, $65, $90, $75, $100; installments. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., 26 5th Av.

Knabe upright, good order, $150. Pease, 128 West 42d St. Open evenings.

Stock upright, $125, made for small room. Pease, 128 West 42d St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP DESKS



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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in perfect order, ribbons and stands free. Machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices, and covered with our usual yearly guarantee. Cash or monthly payments. F. S. Webster Company, 327 Broadway. Tel. 2340 Franklin.

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Have them woven into handsome reversible rugs, silk portieres, from old silk rags. Harlem Rug Mfg. Co., Hamilton Bldg., 103 E. 125th St. Branch office, 111 E. 59th St. Telephone.

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SELL Any Style. Rebuilt Guaranteed.
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1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cortlandt.

WALL PAPER BARGAIN SALE. 2,000,000 ROLLS.
Blanks, 1½c; gilts, 2c; embossed, 3½c; ingrains, 4½c; tiles, tapestries, 6c; silks, 12½c upward; borders to match. J. Becker, 166 and 172 2d St.

239 BROADWAY—PARK PLACE.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED AND SOLD. INSTALLMENTS.
GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1422 John.

Desks, rolltops; partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelving; stores, offices fitted. Finn Brothers, 23 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

Diamonds, jewelry delivered; convenient payments accepted; representative calls; telephone connection. "Syndicate," 11 East 14th.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5980 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Only good typewriters rented and sold; all makes. Best Typewriter Exchange, 35 Park Place.

Diamonds, watches; easy weekly payments. Call or write Crown Jewelry Co., 7 Maiden Lane.

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The Antique Furniture Exchange, 155 West 24th, near 7th Av.; the particular shop for bargains; genuine Colonial, Chippendale, and other original productions; odd pieces for holiday presents, very cheap; don't fail to call. Remember, 155.

Cash paid for pawntickets, old gold, silver, old revolvers, platinum, bric-a-brac, silverware. Kleinman, 299 8th Av.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by E. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 5 John St.

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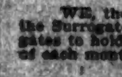

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EUROPEAN PLAN.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
REASONABLE RATES.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WHERE TO DINE. Apply at Park Pl.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

Cafe Martin	26th St. & B'way. A la Carte. Tdh. Dinner, $1.50. Music.
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Hotel Westminster.	Irving Pl. & 16th St. Music Evgs. T., $1. Lunch, 50c.
Hotel Lafayette, Old Hotel Martin,	TdH Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Alc Service a la Carte. University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Sinotti's Orch.
Burns'	World Renowned Restaurant, 45th St. & 6th Av. Orchestra. New Annex. Rooms for Private Parties.
Healy's	B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.
Jack's	43d St. & 6th Av. Noted for shellfish and game.
Broadway Central	3rd St. & B'way. American Dinner, 75c, 5:30 to 8 P. M.
Harlem Casino	124th St. & 7th Av. Alc. tdh. 75c, $1. Sat., Sun. Vienna music.
Little Hungary	257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers, Tues., Wed., Thurs.
[illegible]	6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.
Pabst's Grand Circle.	58th St. & 8th Av., opp. Central Park. Alc. Bus. Men's Lch. Tdh. dinner Sun. 12-8. Music by D. Simberg.
Htl. Martha Washington	29 E. 29th St. Lunch and Dinner. Music.
Murray's	B'way & 102nd St. Handsomest in town. Business men's L. A la Carte.
Merritt Rae.	Columbus Av. 78th St. Grill. Restaurant & Thea. Suppers.

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23d St., 29 East.—Desirable large hall rooms with board; table board; references.

53d St., 125 West.—"L" station block; desirable sunny single room; good board; references.

Attractive suites, single rooms; board optional; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

THE LIPTON.
413 West 57th St.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with board; running water, baths, closets, steam heat; single, $7, $8; double, $12, $18.

I—THE SAVAGE.
21st St., 17, 19, 21 West, Near 5th Av.
Handsome second-floor room; also parlor floor, connecting rooms; table boarders; references; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

70th St., 101 West.—Two nicely furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen only. Hoffman.

112th St., 532 West, Near Broadway.—Elegant rooms or en suite for refined people; private house.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Hart A. Banks, 1,170 B'way.

IDEAL ROOMS | Exquisitely furnished; club central; telephone; bachelors. 123 West 58th.

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NEW JERSEY.

Experienced tutor (English) wishes charge of young boys to prepare for school or college; thorough; entire responsibility taken; highest references. Address H. Penn, Morristown, N. J.

MUSICAL.

German pianist, thorough teacher of classical and modern music, wishes some pupils; terms moderate. Music, 1,040 Times, Harlem.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR BAND, ORCHESTRA; mandolins, guitars, banjos, strings. J. HOWARD FOOTE, Importer, 28 E. 22d St.

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MISS McCABE'S
DANCING ACADEMY.
112, 114, & 116 WEST 13TH STREET.
3 doors west of 6th Av. L Station.
SEPARATE ROOM FOR PRIVATE LESSONS.
Classes every afternoon and evening; new classes forming; private lessons any hour; waltz and two-step guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5; 4 lessons, $1; quarter, 24 lessons, $5; ladies and gentlemen assistants; receptions Wednesday and Saturday evenings; circulars.

HARVARD ACADEMY,
136 AND 138 WEST 23D.
ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR.
The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space, and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-tone waltzes taught.

REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL, 54TH ST. & 8TH AV.
Class and private lessons afternoon, evening; 4 lessons, $1. All the following dances guaranteed for $5 in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons: Waltz, Two-step, Polka, Schottische, and Lanciers. Send for large descriptive booklet.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th St.
Classes and Private Lessons.
59th Season Now Open.

Forst's Private Dancing School, 37th St., 3d Av.—Private classes evenings, including Saturday, 8 to 10:30; private lessons morning, afternoon, evenings; circulars.

Fernando's, 117 W. 42d.—Classes, also private lessons; any hour; all dances taught rapidly.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—Assistance of able, honest, and influential real estate operator, who can enlist coworkers with capital in developing well-known Summer resort, and in building and operating hotels and cottages on profitable plan; two similar enterprises in same locality paid substantial dividends during second year; references given and required. Address Operator, P. O. Box 460, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Christian people may find exceptional opportunity to invest small amounts in business managed by reliable Christian men by addressing "Sound Business," Times.

For Sale—Well-established business in Brooklyn with large clientele; advertiser will remain with purchaser until familiar with business. Address Custom, A 182 Times.

New trust company desires treasurer, investing or influencing capital; advantageous connection. Permanent, 102 Times.

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WE ADVANCE MONEY

TO SALARIED PEOPLE on their own name without mortgage, endorser, or knowledge of friends and employer. YOURS FOR THE ASKING if you hold a steady position. Quickly, quietly. Private offices specially arranged to afford you privacy. NEW YORK DISCOUNT CO., Rooms 1118-1119 Park Row Building.

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D. Fourseman, auctioneer, sells to-day, noon, evenings, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

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To the Golden Gate.
CALIFORNIA
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Southern Pacific
"Sunset Limited."
Also connects for all Pacific Coast Points. Excellent service guaranteed.
349 Broadway, 1 Broadway, } NEW YORK.

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Lakewood.

The Lakewood Hotel
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Largest & Leading Hotel of Lakewood
Lakewood is a world-renowned Winter resort for health and recreation, and its principal Hotel, THE LAKEWOOD, is probably the best equipped Winter hotel in the world.
Golf Links, Indoor Tennis Court, Squash Court, Bowling Alley, Palm Gardens, ¼ of a mile of Sun Parlors, Hydrotherapeutic (water cure) Baths, etc., etc.
N. Y. office 1404 B'way. J. N. BERRY, Telephone, 4[illegible] 38 St. H. E. EDER } Mgrs.

LAKEWOOD.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Season from October first to June.
Laurel-in-the-Pines.
Season from November to May.
Both houses under the management of
D. B. PLUMER.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mngr., Laurel House.
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THE LAWRENCE
Under management of Mrs. J. E. McDEVITT.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street, where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Lakeworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, Atlantic City, N. J., remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience; golf privileges; running water in bedrooms.
TRAYMORE HOTEL CO.,
D. S. WHITE, President.

HOTEL RUDOLF.
Open all year. N. Y. Rep., 3 Park Place, will call at residences upon application.

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ASBURY PARK, New Jersey's leading resort. Grand Ave. Hotel, Tenney House, The Kingscourt, and Buckingham are now open.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THE MANOR, ALBEMARLE PARK,
An Exclusive Inn.
Everything modern and convenient. Several attractive cottages. Private clubhouse in the grounds, with bowling, pool, billiards, tennis, &c. Golf links within 500 yards.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.
For further information, address
ALBEMARLE PARK COMPANY,
Asheville, N. C.

BATTERY PARK HOTEL,
Asheville, N. C.
Write for booklet. See Sunday's advertisement.

SOUTHERN PINES HOTEL.—Southern Pines, N. C. Modern improvements; steam heat; no consumptives taken. W. E. Giles, Proprietor.

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HOTEL BON AIR, AUGUSTA, GA.
This well established hotel offers superior accommodations in what is admitted to be the healthiest section of the South.
Three through trains daily from New York. Splendid 18-hole golf course and the handsomest club house in the South. Facilities for all outdoor sports, also squash courts, bowling alleys, tennis, etc. Good quail, snipe, and woodcock shooting. The hotel is situated in a suburb of Augusta, with attractive surroundings, pleasant walks, good roads, and well equipped livery. For booklet and full information address
C. G. TRUSSELL, Mgr.
Also manager Frontenac Hotel, Thousand Islands, New York.

VIRGINIA.

HOTEL WARWICK, Newport News, Virginia.
Beautifully situated. Tasteful appointments. Cuisine unexcelled. Courteous attention. Reasonable rates. Golf the year round. Send for booklet. "Just Far Enough South." L. B. MANVILLE, Superintendent.

BERMUDA.

Hamilton Hotel
BERMUDA
Open December to May
Situated on high elevation. Overlooking the city harbor and Victoria Park. Send for illustrated booklet.
A. C. BROOKS, Manager.

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A.—Weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; guaranteed lowest prices; business confidential. Call, write, or telephone. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, watches; easy payments; representative calls. Telephone Eagle Diamond Watch Co., 14 Maiden Lane.

Weekly Payments.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry. Call, write, or telephone. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

PATENTS.

Patents promptly secured. Advice and book free. No charge for selling patents obtained through us. Edgar Tate & Co., Registered Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway.

Thos. Drew Stetson, 108 Fulton St., mechanical expert and patent solicitor. Established 1858. Superior connections.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 5c. yard up. Telephone, 587 Melrose.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Wanted—A young nurse for child nearly four years old. Apply, with references, Hotel Brunswick, 26th St. and Madison Av.; inquire at elevator.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Ministers (Baptist preferred) can employ whole or part time very profitably in pleasant work among congenial people. New, unique. "Straightforward," Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

DRESSMAKERS.

Children's Dressmaker.—First-class work guaranteed; home or out. Bodine, 101 West 91st St.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

A Visiting Housekeeper.—Makes daily visits and takes entire charge of household. Miss Tillman, 67 East 82d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cook, houseman, watchman; use tools, brushes, &c.; roof, ceiling, floor, woodwork. "Leonard," 1,364 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given that SNOW, FARLOW AND COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term, Part I, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the County of New York and City of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1904, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to W. E. Farlow and Company.
New York City, November 25th, 1903.
SNOW, FARLOW AND COMPANY,
By W. E. FARLOW, President.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS.

SURROGATES' COURT.

WE, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following Terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignments of Surrogates to hold said Terms during the year 1904. Such Terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month, and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month:

TRIAL TERMS.

January, Fitzgerald, S.	June, Thomas, S.
February, Thomas, S.	October, Fitzgerald, S.
March, Fitzgerald, S.	November, Thomas, S.
April, Thomas, S.	December, Fitzgerald, S.
May, Fitzgerald, S.	

CHAMBERS.

January, Thomas, S.	July 1 to Aug. 15, Thomas, S.
February, Fitzgerald, S.	Aug. 16 to Oct. 1, Fitzgerald, S.
March, Thomas, S.	October, Thomas, S.
April, Fitzgerald, S.	November, Fitzgerald, S.
May, Thomas, S.	December, Thomas, S.
June, Fitzgerald, S.	

(Sgd.) FRANK T. FITZGERALD, ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogates.

Dated, December 8, 1903.

CHRISTMAS CHEER IS UNSPOILED BY RAIN

Public and Private Merrymaking Mark the Holiday.

Feasts for the Poor and for Prisoners Served by Bounteous Hands—Large Congregations in Churches.

Christmas is less marred by bad weather than any other festive occasion, being essentially an indoor holiday, and that was the saving feature of yesterday. Rain and mud in town and country made going about anything but pleasant, and there was no snap in the air to give zest to the day. Railroads reported the usual exodus of New Yorkers, and in the city the day was one of quiet. Still there were evidences of Christmas spirit on every hand, and the city's charity, both public and private, flowed in full measure.

Around the buildings where the great free dinners were served long lines of men waited patiently in the rain for hours. Few disturbances were reported. One generous private Santa Claus in the city was twelve-year-old Nathan Rosenstein, who gave away toys worth $3,000 supplied by his father at his store, 116 Park Row. This is the second time the elder Rosenstein has contributed in this manner to the holiday joys of the east side. Yesterday fighting started among the recipients, when big boys tried to rob the smaller children of coveted presents. Roundsman John J. Nible of the Elizabeth Street Station and half a dozen policemen finally quelled the tumult, which at one time seemed likely to become a riot.

Another unusual episode was the christening of Madeline Marie Mooney, six months old, in the Harlem Police Court Prison. Father Dunphy of St. Joseph's Church, in Columbus Avenue, who also said mass in the prison, officiated in the presence of twenty-five prisoners. This morning Mary Mooney, the mother, goes to Blackwell's Island to serve a six months' sentence for vagrancy.

LITTLE MOTHERS ENTERTAINED.

Members of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, girls ranging from six to fourteen years old, who are trained to care for smaller brothers and sisters, were the guests of Frank Tilford at a dinner at the West Side Lyceum, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-second Street. About 700 gathered at the tables. There was a dinner and music, and afterward an entertainment, participated in by the Little Mothers. On leaving the hall each little girl received from the host a bag containing some useful articles, besides a book, a doll, candy and oranges, and 10 cents for car fare.

Mrs. A. T. Harms of the Board of Managers was Chairman of the committee in charge of the affair. Others present were Mrs. Clarence Burns, the President; Miss Jeannette Olmstead, who has charge of the West Side Branch of the work; Mrs. Henry Kiddle, Miss Shroeder, and Miss C. Hagan.

Bowery Mission, near Canal Street, was the scene of a progressive celebration, beginning with a dinner Christmas Eve, breakfast Christmas morning, a distribution of toys to children of the neighborhood and a luncheon last evening. Long lines of men stood through the greater part of the night. At 3 o'clock in the morning the doors were opened and coffee and rolls were served. The later distribution of food included 683 pounds of turkey, 721 pounds of ham, 200 loaves of bread, 800 mince pies, 2,000 crullers, 1,000 oranges, and 1,000 apples. Toys and sweetmeats had been provided for about 2,000 children, but it was estimated that double that number besieged the mission from morning until darkness set in. Mrs. Sarah J. Bird of Montclair, N. J., the "Mother of the Bowery Boys," had charge of the affair.

Doubleday, Page & Co., the publishers, gave their annual Christmas luncheon to 150 members of their staff and employes at the Hotel Westminster at noon. A distribution of presents followed the luncheon.

Victor Bourg, a hotel keeper at Manhattan Avenue and India Street, Greenpoint, gave his seventh annual dinner to 400 newsboys.

Roosevelt Hospital patients and employes had a special dinner and many presents from friends and patrons of the institution. There was a Christmas tree in the children's ward.

WOMEN'S CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Florence Crittenton Mission, 21-23 Bleecker Street, set a Christmas dinner for 115 women, including the forty inmates. Mrs. Freeman, the Superintendent, had charge, and there were services for men and women in the evening.

The Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, known as Father Drumgoole's Home for Boys, was beset by lines of hungry men extending from the institution in Lafayette Place to the Bowery. Nearly 1,800 were fed on turkey between noon and 5 o'clock, being admitted 250 at a time. Father Dougherty at the door bestowed a handshake and blessing upon each comer, being assisted by Fathers Harold, Fitzpatrick, and Tillieux. Thirty sisters of St. Francis served the meal in the refectory.

Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island now shelters 2,200 insane. A physician dressed as Santa Claus gave cakes, nuts, and candy to all the women and children, and pipes and tobacco to the men, and all had Christmas dinner at noon.

Nearly 800 newsboys ate dinner at the Newsboys' Lodging House in Duane Street last evening, the thirty-sixth annual Christmas dinner to newsboys given by William M. Fleiss of 54 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. Fleiss was ill, and Superintendent Heig presided. When the boys finished about 150 men were fed.

George A. Hearn and Mrs. Hearn, in accordance with their annual custom, gave a dinner to more than 300 seamen at the Seamen's Christian Association, 390 West Street, last night. They provided a musical entertainment in connection with the feast.

Under the auspices of the Etta Reed Payton Sunshine Tree Society 2,200 poor children of Williamsburg and their mothers were provided with a Santa Claus entertainment yesterday morning in Payton's Theatre in Lee Avenue. So great was the crush inside the theatre that several women fainted, and these incidents temporarily interfered with the programme. The exercises lasted until nearly noon, when toys, fruit, and candies were distributed to all.

Christmas was quietly observed at the various institutions of the Department of Public Charities. At Bellevue there was a big turkey carved in every ward in plain sight of all the patients, and in the children's ward was a Christmas tree. Useful presents were given to all sufferers of whatever age. At the almshouse the aged couples were permitted to sit side by side at dinner, an unusual privilege, and the men received gifts of pipes and tobacco. At the workhouse dinner fruit was given in addition to the turkey dinner.

Juveniles, sinned against and sinning, who had found themselves in the clutches of "the Gerry man" over Christmas Day, found him not so bad as their fancies painted, for at the rooms of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, his headquarters, he had provided a Christmas tree of such gorgeousness as few had ever seen, much less shared in, before. There was a turkey dinner with dessert in quantity to suit youthful tastes, and the good and the bad children were permitted to play together with the new toys all the rest of the afternoon.

Grown-ups whom "the Gerry man" had never been able to make over from bad folk to good had Christmas fare in all the prisons of the city, with tobacco and other special favors afterward.

IN THE TOMBS.

In the Tombs, Roman Catholic and Protestant services were conducted by Father James Smith, the Rev. John Munro, and the Rev. W. W. Gillies, who was assisted by Chaplain Young of Riker's Island Hospital. Mr. Gillies gave oranges and boxes of candy to the women and boys and cigars to the men, and an anonymous woman sent to every prisoner a Christmas card, with a sprig of holly attached by a red ribbon. The keepers and employes received individual boxes of cigars from the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and Miss E. D. Clark, a missionary, sent to each employe a silk necktie.

The prison census was 272 men, 57 boys, and 42 women. They ate of chicken, 300 pounds; turkey, 150 pounds; pork, 100 pounds; oranges, 1,000; mince pies, 300, and sweet potatoes unnumbered.

Ex-Assemblyman James E. Smith gave 1,000 cigars to the prisoners in the West Side Court prison. Lawyers practicing in the Essex Market Court contributed an ample fund to buy cigars for their clients and others languishing in that court house prison.

Sheriff William J. O'Brien provided 125 pounds of turkey, with fruit and cigars, for the 31 prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail.

John D. Crimmins, as has been his custom for years, provided the Christmas dinner at the Home for the Aged, maintained by the Little Sisters of the Poor, in East Seventieth Street. Mr. Crimmins and the members of his family personally served the meal to the 275 inmates.

Large congregations were the rule at the Christmas service in all the churches. Old Trinity Church services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele at 11 o'clock. There was a lavish display of holly and evergreens in the church, with lilies and chrysanthemums about the altar.

Services in St. Patrick's Cathedral began at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, with a mass sung by the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, the rector. Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Archbishop Farley at 11 o'clock, using for the first time the chalice given to him last Monday by the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Music was rendered by the permanent choir, augmented by collegians and seminarians from the various institutions of the Archdiocese. The Rev. M. A. O'C. Kane preached the sermon. It was estimated that more than 15,000 persons visited the cathedral in the course of the day.

Brooklyn celebrated the holiday much as usual. The Sittig Christmas Tree Society, which is made up of charitable women, occupied the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, and at 9:30 o'clock the big drill floor was covered with several thousand children. At one end a large stage had been erected, with a huge tree and decorations of Christmas greens. The entertainment was provided by Percy Williams and his company now at the Orpheum, whose services were voluntary.

At Sangerbund Hall the Salvation Army distributed basket dinners, purchased with the money placed in the suspended iron pots. About 1,600 dinners went out. In each basket was a chicken, sugar, coffee, two loaves of bread, one can of soup, an apple for each member of the family, a Christmas card and the Christmas number of the War Cry. In the jail and other city institutions good dinners were served to the inmates, who received many special privileges.

SANTA CLAUS VISITS ACTORS AND MANAGERS.

Stars and Chorus Girls, Press Agents, and Children All Receive Remembrances of the Season.

Imitation joys for the amusement of the public were not the only kind on the stages of New York theatres yesterday afternoon and evening. Though actors and actresses have to work just twice as much Christmas Day, when all the rest of the world is enjoying itself, they find various ways of making the day a happy one. Of course the favorite way is the exchanging of gifts, and it is indulged in by both the prosperous "star" who draws $300 or $400 a week and the unknown chorus girl who thinks she is doing well when her salary is raised to $18. Not only the actors and actresses themselves came in for gifts, but the managers, stage hands, and the prolific press agents were equally fortunate.

George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. received a unique collection of presents from the stars who are now appearing under his management. Each one of the gifts represented, either directly or remotely, the play in which the giver takes the leading part. From Eleanor Robson came a box of gloves, apropos of Lancelot's "learnin' Mary Ann" how to wear gloves in "Merely Mary Ann." Madge Carr Cook, in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," sent a large papier maché cabbage filled with cigars and accompanied by a note begging that the association might not reflect in any way on the character of the weeds. Ezra Kendall, who is in "The Vinegar Buyer," sent a small jug containing something which looked something like vinegar but smelled like something else. From Kyrle Bellew, who is the burglar in "Raffles," Mr. Tyler got a watch charm in the shape of a small dark lantern with a jewel for a bull's-eye. E. J. Morgan in "The Eternal City," sent a bronze reproduction of the famous wolf suckling the founder of Rome and his infant brother. James O'Neill, on the road in "The Adventures of Girard," sent a scarf-pin in the form of a small sabre. Two other gifts on the same order were received from Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner.

The "Babette" company had their Christmas celebration in sight of the audience. In the second act Eugene Cowles appears as Tony the Peddler with a pack of toys and trinkets. After the first verse of his song last night he slipped on a Santa Claus beard, and for five minutes, while the well-fed and joyous crowd beyond the footlights laughed and applauded, he distributed Christmas tokens to the girls around him. When all were gone out of the pack he took off his beard and continued his song as if nothing extraordinary had occurred. The impromptu scene was much appreciated by the audience.

When Marie Tempest came to the Hudson last night she was almost overcome by surprise and delight at seeing her dressing room profusely decorated with holly and other evergreens. Such a decoration of the star's dressing room is an English custom of long standing, and Miss Tempest declared it made her feel more at home than anything she had seen in New York. Hanging all around the room and covered with holly leaves were little gifts from the members of her company.

For lavish giving Miss Paula Edwardes, who is Winsome Winnie at the Casino these days takes the prize. Since the Casino was built it has been a custom for the star at Christmas time to give every one of the stage hands a five-dollar gold piece. Miss Edwardes put herself firmly and permanently into the hearts of the Casino employes by doubling the gift. Besides this, she gave presents like silk handkerchiefs, ties, or gloves to all the men connected with the managerial offices. The press agent delighted in a set of the most beautiful silk handkerchiefs.

There is a place in "Captain Barrington" where the star, Charles Richman, starts to give a tip to the old negro mammy, played by Mrs. Charles D. Craig, but changes his mind and takes it back. For some time Mr. Richman has intended changing the copper piece to a twenty-dollar gold piece for Christmas night and then giving it to Mrs. Craig after the performance. But last night, within full view of the audience, when she saw the change and Richman was drawing the gold back to him, she playfully grabbed at it. Somehow she reached further than she intended and the coin slipped to the floor and began a circular tour around the stage. The couple seemed to forget the crowds for a moment and each of them made a frantic dive for the elusive piece. Richman exclaimed, so that the two or three front rows of people could hear him:

"Let me get it! Let me get it! I'll give it to you afterward!" But Mrs. Craig captured the piece and kept it, so that the star had no chance of giving it to her later.

The children in "Mother Goose" were the first to have their Christmas celebration, for they were grouped around their festive tree when the stroke of 12 informed the city that the day had come. The Christmas Eve audience got a view of the tree, for it rose up from the bottom of the stage in the last act. It was afterward, though, that the fun began, for the forty odd little girls in the company. Some unknown friend had donated a doll for every one and the management of the theatre gave stockings for all the youthful legs.

At Wallack's, too, there was a genuine Christmas celebration for the sake of the children in the cast. Maclyn Arbuckle and Willis Sweatnam were the distributors, and they saw to it that each of the little girls was remembered. At the Victoria Theatre Frank Daniels was the recipient of dozens of gifts from the men and women in the chorus; he found them all in his dressing room when he arrived last night. Even his wife brought her gift down to the theatre and put it in his room. The Weber and Fields aggregation moved up to the Casino after the performance of "Whoop-Dee-Doo" last night and enjoyed, together with the "Captain Barrington" company, a huge Christmas tree which was put up in the middle of the stage after the audience cleared out.

The contrast between the afternoon and the evening crowds yesterday was marvelous. The playhouses were deserted in the afternoon; in the evening many of them had to turn hundreds away. At Wallack's, the Victoria, the New Amsterdam, the Broadway, the Majestic, and the Empire there were dozens of standees. The managers are looking for decided improvement in business in the next day or two.

GREAT THRONG DINES WITH SALVATIONISTS

Mayor Low Welcomes the Poor at Grand Central Palace.

In Addition to the Feast There Thousands of Garments and Baskets of Food Are Distributed.

The Salvation Army's annual Christmas feast to the poor was given last evening in the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. Never before in the army's history has it conducted a Christmas banquet on a scale so extensive. Approximately 4,000 persons—men, women, and children—found places at sixty long tables set on the main floor of the hall and extending practically from one side of it to the other. Mayor Low was a guest of honor.

Such a manifestation of thankfulness and good cheer as greeted Commander Booth-Tucker when he took his place on the platform at 6 o'clock, the time set for the feast to open, has rarely been seen in this metropolis.

Probably nine-tenths of those who lined the tables had come in the expectation of eating turkey, and they were not disappointed. Turkey constituted the main feature of the feast, and with it were potatoes, turnips, cranberry sauce, fruit, bread and butter, pie, tea, coffee, and other things found satisfactory by the diners. Beef, also, was served to those who desired it.

This gigantic dinner was under the immediate supervision of Commander Booth-Tucker, who was assisted by his staff, comprising Col. Gifford, Col. Higgins, Col. Cox, Col. Chandler, Col. Scott, Col. Miles, Brigadiers Parker, Johnson, and Pebbles, and Lieut. Marquette. To Col. Marquette was assigned the duty of looking after the youngsters, mostly newsboys, who numbered between 400 and 500, and in accordance with the dictates of experience were arranged in a corner of the hall all by themselves, where they could give vent to their boyish caprices without disturbing the more sedate. After scrambling for their places, they ate, drank, and chatted in their own way, and occasionally let out a deafening war whoop just to break the monotony and let other folk know they were there.

The hall was profusely decorated with American flags and streamers in various colors, and mottoes of good cheer were hung about the walls. It was exactly 8 o'clock when Mayor Low arrived. He was accompanied by his two nieces. The Mayor was enthusiastically welcomed as he walked up the centre aisle of the immense improvised dining room. He watched intently the manner in which the members of the hungry host, some of them apparently half starved, were quietly and systematically shown to their places, while the army band played Salvation airs. In a few remarks Commander Booth-Tucker said that New York had made an unusually generous provision this Winter for the Christmas welfare of his guests.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

He then introduced the Mayor, who spoke as follows:

"Commander Booth-Tucker and Fellow-Citizens: I know enough not to speak long when you are waiting for your dinner. It is hard enough to listen to a speech after dinner. It is worse still to listen beforehand. I want, therefore, only to bring to you the greeting of the city and to wish to every one of you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I am sure that in saying this I speak for every man, woman, and child in the City of New York."

The feast lasted for more than an hour, after which, and while most of the diners remained seated, "The Passion Service" was produced in fifteen stereopticon views, beginning with the heralding of the birth of Christ and ending with the ascension. Between each of the scenes Salvation Army songs were sung and short addresses were made. There were also views representing scenes in the work done by the organisation.

Mayor-Elect McClellan was expected to be one of the guests during the evening, but he sent word that he was unavoidably detained.

The evening's programme was supplementary to that carried out earlier in the day. Long before many New Yorkers had risen from their beds a line of hungry persons, representing a part of the city's poor, began to form on Forty-third Street. Commander Booth-Tucker was among the first to arrive, and he at once ordered the palace thrown open, so that the people could obtain shelter.

When they marched up the long flight of steps from the Forty-third Street side of the building, and stopped at the entrance to the spacious main hall, they saw, piled high in the air, thousands of baskets. Each contained a chicken or a small turkey, one five-pound bag of potatoes, half a pound of sugar, half a pound of coffee, two pounds of apples, one large loaf of bread, a can of soup, a War Cry, and a Christmas card from Commander Booth-Tucker. Each basket was supposed to hold enough for five persons.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the National Staff Band of the army, fifty pieces, took its place in the second balcony, and to the air of "For Old Glory" the doors leading to the main hall were thrown wide open. Commander Booth-Tucker and his staff officers had taken positions on the stage, and the Salvation lassies stood beside the long rows of tables. In the next few hours an ever-moving crowd passed in single file down along the aisles. A basket was placed in each outstretched hand, and some kindly word of greeting was exchanged. Before 3 o'clock in the afternoon from 4,500 to 5,000 baskets had been distributed.

DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING.

One of the most touching sights was the distribution of clothing, practically an innovation this year. Four great vans arrived at the Palace at 6 o'clock in the morning packed full of serviceable, but, for the most part, second hand clothing of every description. Hundreds of shivering individuals were sent home, not only with a heaping basket of good food, but with a complete new outfit of raiment. In many cases, car fare was also furnished to those who lived some distance away, and army officers saw to it that the feeble were put safely on the cars.

In the message of greeting which accompanied each basket sent out, Commander Booth-Tucker, after wishing all a "Holy, Happy Christmas and a Blessed, Prosperous New Year," said:

Some of you (like myself) may be spending this Christmas in the shadowland of sorrow and bereavement. Your hearts may be aching (as does mine) over precious ones who were with you last Christmas, who have crossed death's river and gone to the great beyond! Let Jesus fill the empty place. He fills mine. He wants to fill yours. Let Him.

During the day many visitors called at the palace. One of the most enthusiastic was Francis J. Lantry, the new Commissioner of Charities, who will assume office on Jan. 1. After inspecting the work, Mr. Lantry said: "I can recall no greater organized charity than this. It would seem that the motto of the Salvation Army is, 'The greatest good to the greatest number,' that is, the deserving. I have nothing but words of approbation for Commander Booth-Tucker and his staff."

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Commander Tucker said:

"'Keep the Pot Boiling' has done this. When the idea of placing these Salvation pots here and there in the streets was first conceived it was thought to be un-American, but it proved extremely popular. We set out only a few years ago with only twenty of these receptacles. To-day there are over 200 in New York, and they are distributed all over the country. Of course, we have also received help from other sources. When we began five years ago to invite people to Christmas dinner and to receive Christmas baskets, we sent out 20,000 invitations and there were about 50,000 responses.

"The next year we invited 80,000 and we got 100,000; the next year we invited 100,000 and we got 150,000; while to-day the Salvation Army will feed throughout the United States at least 300,000 persons. Fifteen thousand of them will be in Chicago, about 12,000 in Boston, and about 30,000 in the Greater New York.

"It may surprise some to know how we get enough crockery together to set a spread like the one we will have to-day. As a matter of fact, we get it from the different hotels of the city. It is chipped or otherwise slightly damaged in some way, and the hotels let us have it. Then we store it away at our headquarters for future use."

VOLUNTEERS AID POOR.

Many Christmas Boxes of Food Distributed by Gen. Ballington Booth's Organization.

The Volunteers of America began their distribution of Christmas boxes, as usual, on Christmas Eve. The distribution was carried on at the organization's headquarters, 36 Cooper Square. It began at 7 o'clock in the evening, and lasted till after midnight. Col. Fred Lindsey had the distribution in charge, and upward of 3,000 poor families participated in the feast. The boxes were given out on the presentation of tickets. Each box contained four pounds of beef, vegetables, and fruit. Two thousand boxes were distributed in wagons during the afternoon, each box weighing about ten pounds.

Hundreds of children crowded about the organization's quarters to receive toys, many of which had been sent by the department stores of the city. Mrs. Ballington Booth gave special attention to her work of supplying with food and clothing the children of imprisoned men in this State and elsewhere. Some of the boxes she ordered to be shipped as far as California and Oregon.

SULLIVAN'S BOWERY DINNER.

Congressman the Host of 5,200 Men—Notable Chicken Eating Contest is Held.

Representative Timothy D. Sullivan's great Christmas dinner to the poor of his district was enjoyed yesterday by more men than ever before, beating last year's record by more than 2,000, and being attended by the most motley crowd that had ever assembled in New York or probably any other city. All told there were 5,200 diners. They included blind men and lame men, and men with silk hats and fringed overcoats, men without coats, and some who would not wear coats if they had them. College professors who had drifted into the Bowery with the wreckage of by-gone storms, doctors of medicine who had stumbled on their own drugs in the path to success, and men whose business prosperity had been banished by various causes sat at the long tables in the headquarters of the T. D. Sullivan Association rubbing elbows with men who had never known anything but poverty.

But every one of them seemed happy. They had all they could eat and they ate all they could. And as to variety, quantity, and quality of food, there was never anything before to equal this Christmas dinner on the Bowery. Some referred to it as a banquet.

"Big Tim," the Congressman, and "Little Tim," the Alderman, sat on the rostrum at the end of the big hall, saluting and bowing as the hungry army passed in review.

"It does my heart good to see those fellows eat," whispered the Congressman to Sheriff-elect Erlanger. "It seems a shame that in a great city like New York there are so many hungry men. And there isn't a man among 'em who isn't ready to work for his living. If I had enough money to stake 'em to three squares every day in the week I'd do it."

"Paddy" Sullivan, the Congressman's brother, and "Larry" Mulligan, "Big Tim's" half brother, assisted in waiting on the tables. Assemblyman-elect Charles Anderson dished out the pie and Assemblyman Harry Oxford passed around the plates of turkey. "Billy" Dopf and Louis Leavitt did the carving. "Mike" Padden and "Billy" Calvert helped to wash dishes, passed around the beer, waited on the tables, and assisted "Tommy" Smith and "Eddie" Smith and "Jim" Smith and the other Smiths who were not Sullivans in bringing the coffee up from Lyons's restaurant, where ten barrels of it had been prepared.

Senator John C. Fitzgerald, "Big Tim's" representative at Albany, wore a white apron and superintended the distribution of Christmas gifts, which consisted of briarwood pipes, pairs of socks, bags of smoking tobacco, and cigars. "Johnny" White acted as referee in the pie eating contests, while "Joe" Vendig made book on a chicken-eating race which was arranged between the Afro-Americans assembled at Table G.

Vendig offered five to one and even on "Happy Sam," who was entered in the race by "Larry" Mulligan, and seven to two on "Chocolate Simpson," one of "Mike" Padden's string of entries. The talent leaned strongly in favor of an entry to whom they referred as Harry Oxford's clocker, "Skid," to win the Turkey Handicap, a tip having been sent out to the effect that "Skid" had been training for the race in a Bowery paddock. "Paddy" Sullivan entered the Ebony Twins, "Nick" and "Dick," who were coupled in the betting just before they went to the post, and Vendig marked them down to even money after getting inside information that they had won the 'Possum Eating Derby in New Orleans last Winter.

"Billy" Calvert acted as starter, and sent them all off together, while Timpone's band of twelve musicians struck up "The Bowery." The army of hungry men who occupied grandstand seats about the Christmas tables greatly enjoyed the chicken race, but they themselves kept on eating while it was in progress. "Skid" got away with a chicken's leg before the others got around the turn, and then "Happy Sam" forged ahead at the half, while Simpson made a burst of speed, leading at the three-quarter post. One of "Skid's" backers whispered that he had learned that "Skid" had been handicapped with a Salvation Army dinner just before the race, and remarked that if he didn't win a protest would be entered with the judges. But at the finish the Twins were neck and neck and the race had to be run off, "Nick" then winning by a chicken's neck.

The pie-eating contest was won by "Tammany Hall," a well-known Bowery character, who had held the custard championship against all comers for twelve years.

The pipes, tobacco, and socks were handed out to each man as he was leaving the hall. The socks were of wool of all colors, gray and black predominating.

EVENTS AT TUXEDO PARK.

Luncheons and Dinners Characterized the Observance of the Day.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Christmas among the society colony at Tuxedo was rather quiet.

J. Henry Smith entertained a house party to-day, which will continue during the week's end.

Among those entertaining guests at dinner to-night are Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop McKim, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Foster.

Among those who arrived at the club to remain during holiday week and over the New Year's ball are Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart A. Coats, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives.

The New Year's eve ball promises to be well attended, as there is not a room in the clubhouse that has not been engaged.

The first of the Winter sports will be held on the ice to-morrow under the supervision of L. S. Chanler and Winthrop McKim. Silver cups will be presented as prizes. The sports will include a curling match and a hockey game.

Late arrivals include R. I. Gammill, George B. De Forest, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., William Kent, Jr., Gordon Douglas, Miss Clark, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. A. Mason Jones, Miss Neeser, J. G. Neeser, and Pierre Barbey.

Flowers for the Newport Sick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 25.—To-day Mrs. James P. Kernochan of New York sent to Trinity Church a large quantity of lilies of the valley to be distributed to the sick of the parish. Among those who received the flowers was Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt, who has been ill at her residence on Beach Street for many months.

Gunning for Good Things? Lucky for you if you hit one of the Lamp Post Stores to-day.

We will sell some Remarkable Suits & Overcoats at Remarkable prices before New Year's Day.

If you're not too chesty—say 31 to 35 inches—$16 and $18 suits, $9.75.

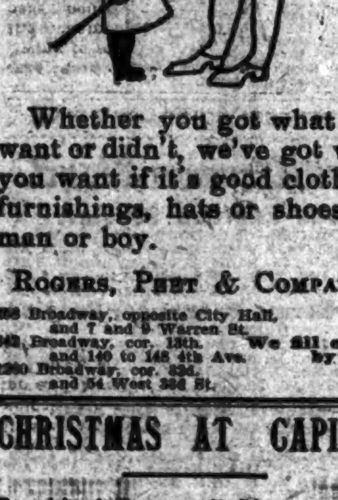
Insist on expansion? You're still in luck.

$20 and $22 Suits and Overcoats, $15.

Give yourself a Fair Chance—*See* them, anyway.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores: 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 420 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street



Whether you got what you want or didn't, we've got what you want if it's good clothing, furnishings, hats or shoes, for man or boy.

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258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th. and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
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We fill orders by mail.

CHRISTMAS AT CAPITAL

President Roosevelt Observes Day with Family Dinner Party.

Foreign Diplomats Entertain Members of Their Respective Official Households—The Coming Children's Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt as well as society generally celebrated Christmas in a purely domestic fashion, all the higher officials of the Government dining at home and, as a rule, entertaining few guests.

At the White House there was a family dinner party in the State dining room at 7 o'clock, when the company included Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lodge, Mrs. John Lodge, Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Adams, Mrs. Charles Henry Davis, Miss Davis, Master Davis, Lieut. Granville R. Fortescue, and R. H. M. Ferguson of New York, who is a guest of the President.

All the officers of the Cabinet dined at their Washington homes and without any guests except the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, who, with their children, are spending several days at the new estate at Valley Forge, Pa.

The British Ambassador and Lady Durand assumed the rôle of hosts for the first time in America this evening when they entertained the embassy staff at dinner. Owing to much of the furniture and most of the ornaments recently in use at the embassy being the personal possessions of the late Ambassador and Lady Herbert, and removed by the latter on her late visit to Washington, this official residence is not equipped for entertaining and will have to be refurnished.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the German Ambassador and Baroness Von Sternburg, and the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmuller entertained at small dinners, the guests in each case being members of the official households of the respective hosts.

The Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini dined at home but without any guests, as according to the Greek calendar their Christmas is celebrated twelve days hence, when they will have the members of the embassy to dine.

The children's Christmas party to be given by Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House to-morrow, to which about 600 children have been invited, recalls the fact that more than a half century ago the grandparents of many of the children who will partake of the White House hospitality to-morrow enjoyed a similar event.

This was a fancy dress ball given by President Tyler in honor of his little granddaughter, Mary Fairlie Tyler. The East Room was a bewildering scene upon that occasion. The little hostess, dressed as Titania—in white satin covered with spangles, with gauze wings, tiny slippers, and a silver wand—received her guests seated on a mimic throne at one end of the East Room.

Some of her subjects were seated about her on the steps of the throne, and the floor was filled with merry throngs of little folks, transformed into Kings and Queens, Knights and pages, Princes and Princesses. A few members of the Cabinet and adult guests were present, but they were the wall flowers of the evening. Country dances and the Virginia reel kept the merry throng in continuous motion, and at intervals servants brought in great trays laden with refreshments.

HOSPITALS' APPEAL FOR AID.

Saturday and Sunday Association Reports Increase in Number of Free Cases.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York City to-day and to-morrow makes its annual appeal to the church-going people of New York City. The collections of to-day will be taken in the synagogues and among those who can afford to give in the trades and professions. To-morrow's collections will be in the churches of the city.

The general collection is divided among forty hospitals on the basis of the free work performed during the preceding year for the suffering poor. All beliefs and shades of opinion are represented in the collections, and the work of the hospitals is possible because of these collections.

During the year that is almost over the associated hospitals cared for 46,662 bed patients, of whom 29,065 were free. In addition, 298,857 patients have been operated upon and given medical aid in the dispensaries.

According to the reports from the hospitals their work is increasing, and it is only by the greatest effort that the means to maintain their efficiency are secured. The executive committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association is, therefore, making an earnest appeal for aid through the two days' collections.

The members of the committee are George MacCulloch Miller, John S. Bussing, Jacob H. Shiff, O. Egerton Schmidt, George S. Baker, A. G. Agnew, and Robert Olyphant.

Christmas in Sing Sing Prison.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 25.—There was no holiday entertainment at Sing Sing Prison to-day, but about 300 boxes, containing Christmas gifts, were received by Warden Johnson for the prisoners. On New Year's Day a vaudeville show is promised. Morris Shoenholtz, who was sentenced to forty-eight years' imprisonment for arson in New York City, and who has served about thirty years, received a Christmas present in the form of a commutation of his sentence by Gov. Odell, who has reduced the man's term to thirty-five years.

LEGAL NOTE.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.—The question before the Appellate Term in an action by Robert N. Baylis and another against Herman G. Weibezahl, was as to the construction of the following language in a contract: "The party of the first part hereby promises and agrees * * * that the pliers shall be equal in regard to materials, workmanship, and finish to the 'Triumph' punch, submitted as sample by the party of the second part." Mr. Baylis and his co-plaintiff were, by the contract, to manufacture a new make of pliers invented by the defendant. The pliers were very different from anything then on the market. All that the plaintiffs were furnished with as a guide in making was a rough drawing and a rough brass model. A sample of a "Triumph" plier was also furnished as provided for in the contract. The Appellate Court, in affirming the City Court, from which the case came, found that "it was clearly established that the only specifications which it was possible to frame at the outset and which were made part of the contract had reference to the quality of the materials and the workmanship, and that the sample furnished called the 'Triumph' was not furnished as a sample to which the new pliers had to conform in every particular, but as a guide in aiding the plaintiffs to manufacture the new pliers." It was accordingly held that the defendant's refusal to go on with the contract after he had received a fourth instalment of pliers constituted a breach, and gave the plaintiffs an immediate right of action. The court also held that there was no express warranty, but an implied one.

Horner's Furniture

FURNITURE requirements for the New Year Festal demands; whether in Sideboards, Side Tables, Dining Tables, China Closets, Dining Room Chairs, Tea Tables, &c., can be filled at our establishment to the very best advantage, not only in choice of designs, woods, and finishes, but also in price inducements.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

Those who wish to reciprocate for Christmas favors by giving New Year Presents, and prefer that the article combine utility with beauty, will find selection an easy task from among the hundreds of odd pieces of Furniture in our warerooms, and their specially attractive prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 W. 23d Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. CHARLES FROHMAN........Manager. LAST TWO WEEKS. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents MAUDE ADAMS In Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play, THE PRETTY SISTER of JOSE. Evenings 8:15. Matinee to-day, 2:15.

NEW LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way at 8:15. Mat. Sat. & Jan. 1, at 2. WILLIAM (Daniel Frohman, Manager.) GILLETTE THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON. Mon., Jan. 4, at 3:30, Damrosch on Rheingold. Wed., (6th,) at 11 A. M., Damrosch on Parsifal.

VAUDEVILLE Theatre, 44th St., W. of 5th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents Mme. CHARLOTTE WIEHE AND FRENCH COMPANY in the Parisian sensation, JE NE SAIS QUOI

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. MATINEE TO-DAY. HENRY B. HARRIS........Manager. MARIE TEMPEST & her London Co., including LEONARD BOYNE THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY. Mats. Next Week Wed., New Year's, and Sat.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN........Manager. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY. MAXINE ELLIOTT in the Clyde Fitch Comedy —HER OWN WAY.— Dec. 28th, Clyde Fitch's Glad of It.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat., 2:10. CHARLES FROHMAN........Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES Present the Farcical Comedy, with Music, THE GIRL FROM KAY'S with Enormous Cast, including Sam Bernard. MATINEE TO-DAY.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN........Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN presents WM. FAVERSHAM in his greatest success, LORD AND LADY ALGY. Matinee to-day. Last time to-night. Dec. 29th—Augustus Thomas' New Play, "THE OTHER GIRL."

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN........Manager. CHARLES FROHMAN presents Henry Arthur Jones's best Comedy, WHITEWASHING JULIA with FAY DAVIS. MATINEE TO-DAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. at 8. Regular Mat. Sat., 2. CHARLES FROHMAN........Manager. FAREWELL TO-NIGHT. LAST MATINEE TO-DAY. Charles Frohman & George Edwardes' London Comedy, THREE LITTLE MAIDS. Dec. 28—Eleanor Robson.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. KLAW & ERLANGER........Managers. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. Evenings at 8. "THE HOLIDAY SHOW." KLAW & ERLANGER'S Greatest of All Drury Lane Spectacles, MOTHER GOOSE. Special Holiday Mat. New Year's.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. BERTHA GALLAND in DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL. Matinees To-day, Wed. & New Year's. TWO WEEKS MORE. PRICES 50, 1.00, 1.50.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in BABETTE. LAST 3 WEEKS.

DALY'S B'way & 30........At 8:15. Last Matinee TO-DAY. LAST NIGHT. A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE. Next Week—New Year's Week Only, ETHEL BARRYMORE in COUSIN KATE.

VICTORIA Evgs. 8:15. Mats. T'd'y & New Year's. FRANK DANIELS in The Office Boy. LAST 2 WEEKS.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'y & 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day at 2:30. KYRLE BELLEW as Raffles "The Amateur Cracksman."

MADISON Square, B'way & 24th. Mat. To-day. Irene Bentley—A Girl from Dixie. Special Mats. Mo., Tu. & Wed., 2:30. Bernard Shaw's Play, Candida.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day at 2:15. PAULA EDWARDES in WINSOME WINNIE.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mts. Wed., New Y'rs & Sat., 2:15. Matinee To-day at 2:15. "The Real American Comedy."—Press. GEO. ADE'S Quaint Comedy THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season, 1903-1904. Under Direction of Mr. Heinrich Conried. To-day, Sat. Mat. at 2—TANNHAUSER. Ternina, Fremstad; Kraus, Van Rooy, Plancon, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mottl. To-night, at 8, (pop. prices)—CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI. Gadski, Homer; Dippel, Campanari.—Seygard, Scotti, Bars, Gusdabassi. Conductor, Vigna. To-morrow, Sunday Evg., at 8:30, (pop. prices) —FIFTH SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Conductor, Mr. Felix Mottl. Mon. Evg., Dec. 28, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Ternina, Walker; Kraus, Van Rooy, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Mottl. Wed. Evg., Dec. 30, at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Walker; Caruso, Plancon, Campanari, Muhlmann. Conductor, Vigna. Thurs., Dec. 31, at 5 o'clock P. M. precisely—Second Performance of Parsifal. Ternina; Burgstaller, Van Rooy, Blass, Goritz, Journet. Conductor, Hertz. Fri., Evg., Jan. 1, at 8—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Sembrich; Dippel, Campanari, Journet, Rossi. Conductor, Vigna.

PARSIFAL. 3, 4, and 5 performances, Thursdays, Jan. 7, 14, 21. POSITIVELY LAST 5 TIMES. Thursdays, Jan. 28th, Feb. 4th and 11th; Tuesday, Feb. 16th; Thursday, Feb. 25th. Sale of seats for last 5 performances begins Mon., Jan. 4th, at 9 A. M., at Box Office. WEBER PIANO USED.

Irving Place Theatre. Every day, 3:30, Children's Mat. (Pop. prices) "Aschenbroedel." To-night, 8:30, last time, "Monna Vanna."

CARNEGIE HALL. 21st Season. 1903-1904. Oratorio Society. Frank Damrosch, Conductor. ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES THE MESSIAH. SOLOISTS: Soprano, Lillian Blauvelt. Contralto, Janet Spencer. Tenor, George Hamlin. Basso, David Bispham. Tuesday Aft. Dec. 29 at 2:15. Wed. Evg. Dec. 30 at 8:15. Seats (Tues.) 50c. to $1.50; Boxes, $12 to $18.00. (Wed.) 50c. to $2; Boxes, $13.50 to $15, at Box Office.

Mendelssohn Hall, This (Sat.) Aft., at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL. THIBAUD. Res. Seats, $1 and $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

HENRY IRVING AND HIS COMPANY. MONTAUK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. To-day, Matinee, The Merchant of Venice. To-night, LOUIS XI.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS. Every Aft. & Eve. 23d Union Gatling Guard, Con Vaud. 5th Av. "ALABAMA." Continuous Vaudeville. 58th DESERTED AT THE ALTAR. 125th "Monte Cristo" Big Vaudeville.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evgs. at 8. Regular Mts. T'day & Wed. at 2. Babes in Toyland. Extra Mats. Mon., Dec. 28, Tues., Dec. 29, Thurs., Dec. 31, & New Year's. Distribution of Presents to Children at Xtra Mats.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK. ICE SKATING. OPEN DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS. Admission, 50 Cents. Music. Skates Free.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Forbes Robertson Gertrude Elliott "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED." NEXT WEEK MAXINE ELLIOTT in "HER OWN WAY." Seats Now on Sale.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way & 38th St. MATINEES TO-DAY, 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8. ANNA HELD in "A gilt-edged triumph." "MAM'SELLE NAPOLEON."

N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. CARNEGIE HALL, Sunday, Jan. 3 at 3. 5 Concerts. Subscription tickets now ready.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day, Wed., Fri., 2. 100TH TIME DEC. 30. SOUVENIRS. CHARLES RICHMAN CAPT. BARRINGTON.

WEST END H. W. SAVAGE'S GRAND OPERA in ENGLISH. Mat. Today, CARMEN—To-night, OTHELLO. Next Week—"FAUST," "IL TROVATORE." Sunday—Farewell to Damrosch. Great Program.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Ned Wayburn's Minstrel Misses, Cole & Johnson, Jos. Maxwell & Co., Press Eldridge, Bertie Fowler & others.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. MATINEE TO-DAY. JOLLY GRASS WIDOWS. TO-MORROW NIGHT—Grand Concert, 25c., 50c.

BELASCO THEATRE. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mat. To-day. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in David Belasco's new play, Sweet Kitty Bellairs.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week. Robert B. Mantell The Corsican Brothers. N'xt w'k—ROBERT EMMET, The Days of 1803.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way & 29 St. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Tues. 'Whoop-Dee-Doo' and Waffles.

AMERICAN Ev. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y. OUR NEW MINISTER. TO-MORROW NIGHT, TED MARKS' CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The great rural drama, WAY DOWN EAST. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions Holiday Week.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. E. ROUSBY'S SENSATION, 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. 107th. MAT. TO-DAY. THE EVIL MEN DO. Next Week—THE CHILD WIFE.

GRAND Mat. To-day. Fay Templeton The Runaways. NEW YEAR'S Week—ROGERS BROS.

MINER'S 8TH AVE. & 25TH. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & To-day. TRANSATLANTIC BURLESQUERS.

Murray Hill Thea. Lex. av. & 42d st. Charles Warner in DRINK. Matinee TO-DAY. 15c., 25c., 50c.

3rd Ave. Mat. To-day, Over Niagara Falls. Next Week, Two Little Waifs.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903. — 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.
One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

ONE of the bills introduced in Congress since the beginning of the present session (we understand that they number about 3,000 in the Senate and nearly 10,000 in the House of Representatives) provides for the amendment of the statute relating to copyright. There is no danger, so far as is now known, of opposition to this measure, which has been favorably reported by the Senate committee to which it was referred, and is likely to be favorably reported to the House as well. But unless the interest of writers and publishers and fair-minded readers of what is written and published can be so generally aroused as to create public sentiment in favor of the bill, there is great danger that it may be overlooked in the confusion of Congressional business. The proposed amendment is a clause to be inserted in Section 4,952, as follows:

> Whenever the author or proprietor of a book in a foreign language, which shall be published in a foreign country before the day of publication in this country, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, within twelve months after the first publication of such book in a foreign country, obtain a copyright for a translation of such book in the English language, which shall be the first copyright in this country for a translation of such book, he and they shall have, during the term of such copyright, the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing, vending, translating, and dramatizing the said book, and in the case of a dramatic composition, of publicly performing the same or of causing it to be performed or represented by others.

In the January Critic Mr. George Haven Putnam explains that under the law as it now stands authors of France, Germany, and Italy have found that "under the requirements of American manufacture and simultaneous publication the difficulties are almost insuperable in the way of securing American copyright for books which have to be translated before they are available for the use of American readers." In Germany, because of this annoyance, an attempt has been made toward the abrogation of the convention of 1892 between Germany and the United States. In 1901, at the meeting of the International Association of Publishers at Leipsic a memorial of German authors urging the abrogation of the convention would have been formally approved if Mr. Putnam had not promised that the American Publishers' Copyright League would endeavor to secure the amendment of our statute. So far as we know, not only the honest publishers and the typographical unions approve the amendment now before Congress, but the American authors as well. Perhaps the confusion of the publication of books with the performance of plays might better have been avoided in the proposed new clause; but the protection of what are called the dramatic rights in a literary production is perfectly fair. The object of Mr. Putnam and his colaborers, it seems to us, would be accomplished if the words "and dramatising" were omitted from the proposed clause and the clause ended with the word "book." The question of "dramatisation" and theatrical performance are surely apart from the subject and should be treated of in another section of the copyright law. But if the amendment we suggest cannot easily be made the bill should pass as it is. With or without the phrases relating to plays the proposed clause should become a part of our copyright law.

The scope of Prof. Marcus Dods's "Forerunners of Dante," just published, is uncommonly broad. It aims to tell something of "the more important visions of the unseen world from the earliest times" to the era of the author of the Divine Comedy. Wherefore it includes not only the Vision of Albaric in the twelfth century, frequently mentioned by editors of Dante, but legends of Babylonian and Egyptian origin as well as "The Odyssey," and various Apocryphal books of the Hebrews and Christians. Of course, Dante had read much, and he certainly used much that he had read in the Greek and Roman classics, the Scriptures, and the Apocrypha. His "forerunners," from that point of view, were all writers of prose and verse who had preceded him. But his hell was not the Hades of Homer, nor was his Paradise that of any of the host of Apocryphal writers of discarded gospels and revelations. Presumably he had read the story of Karinus and Leucius, but he is not to be fairly accused at this late day of a lack of invention, which seems to us to be one of the objects of this book about his "Forerunners."

The writer of the frequently instructive, and not infrequently amusing, "literary notes" in The Pall Mall Gazette says that somebody, "who may or may not be the Kaiser," has given the sum of 10,000 marks for the free distribution of Mr. (or Herr) Houston Stewart Chamberlain's extraordinary book, "Grundlagen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts," which was reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, what time the German Emperor proclaimed its excellence. This book, it may be recalled, lauds the Germanic races at the expense of other races, especially the Semites and the Latins and Greeks of "the Mediterranean chaos." M. Ernest Seillière, a French reviewer, recently declared that Herr Chamberlain derived many of his ideas from "Mediterranean," an essay on the inequality of races, by the Comte de Gobineau.

The newest of the literary dining clubs in London, the Samuel Pepys Club, differs from the others in being aristocratic in its tastes and their outward symbols. Its first dinner was held, appropriately, in Clothworkers' Hall, in the City, where Pepys dined June 28, 1660—"our entertainment very good; a brave hall, good company, and very good music"—and the members all wore evening dress. The Whitefriars dine, Bohemian fashion, in the crypt of Anderton's Hotel, in Fleet Street. The members of the Johnson and Omar Khayyam Clubs go to their occasional dinners from their offices without bothering about changing their clothes. This may be either a tribute to the estimable diarist's love of finery and gentility or a confession that there is already enough Bohemianism in London. H. B. Wheatley, the editor of Pepys; Edmund Gosse, Clement K. Shorter, George Whale, Sir Frederick Bridge, Richard Whiteing, and Sidney Lee are prominent members of the Samuel Pepys Club.

ESSAYS ON SCULPTORS.

Charles H. Caffin's Kindly and Discriminating Studies of Some American Artists in Marble and Bronze.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

CHARLES de KAY.

THE growth of an art in any country is interesting enough, but in one like our own, so self-confident in matters material, so diffident in matters that relate to the aesthetics, it has a peculiar charm. One finds it hard to realise that in America sculpture has emancipated itself from the leading-strings of Europe and possesses masters equal to the best that favored lands can show, while the guild of sculptors as a body may be considered in some respects more independent and resourceful than that of any other land. Some of the foremost sculptors of the United States are considered as to their artistic standing and worth by Mr. Charles H. Caffin. They are eleven in number, and in a concluding chapter allusion is made to twice as many more. Some two score of half-tones from the works of the men whom the author does not hesitate to call masters give a very inadequate idea of what they have achieved.

Mr. Caffin marshals his masters by no means according to seniority. In placing Augustus Saint Gaudens and George Gray Barnard before John Q. A. Ward he indicates a certain rank which these three take in his own mind, a rank according to merit which will not be accepted by some, though it may find favor with others. It is difficult to assign exactly the right niche to each contemporary artist; but one may fairly criticise the elevation of a beginner like Barnard, whose work is still in the imitative stage, owing its chief inspiration to Auguste Rodin, into the rank of men like Ward, French, and Niehaus, who have produced thoroughly original sculpture, each in his own field. Not that Mr. Caffin has not a right to assign what niche he chooses to a sculptor, but when he forestalls the verdict of the future he lays himself open to criticism.

He cannot free himself from the obvious limitation one must place on Barnard's work as imitative, for he alludes to it in order to explain why it is not fundamental. "Each has his separate method of attack," he remarks; "for while Rodin reaches his ensemble through an elaboration of the parts, Barnard is possessed first and foremost of the conception in its entirety and keeps the parts subordinate. The one entices you to follow the play of subtle expression that winds through the figure, while the other arrests your eye to its structural significance as a unity." From the page on which this apology for Barnard's debt to Rodin appears one turns to the nearest illustration of his works, the "Two Friends," a hazy, blurred Rodinesque piece of symbolism showing two nude figures half involved in the stone which is between them.

We must remember, however, that these are not criticisms by Mr. Caffin, but "appreciations," and perhaps he is right to do his best to put himself in the artist's place, so that if the sculptor about whom he writes imagines himself a philosopher and deep thinker he can try to believe that he really is the one and the other. Moreover, in this age of realism it may be well to cherish the artist who dares to try a higher flight and to close one's eyes to the sad results of ambition for grand sculpture without the necessary genius. High as his opinion is of Saint Gaudens, on the other hand, and richly as his rhetoric may flow, there is that in the works of Saint Gaudens which does explain, does give warrant for such a eulogy as this: "In those qualities of broader and deeper reference wherein brain and sensibility co-operate with hand for high creative and poetic ends I doubt if he has any superior among modern artists."

While one may feel that Mr. Caffin scarcely appreciates as he will some day the position of J. Q. A. Ward in American sculpture, his short sketches of Daniel Chester French, Frederick MacMonnies, and Paul Weyland Bartlett are well pondered and their various qualities cleverly defined. Of MacMonnies he says all that can be said, and passes over in merciful silence a number of sculptures which in no sense are those of a master. On the other hand, he forgets the good Woodworth statue by MacMonnies in the Brooklyn Museum. Very just is also his estimate of the charming quality of Herbert Adams's work. That of

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*AMERICAN MASTERS OF SCULPTURE. Brief Appreciations of Some American Sculptors and Some Phases of Sculpture in America. By Charles H. Caffin, Author of "American Masters of Painting." Square 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 211. [illegible]

Charles Henry Niehaus is so uneven in quality that his estimate may incur the criticism of failing to speak warmly enough of Niehaus's best and severely enough of his worst. Compare the crouching male nude figure of "The Driller" by Niehaus with the same figure called "The Hewer" by Barnard, each being shown in illustration, and one sees at once the straightforward, simple, masculine workmanship of the one and the affected straining after undigested symbolism in the other. The comparison is a fair one, since Barnard's "Hewer" is probably the best work he has accomplished. Niehaus knows what he wants, and produces a splendid figure of male physical power with enough intellect in the face to foreshadow in this laborer the possibility that he may reach and fill acceptably the highest offices in the land. In "The Hewer" we see the tradition of the European peasant, coming down from J. F. Millet through Meunier, Rodin, and other French sculptors, a gloomy, puzzled man who takes no delight in the activity in which he is engaged—therefore false to American facts and foreign to American soil. It was not within the scope of these "appreciations" to direct attention to those of our sculptors like MacMonnies and Barnard, who fly away to Europe as soon as they get commissions and to protest that they do themselves as well as their country injustice by modeling foreigners to represent American ideas. But one may seize the occasion of reviewing these attractive essays to repeat that theirs is a mistake they will learn to rue as soon as the public begins to perceive the inner disharmony in the results.

If picking flaws in Mr. Caffin's work and differing from some of his conclusions is part of a review, there is at least the certainty that the book is worth the trouble. Mr. Caffin writes with delightful earnestness and with the conviction of one who has given much thought to his subject. He takes fresh and interesting views of many questions which deserve greater length for their discussion than the limits at his command allow. His chapters on Olin L. Warner, Solon Hannibal Borglum and Victor David Brenner open vistas which have to close all too quickly. His estimates are evidently governed by a strong feeling of the responsibility of a man writing about contemporaries; they are surcharged with conscientiousness. It is a pleasure to read his volume; it leaves one with a respect for the writer, even if one differs from some of his verdicts.

Seeking some method to separate into departments the works of modern sculptors, Mr. Caffin offers in two chapters some thoughts on the decorative and the ideal motive in sculpture. In that on sculpture as a decoration of architecture the example he gives is the Library of Congress and his view is an appreciation rather than a criticism. As he says, the design was deliberately planned to include sculpture and painted decoration, but it can scarcely be maintained, as stated on Page 177, that the embellishment "everywhere grows naturally out of its position and has its closely planned function in the general design." It would be hard to find a modern building in Europe where this is the case, and our Library of Congress cannot be excepted from the rule that modern architects are lacking in the true feeling for the employment of sculpture. It would be nearer the mark to say that with very few exceptions architects neither care for nor understand the proper use of line and color. Public opinion calls for decorations in sculpture, painting, stained glass. Just as the architect bends to the imperious order of the unskilled capitalist, or the uncultivated committee on building, and introduces materials and constructions which are ruinous to the beauty and harmoniousness of the structure, so he obeys the call for sculpture and painting with secret reluctance, being unprepared by nature and training to cope with such difficult feats. Rome, Paris, London, Berlin show the effects of this lack of a high order of talent among the architects of Europe, and there is little as yet in the United States to warrant our hope that the mistakes of Europe will not be continued here. One may agree with Mr. Caffin, therefore, in admiring some of the decorations of the Library of Congress and perhaps be willing to go further than he does in appreciation of the outer decorations of the Appellate Division Court on Madison Square, New York—since in this case, despite the various mistakes, one finds a closer harmony between architect and sculptors than exists elsewhere—and yet feel that he has missed an opportunity to call the attention of the public to a weakness not merely of our American, but of most modern art.

An example of the lack of nice discrimination in adjusting sculpture to architecture is to be seen in Liberty Street, New York, on the Chamber of Commerce, an example, however, that Mr. Caffin is not to be blamed for failing to mention, since the sculpture on the façade was too recently unveiled to find mention in this work. The figures over the porch obtrude their members beyond the front on which they lie in a way that suits an interior—one thinks at once of the classic examples by Michael Angelo in the Medici Chapel at Florence—but gives one a disagreeable shock when shown at close quarters in the open, on a narrow street. The relative size of figures to a façade is another point about which modern architects are for the most part innocent of all delicate perception. This is the chief trouble with the figures on the Appellate Division Court, and it seems to be a very common failing. In his Washington, before the Sub-Treasury on Wall Street, and in his figures for the pediment on the Broad Street front of the Stock Exchange, the veteran J. Q. A. Ward has set examples that are rarely followed. May we not suppose that, owing to Mr. Ward's position as dean of the guild, the architects are willing to defer to his taste; while in the case of most of the other sculptors the architects give way to their own sweet but ignorant wills? But since the foundation of the National Sculpture Society the sculptors have had a much better chance to make their standpoint clear to architects and the public—of this fact we hear nothing from Mr. Caffin.

In the chapter on the Ideal Motive the author rejects with good judgment those weak archaeological schools which some sculptors set before us bearing symbolical titles, denying them a place among ideal work. That it should be a short chapter need not surprise one, since we are told: "The main current of the poetic imagination in modern art is to find the soul in the fact and it is a phase of the general tendency of modern thought. Our gaze is earthward; to the beauty, poetry, and desirable goodness that are in nature and the natural life and to the spiritual suggestion in the actual." But as to American art specifically he says: "There is scarcely any trace of the superaesthetic, but more than a little of the superintellectual, a phase and product of our infatuation for words which binds the imagination with wrappings of borrowed thought and checks the free flight of original ideas. For the end of art is not to teach, but to make us feel; to refine and elevate the operation of the senses, helping us through visible, tangible, and audible beauty to catch at something of the mysterious infinitude of beauty."

Leaving these generalizations to the reader's judgment, one can recommend warmly this little bundle of essays on leading sculptors of the United States, regretting only that in this age of abundant and excellent illustrations the publishers should have been so ill-advised as to have comparatively few illustrations and some of them very poor specimens of half tone printing. The book is worthy of better and more pictures. CHARLES DE KAY.

Mrs. Logan's Memories.

THIRTY YEARS IN WASHINGTON. From Washington's to Roosevelt's Administration. By Mrs. John A. Logan. Fully illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 752. Hartford: A. D. Worthington & Co. (Subscription book.)

Mrs. Logan informs her readers that her first introduction to life in Washington began in 1858, when Gen. Logan was a member of Congress. As the wife of a Senator, she became "an interested observer of passing events." The lady passed through many stormy political times. Her acquaintance was large, including all the prominent statesmen, the foreign diplomats, the commanders of the army and navy, with famous men of science and letters. Mrs. Logan writes of the working of the Government and the duties of a host of busy men and women in the many offices in Washington.

A picture is drawn of life in the White House, not only of to-day, but in the past. There are fourteen chapters devoted to the topic, "The Presidents and Their Wives," beginning with Washington. Architectural conditions in the capital are are described. The peculiarities of each of the departments are dwelt on. Social life in Washington is cleverly "written up." Then there is an amusing chapter on the army of office seekers always found in the city.

At "Uncle Sam's Print Shop" the skins of 50,000 sheep are used to bind books. From here comes that inundation of "Pub. Docs." which few read. We are informed that during the first three weeks of office a President has to shake hands with some 50,000 people. Callers at the White House are most persistent and give much trouble. Generally they show the most interest for the President's wife. As to the table of the President, he has to pay for all his guests eat and drink, and the wages of the cook, the maid, and the butler. The President may keep as many horses as he wants, but he pays for the oats and the hay. The stables are rent free.

Some of the notable performances of the Secret Service Bureau are given. To prevent counterfeiting the Government expends nearly $100,000 a year. At the conclusion is found a description of President Roosevelt and his family. The book is fully illustrated.

Stories by Quiller-Couch.

TWO SIDES OF THE FACE. Mid-Winter Tales. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

We have already noted the superior quality of this new collection of tales by Quiller-Couch. They represent all moods from the gravest to the gayest. One of them is sheer farce, but alive from start to finish. It treats of London in the present hour, and theatrical London at that. Another, "The Horror on the Stair," is the grisliest and most effective of recent ghost stories, with a Scotch Presbyterian background. "The Rider in the Dawn" and "My Lady's Coach" are two passages of ancient adventure in "Q.'s" best vein, the scene of the first being Corsica, in Paoli's time, and that of the second, "Q.'s" own, beloved Southwestern England. Cornwall, near the Devon border, is the scene of the longest of the stories, "Stephen of Bloena." Demented Stephen barricaded his ancestral home and held it against the onslaught of the law officers, backed by red coats for many a day. We had the very counterpart of this story in our own newspapers the other day, when a demented farmer at Riverhead, L. I., was besieged in his fortress by an armed Sheriff's posse.

New Edition of Hesper.

The Harpers announced that they have in press a fresh edition of "Hesper," Hamlin Garland's new novel of the West, the previous editions being nearly exhausted.

THE UNIVERSE.

The Rev. John White Chadwick Reviews Prof. Wallace's New Book of Astronomical Theories.*

Prof. Wallace in a revised edition of his book, "The Wonderful Century," wrote four new chapters, and in the course of the studies which he made for these chapters he found that almost all writers on general astronomy, from Herschell to Newcomb, stated as an indisputable fact that our sun is situated in the plane of the Milky Way and very nearly in the centre of that ring. He also found that there was little or no proof of there being any stars or nebulae very far beyond the Milky Way, which thus seemed to be the limit in that direction of the stellar universe. Turning to the earth and other planets of the solar system, he found that the more recent researches led to the conclusion that no other planet was likely to be the seat of organic life, unless perhaps of a very low type. At this point the investigation fell into close relation with his special studies which for many years had attended carefully to questions of geologic time, and which now confirmed him in the impression derived from other sources that our planet is possibly and probably the only inhabited planet in the universe. In explication of these two conclusions, that the stellar universe is limited, and that we occupy its only habitable room, Mr. Wallace wrote an article for The Fortnightly Review, which was printed simultaneously in this country, and his present volume is a wide amplification of that article.

Conclusive or not, it is argued very seriously and powerfully and in an extremely interesting manner. A good many persons who know that Mr. Wallace has two sides, like the moon, both of which, unlike the moon, he turns to us from time to time, will imagine that what we are here invited to look upon is not his scientific but his spiritualistic side. So doing, they will make a great mistake. We have the scientific Wallace speaking here, and yet not quite the Wallace who so nearly anticipated Darwin's publication of his theory of Natural Selection in 1858. For there we had the specialist, the biologist "in his native centre fast." He is not by first intention an astronomer. He pleads the fact as favorable to the soundness of his argument. He thinks he takes a safer course, keeping the path blazed by the great astronomers, than trying to hew out a fresh one for himself. In this particular his readers will be unequally convinced. Some of them will prefer to be taught astronomy by an astronomer. Yet Wallace's astronomical studies, though having a secondary character, have been apparently very extensive, and discriminative of degrees of astronomical authority. If there is any bias from the side of his spiritualistic interests it has escaped our observation. This book in its entirety may have been invented as a spring board of whose immense resilience the writer will before long avail himself to vault into the middle of some theory of man's spiritual survival beyond death, but nothing of this kind strikes an obvious note. It would not have been a violent intrusion on the part of Mr. Wallace if he had contended that such stupendous preparation and accompaniment as our earth has had suggests the ridiculous inadequacy of the accomplishment if we are to have our be-all and our end-all here; in due time the earth and all that it inherits falling into the jaws of utter nothingness. But there are two different impressions which Mr. Wallace's conclusions will make on different readers. Some will be flattered by them that we are a very select party. Others will incline to the opinion that if our planet is the only habitable spot in the wide universe, human life is a miserable freak; the game not worth the candle; the mountain laboring and bringing forth a "ridiculus mus."

And, in all sincerity, Mr. Wallace's book is one of the saddest ever written. In the degree to which its teachings are accepted the heavens will no longer declare the glory of God, but his lamentable inefficiency. To the eye of sense the evening pomp of stars may be as beautiful as ever. But how hard it is to see through one's eyes only without any involution of the mind. And the mind, looking through the eyes on such a stellar universe as Mr. Wallace has unveiled beholds a spectacle so ghastly that he may well shrink, horror-stricken, from the sight.

We must confess our wonder that, however convinced of the truth of his opinion, he had the heart to enter on the public advocacy of a doctrine that so hangs the heavens with black. Unspeakable the horror of our loneliness in the vast spaces of the wide unpeopled world.

But we are doing less than justice to the course of Mr. Wallace's discussion. His first six chapters are devoted to an elaborate account of "The New Astronomy." The third chapter bears this title and brings out the nature of the change that has taken place in astronomy since the middle of the nineteenth century, when the only hope of further knowledge of the heavens seemed to be in the improvement of the telescope. Spectrum analysis relieved us from this miserable "impasse." Astronomic photography and other appliances and methods have joined their strength to spectrum analysis, and our knowledge has been extended to a multitude of invisible stars and their imperceptible motions. In his concluding chapter Mr. Wallace furnishes the reader with both an excellent summary of his argument and a list of the conclusions to which he has been brought.

The argument extends through nine chapters, from the seventh to the sixteenth. The steps by which it proceeds are as follows: First, the unity of the stellar universe; second, the converging lines of evidence to prove that the stars are not unlimited in number; third, the consensus of expert opinion to the effect that our solar system is central to the universe; fourth, the uniformity of matter and of physical and chemical laws throughout the universe; fifth and sixth, a consideration of living organisms is convincing that no heavenly body but our own furnishes the right conditions for the development of vegetation and animal life. There are further steps, but they do not take us much beyond this point, which is the most significant in the entire body of the matter presented to our view. The six conclusions specified, as that the stellar universe forms one whole; that the solar system is situated in the plane of the Milky Way, so that the earth is very nearly in the centre of the stellar universe; that the same kind of matter is pervasive through this universe, with the same laws; less certainly, but probably, that our earth is the only planet of the solar system that is inhabited or habitable; that no other sun has habitable planets; that the central position of our sun is permanent and has been specially favorable, perhaps absolutely essential, to life on our planet.

It is a far cry from "the fairy dells of Jupiter" and that sort of thing to this view, as of the universe seen through an inverted telescope of the highest power. If these things are so, we must still blunder on as best we can. But it will be to very different music from that which has inspired us heretofore. It should, perhaps, be said that Mr. Wallace's limited universe is like the good woman's limited future punishment, "better than nothing." There are, for example, one hundred million visible stars. And, besides, Mr. Wallace does not conceive it to be impossible that there are "other universes"; beyond the awful voids in which our furthest stars thin out to vacancy another universe taking up the parable, and beyond that another, and so on. A clergyman seeking a text from which to preach on this subject might not improperly choose "And still there is room." Besides, we may hear further of this matter. The astronomical conclusions of fifty years since have been put utterly to shame by those of later date. Some one may come after Mr. Wallace who will be preferred before him by the experts of fifty years hence.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE. A Study of the Results of Scientific Research in Relation to the Unity or Plurality of Worlds. By Alfred R. Wallace, LL.D., D. C. L., F. R. S. Pp. viii-330. Cloth. Royal 8vo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Symbol Psychology.

SYMBOL PSYCHOLOGY. A New Interpretation of Race Traditions. By Adolph Roeder. Cloth. Pp. 304. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Though folk-lorists may not accept Mr. Adolph Roeder's theory as developed in his "Symbol Psychology," the ingenuity of it and its high moral tendency cannot be denied. In the introduction to the volume he gives the gist of his argument. Here is a dent on a bone; what brought about that dent? Certainly it arose from a physical cause. It may be the bone of a stag found by some naturalist in a cave which was inhabited by man thousands of years ago. Whether it was a cave dweller or a hyena that made the dent we do not know, but that the dent remains and is visible cannot be disputed. The bone tells the story of physical forces at work upon physical structures, and the progress made and the design involved. Thence, as the author believes, the mental world has left distinct traces of itself. Of course, they are more obscure, "more occult," and they therefore escape our notice. For all that, we are to believe that mental forces "leave traces of their work behind, which traces resemble and correspond to traces left on physical structures by physical forces." All the legends, the myths, the folklore stories have than for basis, according to the author, impressions left on man in the contest between his grosser self and his mental powers. He has always been engaged in a struggle between his animalism and his higher spiritualism. Take, for example, the child's story of the hero who at the outset of his adventures calls on an animal to help him. That, according to Mr. Roeder, relates to the physical mechanism of the man, which in some respects is not as good as that of the animal. The deduction is that man left to care for himself will be able to accomplish all that the animal can do. The conclusion Mr. Roeder arrives at is that "there is an evolution of Divine things, as there is an evolution of natural things," and that in the stories we have gathered there is "one vast dramatic epic, the word of God, giving the story of the evolution of a soul and its final achievement of the character dormant in it."

"Tantalus."

A reprint of "Tantalus," one of the last contributions of Ralph Waldo Emerson to The Dial during his editorship, has just been published by Lewis Buddy, third, at the Kirgate Press, Canton, Penn. Mr. B. Sanborn, who contributes a memorial note to the book, considers that few of Emerson's pages are more impressive than those contained in this volume. They register in an especial manner the private experiences of Emerson. The volume is issued in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of Emerson's birth. One hundred copies have been printed, ten of which are on Japan paper. The typography is very attractive, being severely simple. An old-style make-up has been used throughout. The title page is well balanced, and the arrangement of the rubrication is very effective. An appropriate decoration in red is also used on the first page of the story.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

Charles Bright's New Book About the Atlantic Cables.*

THE "first clear message" across the Atlantic by ocean telegraph was received from Newfoundland Aug. 13, 1858. Soon afterward certain historic and more or less grandiloquent messages were exchanged between her Majesty of Great Britain and his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States, but as most people know, the cable which carried these international felicitations worked fitfully for a little while, and then died an electrical death, due, it was thought, to the heavy charges which the first operators of the line thought necessary to employ. It was not, indeed, until 1866 that a really serviceable Atlantic cable was in operation, but it is, after all, the first unsuccessful cable that possesses the most human and historic interest. Even a dry narrative of the laying of that cable could not quite conceal the romance of the undertaking, but Mr. Bright in this book has given vividness to the dramatic side of the story by quoting from the files of The London Times the contemporary accounts of the more interesting episodes, notably the first start of the cable fleet from the coast of Ireland and the ceremonies attendant upon that event, and the fearful storm which so nearly sent H. M. S. Agamemnon to the bottom of the Atlantic, and nearly laid there in a heap half the cable and the officers and men of the expedition.

It was on Aug. 4, 1857, that the battleship Agamemnon and the steam frigate Niagara, furnished by England and the United States, respectively, and each carrying half the first ocean cable ever manufactured, were "hospitably welcomed at Valentia by his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carlisle, who had journeyed from Dublin Castle for the purpose. A banquet was given by the Knight of Kerry, (Sir Peter Fitzgerald,) the lord of the manor for many miles round, and this little corner of Ireland—the next parish to America—was quite en fete for the occasion." On the following day one end of the cable was landed on Ballycarberry Strand, and "when the American sailors jumped through the surf with the hawser to which it was attached his Excellency was one of the first to lay hold of it and pull it lustily to the shore." At daybreak next morning the Niagara steamed out to sea with the cable paying out behind, and everybody on board in the most tense state of expectation for fear of a break. The expectation was realized, and the break came on the afternoon of Aug. 11, after 380 miles of cable had been laid. The trouble was said to be mismanagement on the part of a mechanic at the brakes, and as there was no surplus cable and no means of grappling for the lost end the ships returned to England.

There more cable was manufactured, and again, June 10, 1858, the Niagara and the Agamemnon left port, this time without any ceremony, and beat out into midocean. The plan was to meet in latitude 52 degrees 2 minutes and longitude 33 degrees 18 minutes, and then steam toward opposite shores, the Agamemnon laying toward Ireland, the Niagara toward Newfoundland. Both ships, but especially the Agamemnon, were rendered more or less unwieldy by the weight of the coils of cable, not only in the hold, but upon the main decks, and both on the way to the rendezvous encountered a violent storm. Here is a part of the description of this storm, in the words of The Times correspondent aboard the Agamemnon:

> Our ship, the Agamemnon, rolling many degrees—not every one can imagine how she went at it that night—was laboring so heavily that she looked like breaking up. The massive beams under her upper deck coil cracked and snapped with a noise resembling that of small artillery, almost drowning the hideous roar of the wind as it moaned and howled through the rigging, jerking and straining the little storm sails as though it meant to tear them from the yards. Those in the improvised cabins on the main deck had little sleep that night, for the upper deck planks were "working themselves free," as sailors say; and beyond a doubt they were infinitely more free than easy, for they groaned under the pressure of the coil with a dreadful uproar and availed themselves of the opportunity to let in a little light with a good deal of water at every roll. The sea, too, kept striking with dull, heavy violence against the vessel's bows, forcing its way through the hawse holes and ill-closed ports with a heavy slush; and thence hissing and winding aft, it roused the occupants of the cabins aforesaid to a knowledge that their floors were under water and that the flotsam and jetsam noises they heard beneath were only caused by their outfit for the voyage taking a cruise of its own in some five or six inches of dirty bilge. Such was Sunday night, and such was a fair average of all the nights throughout the week, varying only from bad to worse. On Monday things became desperate.

The storm grew in violence, the heavy coils of wire were working free from their moorings, and certain coils on the main deck got loose and swept away a part of the upper works. Several times the ill-balanced ship was within a degree or so of turning turtle, and finally the Captain judged it prudent to get up steam and run before the wind. In this way much time was lost, and it was not until the 25th, after the storm had blown itself out, that the Niagara and the Agamemnon met at the places agreed upon. The Niagara, a larger ship, had suffered less, but she also had her troubles.

Saturday, June 26, the end of the Niagara's cable was sent on board the Agamemnon, the splice was made, a bent sixpence put in for luck, and at 2:30 Greenwich time it was slowly lowered over the side and disappeared forever. The weather was cold and foggy, with a stiff breeze and a dismal sort of sleet, and as there was no cheering or manifestation of enthusiasm of any kind, the whole ceremony had a most funereal effect, and seemed as solemn as if we were burying a marine. * * * As it turned out, however, it was just as well no display took place, as every one would have looked uncommonly silly, when the same operation came to be repeated, as it had to be, an hour or so afterward.

Several more breaks occurred, several hundred miles of cable were lost, and both of the ships returned to Queenstown in July with nothing accomplished. However, they were sent back the same month, and this time succeeded in laying a continuous cable across the Atlantic—the cable which was used for those international felicitations, and then so promptly perished.

Little note has been taken here so far of the details of the experiments in ocean telegraphy in the English Channel and elsewhere, which preceded all attempts to lay the Atlantic cable, nor has anything been said of the work of Cyrus W. Field, F. N. Gisborne, and others in promoting the enterprise, nor of the work of Sir Charles T. Bright as the engineer of the first cable. The book, however, provides an outline of all this, and goes at some length into scientific explanations of the composition of the various cables and the construction of the machinery used for laying them—these explanations accompanied by cuts and diagrams. It may be added that the volume has a distinct object in view beyond giving the history of the Atlantic cable. It sets out to show that the engineering difficulties involved in ocean cable laying were practically solved when the first Atlantic cable was completed in 1858, and that the credit for the solution of these engineering difficulties belongs largely to Sir Charles Bright—who, indeed, was knighted for the achievement.

The matter of the cables of 1865 and 1866—both laid by the Great Eastern—is treated at much less length. It is the pioneer work of the fifties with which the present volume is mainly concerned—pioneer work which certainly made possible the later success, and equally certainly, gives opportunity for a story with less of mere scientific detail and more of adventure and the qualities which make "stories" interesting to the public at large. The main facts are here, but the presentation is popular, not technical except in spots.

*THE STORY OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE. By Charles Bright. With Numerous Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

AGAINST BONAPARTE.

THE PLOT OF THE PLACARDS AT RENNES. Translated from the French of Gilbert Augustin-Thierry by Arthur G. Chater. 12mo, cloth. Pp. 216. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

To many readers of Napoleonic history the most interesting portion of the unfolding of an absorbingly interesting career is not that which treats of Bonaparte, the great Emperor, warrior and Kingmaker, but rather that of Bonaparte, the First Consul, the man, who, with many apparent disadvantages, typified "Fortune seized by genius; genius justifying Fortune." During this period of his history one is better able to study the solitary figure, the man alone, whom the artists of the brush have recognized.

As a sidelight on this period, when the ex-Jacobin, hated by those whose principles he had forsaken, more even than by the Royalists, whose leaders were in exile, was preparing for his first great test of strength—the vote which was to make him Consul for life—the volume under consideration is a valuable contribution. As a contribution to literature it is of equal importance. The translation must be exceptionally good, for the suggestiveness of brevity and the grim humor of allusion which mark so many documents of French origin in connection with this time have been reproduced by a choice of English words which, to say the least, is admirable. Were it possible to reproduce French idiom (which, generally speaking, it is not,) it would have been done in this case.

The placards of Rennes—placards which called upon the leaders of the army to revolt and depose "the Corsican upstart"—have been referred to incidentally by more than one historian. The present work, more interesting than any novel on the same subject could possibly be, claims to give a complete account of the plot and its discovery.

Bernadotte's complicity in the plot which was such a queer outcome of the [illegible] reading and vague ideals of the tool Simon is known to most readers. What is not known to those who have yet to read M. Thierry's work is the part played in the comedy of the butter crocks by Chausseblanche, the printer of the placards, whose defective type, worn and battered, led to discovery by Citizeness Félicie and by others who acted as intermediaries, some ignorant of the fact that they were so doing.

But of the greatest interest is that portion of the book which shows Fouché at work. The plot of the placards came near to causing his retirement, for which at this time the First Consul only sought adequate excuse. Napoleon had seen the placards and copies of them were in the hands of his rival, Dubois, Prefect of Police, before Fouché even knew of their existence. For a short time the Prefect had dreams of moving up and becoming himself the Minister. For a short time—then he woke up. Fouché had secured a clue to the meaning of these fright(?) looks on the part of the Consul and exultant glances with which they were supplemented by the Dubois. Only a small clue, but more than enough to start with for one whose energy was only equaled by his unscrupulousness. The story of how failure was turned to success and how over the [illegible]

CHARLES LAMB.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB. Edited by William Macdonald. Elaborately illustrated. In 12 volumes. Long foolscap. 8vo. 4⅝x7⅜. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 per volume net. $16 net the set. Limited large paper edition, $60 net the set.

The superiority of intimate standard literature printed in volumes of light weight and brief proportions is strikingly emphasized by the new set of Charles Lamb which is coming from the editorial pen of William Macdonald, a conservative, but thoroughly gentle, sympathetic, and resourceful critic. Brief mention was made in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW when the first two volumes of the edition came to hand last Summer. These were "The Essays of Elia" and "The Last Essays of Elia." They have now been followed by eight others leaving only two volumes of "The Letters" to complete the set. The original scheme indicated by the volume of "Essays"—of making the edition both comprehensive and, as far as possible, a coherent issue—has been consistently carried out. Similar material has been placed together and actual movement is brought about through a more or less dramatic arrangement of the books.

Aside from the arrangement and the general and individual bookish appearance of the little volumes, two features are worthy of explanation and praise—the editorial work and the pictorial. The editor, with the co-operation of the publishers, has taken particular pains to incorporate in the edition everything which expert knowledge has designated as Lamb's or as partly Lamb's. We thus have given such unfamiliar material as "Specimens of the English Dramatic Poets." In general, the work of Mr. Macdonald is that of a sympathetic interpreter. He attempts to carve out for his author no new niche in the parthenon of letters, to establish no Lamb cult, or to discover things which Lamb himself, were he alive, would be amazed to learn about. On the contrary, he has sought to make explanation, to append comment just as the author himself might have done in a green old age of literary reflection and blest with a desire to make his message and mission comprehensible to new generations. We therefore have brief bibliographical introductions, and a carefully selected sufficiency of notes at the end of each volume. There is also a historical and critical survey of Lamb editions. We have already given sufficient praise to Mr. Macdonald's biography of his author and his critical estimate of him to be found in the first two volumes of this edition. They are both thorough and informing pieces of work.

The works of Charles Lamb, whether historical, dramatic, descriptive, narrative, or merely humorous, carry an inspiring message not only to the collector of old prints, but to the artist whose expression seeks literary subjects. Such material as demands contemporaneous illustration has it in abundance—there are reproductions from first editions or of engravings of the times; "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets" is presented with an interesting gallery of Elizabethans. Besides the work of well-known Lamb illustrators, like C. E. Brock and Winifred, whose blocks have been in many cases recut, poems, plays, stories, fragmentary essays and sketches have been treated pictorially, very often by combining new pictures with old. Thus in Vol. III., "Critical Essays," we have a series of portraits together with Hogarth's pictures; in Vol. IV., "Essays and Sketches," C. E. Brock is the illustrator; pen drawings of this artist, together with the work of others, are to be found in Vol. V., "Poems, Plays, and Rosamund Gray;" Vol. VI. draws its illustrations entirely from original editions of "Tales from Shakespeare"; illustrations by Winifred Green and original engravings are given in Vol. VII., "Stories for Children"; the same artist has illustrated the following volume which, under the general head of "Poetry for Children," includes "Prince Dorus," "Beauty and the Beast," and "The King and Queen of Hearts"; Vols. IX. and X. are taken up with "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets," which, as has already been stated, are set off by an interesting portrait gallery of Shakespeare's contemporaries.

But this is mere data; the significant point is that a lot of interesting pictures have not only been brought together, but these pictures have been employed—full-page, head and tail pieces, textual vignettes—in a most admirable manner and in complete sympathy with pagination and format. All in all, this is a set of volumes convenient to handle and to carry around, interesting to examine, and thoroughly bookish in every respect. Lamb himself has written feelingly on these types of the bookmaker's art. The highest praise, therefore, is to say that the edition is worthy and characteristic of its author. It is to be presumed that the two final volumes containing "The Letters," with reproduced portraits and illustrations by Herbert Railton, will maintain in all things the admirable features of those which have already passed through our hands.

"Red-Head" in Holiday Attire.

This is a decorated and illustrated edition of John Uri Lloyd's story of a Kentucky feud. ("Red-Head," by the author of "Stringtown on the Pike." Uncut edges, illustrations and border designs by Reginald Birch. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. ($1.[illegible]) It is a suggestive book, the text of which is pleasingly set off by full-page illustrations in [illegible] double-page, two-thirds illustrative, borders in pen-and-ink sepia sketches. Some of Mr. Birch's pictures are finely conceived and excellently executed; they illustrate in a narrow, literal, yet none the less artistic sense. His border decorations both illustrate and symbolize. Persons who found "Stringtown on the Pike" interesting and the unillustrated edition of the volume in hand more so, will be glad to possess "Red-Head"—the dramatic history of the feud between the "Reds" and the Holcombs—in which the love and courage of an amiable heroine are strongly contrasted with the fatal idea of family honor as taught in the Kentucky mountains, and now emphasized by the pen of an artist who has studied his author to some purpose.

A Poet's Prosaic Vision.

THE CASE OF THE. FOX. Being His Prophecies Under Hypnotism of the Period Ending A. D. 1950. William Stanley.

"Unfortunately for his monetary prospects, the doctor was a man of genius—that is to say, a person possessing some ideas of his own"—this, after all, is the best thing said in the little book before us. The body of it tells in a rather dreary and unconvincing fashion something of what the author thinks, or pretends to think, will be the state of civilization and society in the middle of the twentieth century. The machinery of the vision is decidedly ingenious, so much so that it deserves a better vision. The conception is that one Aerius Pott, whose name is eloquent and who claims to be a native of the United States, is a student of hypnotism, with ideas but no cash to pay his landlady. Pott argues that the gift of foreseeing the future is one which has in all the ages seemed most developed in poets. And this being so, and his means of the scantiest, he gets an editor to put him in communication with an impecunious writer of verses. Then he hypnotizes the poor rhymer, whose name is Theodore Fox, and in the trances thus secured Fox tells how the world will be fifty years hence.

Among other things revealed is that Paris will be in 1950 the capital of the United States of Europe, comprising all the great powers, and ruled over by a House of Lords of a thousand members representing the different nationalities, each of which, however, still has its own Government for local purposes. Kings are extinct and the English language is the official speech all over the world. Wars also are no more, and most of the ills of the flesh have been removed or much mitigated. As usual in these utopias, the question of marriage is pretty well regulated by scientific considerations of fitness, and certain kinds of persons, morally or physically unfit, are sexually segregated. Such, for instance, is the treatment of drunkards. Trades unions are universal in all callings, and the average of working hours per day is five, but men may work longer—provided they choose to invest all money so made in certain prescribed ways. In order to give room for expansion to geniuses and other prodigies it is stipulated that if a man wants to stay out of a union he may. Capital and labor as antagonistic forces are unknown, and the little children in the primary schools study the differential calculus and understand before they are fifteen the construction of the most complicated machinery. Literature appears to count for little—but Oxford and Cambridge still exist for the benefit of such as have money and leisure to pursue the humanities. Also the stature of men is on the whole tending to decrease as mere physical strength grows less important. In fact, the author has about the same general ideas with the other utopians from the beginning—his only originality lies in the introductory machinery.

Actors Off Duty.

FAMOUS ACTORS AND ACTRESSES AND THEIR HOMES. By Gustav Kobbé. With Numerous Illustrations from Photographs. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

This is a book about actors made up of attractive pictures and some harmless facts and gossip. To begin with, the frontispiece is Julia Marlowe, looking quite her best, and the first chapter, on Maude Adams, contains a number of very pleasing reproductions of photographs of that actress.

The text tells how Miss Adams lives, when she can, on her farm at Ronkonkoma, L. I., and how she sells pigs and chickens, and keeps a big St. Bernard dog sleeping upon her floor, (?) when she is in town. Then comes Ethel Barrymore, with more pictures and a good deal of Miss Barrymore's theory and practice in the matter of simplicity in gowns and frocks. Also how she "simply adores" George Eliot, "worships" Robert Louis Stevenson, "has a tremendous feeling" for Balzac, and "admires Henry James, from his first book to his last." Reversing the rule of age before beauty, Miss Barrymore is succeeded by her uncle, John Drew, and then we have something about the correctly tailored man and the actor "who moves in society." The next on the programme is William Gillette. Then comes Richard Mansfield, and while more space than usual is given to the steps by which Mr. Mansfield struggled up to his present eminence most is said of the manner in which he is tyrannized over by young Georgie Gibbs Mansfield, his son. Following the chapter on Mansfield is one on Sarah Frances Frost, who was born in the town of Canton, Ohio, thirty-five years ago, and is known as Julia Marlowe. Annie Russell comes next, with the story of how she made up to look older than she was when she wanted Mr. Gillette to give her the title rôle of Esmeralda. The next paper is about E. H. Sothern and Mrs. E. H. Sothern, who is Virginia Harned on the stage and was born Hicks, her father being a native of the State whose name his daughter uses for professional purposes along with her mother's, Harned. Francis Wilson is the last of the actors who are written about here.

The rest of the book tells something about the two clubs in New York which [illegible]

AMERICAN DRESS.

Alice Morse Earle's Account of Its Fashions for Two Centuries.*

[illegible]

They have great and monstrous ruffes, made either of cambrike, holland, lawne, or els of some other the finest cloth that can be got for money, whereof some be a quarter of a yarde deep, yea, some more, very few lesse, so that they stand full a quarter of a yarde (and more) from their necks hanging over their shoulder points insteed of a vaile. * * * The one arch or piller whereby his (the Devil's) kyngdome of great ruffes is vnderpropped, is a certaine kind of liquid matter which they call starch, wherein the devill hath willed them to washe and drie their ruffes well, whiche beeying drie, will then stand stiff and inflexible about their neckes. The other piller is a certain device made of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over either with gold thred, silver, or silke, and this he calleth a supportasse or vnderpropper: this is to be applied round about their neckes vnder the ruffe, vpon the outside of the bande, to beare up the whole frame and bodie of the ruffe from fallyng and hangyng doune.

[illegible]

*"TWO CENTURIES OF COSTUME IN AMERICA: MDCXX–MDCCCXX." [illegible]

Harvard Men as Authors.

An interesting aspect of the books published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this Fall, is the proportion of Harvard men among their authors. The biographers of Whittier, Hawthorne, and Story all are Harvard men, Profs. Carpenter and Woodbury [illegible]

FANNY BURNEY.

Austin Dobson's Charming Book on the Author of "Evelina."*

The most recent addition to the "English Men of Letters" series is an appreciative memoir of Fanny Burney by Mr. Austin Dobson. Considering that George Eliot is, so far, the only other woman in the series, this places Miss Burney in even more distinguished company in a literary sense than was the brilliant London circle in which she dwelt nearly half her life. [illegible]

[illegible]

Miss Burney had a genius for characterizing the people who came under her observing eye, and her letters as well as her diary and novels abound in portraits, humorous, satirical, or appreciative, as the mood seized her.

Most of the letters from which Mr. Dobson quotes were written to Mr. Samuel Crisp, an old friend of the family, who occupied almost the place of a second father in the children's affections, and was called familiarly "Daddy Crisp." He and Fanny were particular cronies, and he seems to have done more than any one else toward training her youthful tastes and directing her later literary efforts. The names of those who were most friendly to the Burney home are all familiar to us for their eminence in one direction or another. Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Garrick, Horace Walpole, Dr. Johnson, Sheridan, Mrs. Thrale, are only a few of the names that [illegible]

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Mr. Dobson's most wholehearted praise is reserved for Miss Burney's diary, though he has many good things to say for her novels, among others that they marked a transition from "the breezy and bustling highway of Fielding and the analytic hothouse of Richardson, and carried the novel of manners into domestic life, preparing the way for Miss Edgeworth and the exquisite parlor pieces of Miss Austen." The style of the novels, he says, was somewhat Johnsonian, but that of the diary clear, fluent, and unaffected, while it "had all the graphic picturesqueness, all the dramatic interest, all the objective characterization, all the happy faculty of making her descriptions alive, which constitute the charm of the best passages in 'Evelina.'" Mr. Dobson, in short, ranks Fanny Burney's "Diary" with the great diaries of literature, while her novels he holds admirable only in certain respects.

A Couple of Holiday Bulletins.

A. C. McClurg & Co. of Chicago, Ill., are issuing a beautifully illustrated descriptive list of their publications during 1903. [illegible]

LORD WOLSELEY.

The British Field-Marshal's Graphic and Spirited Story of Part of His Military Career.

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY was born in 1833 in the County of Carlow, in Ireland. The family was originally English. In William III.'s time Brigadier-Gen. William Wolseley had followed the King through the Irish campaign. For services rendered William gave Wolseley certain lands in Ireland. According to family tradition, when William III. crossed the Boyne to become bogged in the river, whereupon Wolseley gave the King his own horse, which was a black one. The Field Marshal then corrects the error in a picture which represents the King as crossing the river on a white horse.

The author of "The Story of a Soldier's Life" tells how, as a lad, he was strong and active, fond of boxing, single stick, rowing, and all out-of-door amusements. He hated lessons, but was devoted to mathematics, and devoured every book he could find on the practice and theory of war. The Field Marshal is justified in the belief that a sound physique is one of the necessities of an officer's calling, for he writes: "He who aspires to lead soldiers in war should be not only a thorough master of the soldier's science, but he must possess a healthy strength of body, an iron nerve, calm determination, and be instinct with that electric power which causes men to follow the leader who possesses it, as certainly, as surely, as iron clings the magnet."

The Field Marshal was nineteen when he received his first commission, and joined a provisional battalion at Chatham. There had been trouble in Burmah, one of those "little wars" England is always having. The yeoman's troops sailed for Calcutta in 1852. On the arrival of the ship minute gun were heard. They announced the death of the Duke of Wellington, and the author writes: "From early childhood we had been so accustomed to hear him referred to as the greatest of living men that my generation had grown to regard him as immortal and as a national institution."

The Ensign's first experiences are sinister enough. He was in the advance, when a rocket caused a stampede of a bullock train. His only chance to escape being run over was to reach a cart that happened to be near, and this he did in double-quick time. Then an old soldier said to him, "Never mind, Sir, you will soon become accustomed to it." The Field Marshal writes: "On the spur of the moment I could have killed that man with satisfaction. That any one, especially a private soldier, should doubt my nerve, let me say should, in fact, attribute fear of bullets to me, was simply maddening. I had gone there to test my nerve, to see how I should stand being under fire and what effect it would have upon me."

This is the glowing language in which the future Field Marshal describes the first fresh taste by him.

> You are for the time being, and it is always short, alive, up front and out of the gritty dust of self, and for the greater part, while actually in most real peril, seems to revel in a true sense of glory. The feeling is exciting, it rises to a rapture, and another minute, while the air is full of bullets, I would have sacrificed my life in enthusiasm. The blood seems to be the thing to be on fire. Oh! that I could again hope to experience that excitement! I have tried, I have sought it, I have risked life, I have done other things, I have fought other battles, and found that if we to gain the applause of soldiers, but, in a long and varied military life, although as a Cupid I have had my fair share of fighting and an ecstasy, I have never experienced that same sensational rush, that sudden delirious joy, I have felt in the day I first fired at a Burmese stockade. The Ensign's first fight was equally graphic.

The pistols had to be passed, when the Ensign made what he calls "a serious mistake." He had been shot through the thigh by a large Bengal bullet. One of the men wanted to carry him to a place of safety, but this Wolseley should not permit. For it might have caused the all-important to be shaken and spoil the well-ordered ranks, and tell the enemy "we were thoroughly over-thrown." Wolseley was the pistols. The result was a retreat, and it took many minutes before the officers could get it together. Such the first experience of Cossacks. Such the first fight in which Wolseley took part. Then came Delhi, Lucknow, Alumbagh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Alumbagh, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Alumbagh, Cawnpore,

RAPID TRANSIT.

Beckles Willson's Account of the Development of Mail and Passenger Transportation.*

THE characteristic material problem of the nineteenth century," says the author in the preface to this little book, "was rapid transit, and it promises to be one of the most prominent sciences of the twentieth." When the reader has followed Mr. Willson to the end of his story he will be compelled to admit that a good deal of the time of the civilized people of the world has been occupied with improving the means of getting about and of communicating with each other, and that each successive generation has been prone to regard its predecessors with more or less of sympathy because it was slow. As a matter of fact, the term "rapid transit," in the light of the history of transportation, has always been a relative one. The rapid transit of 1678 looked slow to the travelers of 1758, and to the travelers who enjoyed the improved methods of travel of 1858 their predecessors of a century earlier appeared to have been very sluggish in their movements. Since just before the later date most of the progress toward what is now regarded as rapid transit has been made. In the ten chapters which Mr. Willson devotes to the subject he sketches, for he cannot do more than sketch so vast a subject in so limited a space, the development of passenger transportation and the dispatch of postal matter, the exhaustive history of which would make many ponderous volumes, embracing about all the history of the world, has taken place. Beginning with the slowest of slow coaches, traveling over the worst of roads, he introduces the reader to its successors, better and quicker coaches running over improved roads; then to the primitive tramway, with its odd carriages traversing wooden or flat iron rails and propelled by horses; next to the innovation of steam-drawn carriages and the steam railway. Steamboats were a natural outgrowth of the steam railway, and the telegraph, the telephone, the bicycle, and the motor carriage but various developments of the necessity for greater dispatch of passengers and information. The later forms of fast vehicles, the bicycle and motor carriage, represent the determination of the individual to be independent of the corporation and to enjoy swift travel wherever his inclinations or his necessities lead him to go. The street railway, with its most prodigious development in extent and adaptability to public needs shown in the United States, has been everywhere accepted by the great cities, but, judging from the past, has not yet been brought to the efficiency that is to be looked for if the progress of the future is to compare favorably with past development.

The stage coach of 1678 may have been a wonderful thing to those who could afford to use it, but it was a slow thing. It took six days for one, and a very fast one, to make the round trip from London to Edinburgh. A few years earlier, when the experiment of traveling in this manner by night as well as by day was undertaken, the prudent business man prepared for his journey by consulting his lawyer, making his will, and putting his affairs in order to meet the very worst that might happen. Time began to be regarded as of some account, and when, in 1758, George Chalmers of Edinburgh discovered a way by which the journey to London could be reduced from eighty-five to eighty-two hours, the Government thought so well of him that it made him a grant of £600 for his eminent services to mankind. Transportation had become so rapid in 1767 that Henry Homer congratulated his countrymen upon their good roads and the improved freedom with which products were moved, with "almost winged expedition," promising a great era for the commerce of the kingdom. Canals came in, to help this freedom of exchange, and then the primitive tram cars, which excited grave fears that they would do "mischief" to the canal owners. When Palmer established the mail-coach system in 1784, it provoked not a little opposition because it seemed to make more of letters than of men. But this institution resulted in such expedition that it became possible to make the journey from Gosport to London, a distance of eighty miles, in nineteen hours! Not long after the stage coaches had reached a speed of eleven miles an hour the steam engine was invented, and the 3,000 stage coaches in the kingdom began to disappear from the face of the earth. Watt, Murdock, Trevethick, Stephenson came along at the beginning of the century, and so swift was the development of the locomotive and the steam railway that in 1848 the Great Western Railway of England had astonished people the world over by running a train over their road at a speed of fifty-three miles in forty-seven minutes. And this was in a land where, less than fifty years before, it was seriously proposed that Parliament should not charter a railroad unless it was stipulated that it should agree not to undertake a greater speed than ten miles an hour.

Steam navigation followed closely upon the steam railway. We are accustomed to hearing that the early steamboats traveled very slowly, but the first sea-going steamboat, from New York to Philadelphia, under Stevens, her inventor and commander, which appeared soon after Fulton had made his first trip to Albany, in 1807, is reported to have made a speed of thirteen miles an hour on the Delaware River. It is a glorious procession that, beginning with the Great Western and moving past, with the change from sidewheels to screws, until the Deutschland brings up the rear with her unsurpassed record of the trip across the Atlantic in five days, eleven hours, and five minutes, being a rate of 23.51 knots an hour, and a best day of 557 miles. The world's business was expanding faster than the facilities for doing business, and while the ocean travel was becoming quicker, more regular, and more secure, the railways were improving marvelously. Strenuous rivalry between leading British lines had led to a demonstration of the possibility of making the distance between London and Glasgow in about seven hours, although that speed has not been maintained because it was found to be not economical. When the best English lines had shown what they could do, the United States sent back the answer that the New York Central Railroad had reached a speed of 64.22 miles an hour in making the trip to Buffalo. Recently the world has settled down to an expectation that a train that is called an "express" shall make a speed of not less than forty miles an hour. There are very few such trains on the Continent, but the fastest train in Europe is the Paris and Calais express, which makes a run of 185¼ miles in three hours and fifteen minutes.

Very interesting is the history, though brief, of the telegraph and the telephone—both now indispensable rapid transit instrumentalities—and Mr. Willson's graphic story about the invention of the modern bicycle and the motor car. We have become accustomed to the elevated railway, and are ready to accept the subway without astonishment, but it will be the reader without imagination who will be able to read without a certain amazement the mere statement that the elevated railway, begun with an odd sort of structure in 1867, became a great success in a new shape in 1872, when it carried an average of 165,000 passengers a year, and that it is now carrying more than 800,000 passengers a day and is overcrowded. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Willson, having become acquainted with the world's capacity to outgrow all provision for its swift transportation, does not venture into prophecy.

*THE STORY OF RAPID TRANSIT. By Beckles Willson. With thirty-seven illustrations. Pp. 204. Cloth. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

An Amateur Detective.

THE HOLLADAY CASE. By Burton E. Stevenson. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

It must be a very poor detective story indeed that cannot hold the reader's attention from first to last. One forgets the literary part of the book entirely in a feverish haste to discover who was the guilty party and why? "The Holladay Case" is no exception to this rule. In reading it one is quite willing to overlook the grammatical inelegance of the brilliant young attorney who, in the course of cross-examination, asks the witness, "Have you ever in all these years ran across anything," &c.

We have read better detective stories than this one, but as the detective in this story was only an amateur, and self-appointed, he really does very well under the circumstances. The weakness of the plot lies in the cause for the abduction of the heroine which forms the main theme of the story. Also, although it would be unjust to be hypercritical, that heart trouble of the arch villain's—wasn't it a bit sudden? And we tremble to think what might have become of the beautiful Miss Holladay if her captor had not been thus afflicted. After all, this detective story hinges more upon chance than upon the unerring instincts of a first-class detective. But then, to be sure, the young man does not pretend to be a first-class detective—only a young and ambitious lawyer. We are quite glad that his reward comes at the end of the book, and that Cupid makes the presentation speech—which doesn't at all mean that he marries the heroine.

Bird Legends.

THE CURIOUS BOOK OF BIRDS. By Abbie Farwell Brown. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

The interesting facts about birds we have always with us, (says Abbie Farwell Brown.) We can find them out for ourselves, which is a very pleasant thing to do, or we can take the word of others of which there is no lack. But it is the quaint fancies about birds which are in danger of being lost. The long time fancies which the world's children in all lands have been taught are quite as important as the every-day facts. They show what the little feathered brothers have been to the children of men; how we have come to like some and to dislike others as we do; why the poets have called them by certain nicknames which we ought to know, and why a great many strange things are so in the minds of child-like people.

And so starting almost at the beginning of things, that is, after the Lord had made the earth "smooth and round like an apple," she tells how He set the birds to hollowing out with their beaks and claws "great basins and valleys and long river beds and little holes in the ground." But there was one among them who refused to work. The woodpecker declined to spoil his pretty plumage, for he was a very gay and beautiful fellow then, by digging in the dirt. And the Lord then punished him by making him wear a coat of the dustiest color, and because he would not help the other birds peck and scrape, it was decreed that ever after he must peck and scrape for his living. There are twenty-eight other legends and fables about the birds, some taken from the folk lore of Arabia, others from the archives of old Greece; still others are French, Welsh, Indian, Russian, German, and Japanese legends. We learn why the crocodile will never eat a hen; why the owl hoots at the moon; what makes the ground pigeon utter its soft insistent cry, and many other strange acts of birds and beasts are explained. The book is an excellent addition to folk-lore literature and is one that may be read by children or grown-up folks alike.

BABISM.

Growth of a Peculiar Form of Moslemism the World Over.*

IT may be novel to most of us to learn that, according to Prof. Edward Granville Browne of Cambridge, the number of believers of the Beha'i religion are now to be counted by the thousands in the United States. As an enthusiast the professor adds: "Once again in the world's history has the East vindicated her claim to teach religion to the West, and to hold in the spiritual world that pre-eminence which the Western nations hold in the material." How, when, and where originated this new faith is told by the authors of this volume, "Abbas Effendi: His Life and Teachings."

The movement began in Persia in 1844 when Ali Mohammed, a youth of twenty-five, "announced himself to be the 'Bab,' (Gate,) a term familiar to Moslems, by which is understood an avenue for the transmission to men of messages from a superhuman source." Ali's prerogative was to teach to mankind the Divine Will. He supported his claims by the Scriptures and the traditions of the Moslem creed.

Missionaries went all over Persia, preaching Babism. Then followed an "era of bloody and relentless persecution. * * * Singly and by hundreds the Babis were hunted down and slaughtered." The Bab was executed at Tabriz in 1850. As the Babis increased in number so did the persecutions. Some of the leaders of the faith sought a refuge in Bagdad, and were sent by the Turkish Government to Adrianople, and five years later to Akka. Among the exiles was Mirza Huseyn Ali, who had long been regarded by the Babis as their leader. On him had been conferred the title of "Beha Ullah" (Glory of God.) He died at Akka in 1892, and was succeeded by his son, Abbas Effendi, who is styled "Our Master" and "Our Lord." Prof. Browne writes: "Meanwhile the faith has shown undiminished vitality in Persia, where the number of its adherents is now estimated at several millions, and is said to be steadily increasing."

When in London in 1902 Mr. Myron H. Phelps became interested in Beha'ism, and determined to visit Abbas Effendi at Akka. The book is an account of conversations held with Abbas Effendi, with an analysis of the belief of the followers of Beha'ism. Irrespective of creed, we think that no one can read Mr. Phelps's first chapter relative to the master of Akka without emotion. It describes a beautiful character. It is charity and love personified. It may be Oriental in coloring, but it is singularly impressive. Here is pictured a man who distributes food and clothes to the poor and needy, indifferent as to their belief. Christians and Moslems never apply for help that it is not cheerfully given them. Abbas Effendi strips off his cloak so that the naked may be clad. He shares his food with the hungry. Differing from many of the inventors of new religions, Abbas Effendi will not countenance "any interpretation of his acts by his followers which could lead to the imputation to him of miraculous powers." As to miracles, he rather seems to question them, for the reason that if "miracles" are ascribed to the founders of a new religion and become engrafted upon it, they will inevitably be simulated by priesthoods and other pretenders to authority to mislead, delude, and defraud the ignorant masses of mankind.

Abbas Effendi, according to Mr. Phelps, is familiar with the teachings of Christ, and makes frequent references to the Christian Gospels. The law of love and brotherhood to all is strictly enjoined. There should be no resentment or retaliation for injuries received. Here is an expression of the Effendi's worthy of remembering:

> The essence of the nature of God is love. His favor cannot be won by hatred or strife. He is never angry. He curses nothing. It has been said otherwise; but such teaching is heathenism—of the teachers of the time—not that of the messengers of God. When you see men doing evil things, you should not be angry with them—you should pity them, for their evil deeds are due to their ignorance, and for them they must suffer.

Monogamy is an essential feature of Beha'ism. Education is not to be neglected and should be given when necessary by the general community. One language is recommended and the Master writes: "Teach a common language to the children in all schools, that the whole world may become one land and one home." Absolute toleration seems to be the basis of Abbas Effendi's teachings. The instance is given of a Christian seeking the Master for religious instruction; this the Master consented to, providing the instruction was followed out in the name of Christ. There is sound honesty in a belief of this character. "God is to every human being as great as the individual mental capacity permits one to see Him. * * * To the simple as to the great, He is the same; but some see Him in one light, some in another, according to their capacities to perceive."

Are we to decry Abbas Effendi because he wears a fez and long, flowing robes and discredit him as an interpreter of the living truth? Mr. Phelps's volume impresses one with the idea that here is an Oriental possessed of unheard-of liberality and breadth of thought. Mr. Phelps's conclusion is as follows:

> However we may judge the pretensions of the Beha'is, they have a most substantial claim to our respect, and every well-wisher of his fellow-men will extend to them, as they do to all, the hand of fellowship and good-will.

*LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF ABBAS EFFENDI. A Study of the Religion of the Babis or Beha'is. By Myron H. Phelps. With an Introduction by Edward Granville Browne. Pp. [illegible]. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. [illegible].

LABOR AGITATION.

THE STORY OF A LABOR AGITATOR. By Joseph R. Buchanan. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 461. New York: The Outlook Company. $1.25.

Joseph Buchanan has been a leader and organiser of laboring men. Much of his work for "the cause" was accomplished at a time when the labor movement in this country was in its formative period and the struggle for recognition was keen and the campaign to convince and convert was intense. Himself a member of typographical union, his labors were not confined to the struggles of the printers, but were given to railroad men, mine workers, and others, all of whom recognised his honesty of purpose and his enthusiasm, and cheerfully accepted his leadership. He mingled with other leaders whose names may be better known to the general public, Debs, Powderly, Sargent, and Arthur, and was personally acquainted with Parsons and Spies, the Anarchists executed for complicity in the Haymarket bomb outrage. He has also had years of experience as an editor. Mr. Buchanan is able to write well and interestingly from the point of view of one who, holding firm to his own beliefs, recognises that these are not the only beliefs which may be accepted by intelligent people. The necessary qualifications of the labor agitator are early set forth in the book:

> Strikes contribute but slightly to the equipment of the successful labor agitator. The agitator must be thoroughly acquainted with the history of the labor movement, and be capable of presenting its aims and aspirations in an attractive and convincing manner. He must possess the ability to think rapidly and to express his views and opinions clearly and forcibly. But, withal, he must inspire those whom he would lead with absolute faith in his honesty. The agitator is not always an advocate of strikes. He has sometimes to exert his influence to prevent a strike which his judgment tells him would be unwise. It may sound like mixing terms to say so, but it is a truth that the most difficult tasks performed by the labor agitators are their "agitations" in the interest of peace—their efforts to prevent strikes. The man who is always in favor of a strike as soon as one is suggested, or who is constantly on the search for a casus belli, soon finds his influence as a leader gone, and thereafter he may go off and agitate by himself.

Mr. Buchanan's test, which we find him applying over and over again during this record of frequent and bitter warfare, was a very simple one. It consisted of two questions concerning the proposed strike, first—Was it just? and secondly, Had the strikers an even chance to win? Sometimes the first could be proved so easily that those concerned refused to discuss the second in a dispassionate manner, with the result that they insisted upon striking "for their rights." In these cases they generally succeeded in enlisting the services of the leader who had advised against such action. But if the second question was more susceptible to a ready answer in the affirmative than the first, Mr. Buchanan was never in the fight. Given no doubt in regard to either, and he reveled in the battle which was brought to issue with as short delay as possible.

Naturally, our author's calling brought him into contact with leaders in the field of finance as well as champions of the cause of labor. Among the former was Jay Gould, with whom Mr. Buchanan and others had a conference prior to the big strike on the Wabash. The wisdom of reproducing a portion of this interview is justified by the words of the writer. He says:

> Most of my readers are aware that recognition of the right of labor to organise, and of its wisdom in so doing, are growths of recent years, and were almost unknown at the time of which I write. To all such, something Mr. Gould said to me will be of interest, as I do not think he ever gave expression publicly to such sentiments. We stood together talking a few minutes after the conference had closed so abruptly. In answer to a question I had asked him, Mr. Gould replied:
>
> "Yes, I believe the organisation of labor is good for the employes, the employers, and the public. I would be pleased if all the employes of the roads in which I am interested were members of organisations of their respective branches of the business. I can meet and treat with the authorised representatives of the men and thus frequently avoid serious trouble; but it is not possible always to be sure of the grievances and wishes of thousands who are distributed through several States, and who do not themselves know and understand each other's wishes."
>
> I recalled these words later when he employed armed guards to defeat the efforts of the organised men of his roads to secure what they believed to be their rights; but I didn't discover any conflict between his professions and his practices. In his talk with me he had simply omitted to mention that it was easier to shoot men in bunches than to pick them out singly.

A Handy Shakespeare.

This Pembroke edition of Shakespeare's plays in twelve volumes, (cloth bound, gilt top, in box. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. [illegible],) has at least two attractive features—the text is an exact reprint of the great folio of 1623, while the notes—historical, dramatic, philological, aesthetic—present in abbreviated form about all that scholarship and artistic perception have produced on the subject or indicate where full information on given points may be obtained. This twofold advantage will be readily appreciated by students and lovers of Shakespeare's genius. The editors rightly contend that in employing the texts of the "First Folio" they present the poet's own phraseology edited in the form in which he wished it to appear, and that the verbal idiosyncrasies will present no obstacles to common intelligence. The reader soon becomes accustomed to the archaic spelling and punctuation.

A running glossary is supplied to clear up obscure words and expressions. Wherever a change or correction has been suggested, in meter, wording, thought, or typography, a foot note has been introduced giving the originator's argument for its retention. There are, too, cross references which will be of great service to those who may desire to make quotations.

SOUTH AFRICA.

A Famous English War Correspondent's Picture of a Conquered Land.*

THE conditions of a conquered country just after a war are vividly pictured by Mr. E. F. Knight. His "South Africa After the War" reveals the bad feeling of the Boers and their contempt for the English in certain portions of South Africa, and particularly in Cape Colony. The author even intimates that unless great precautions are taken there may be future troubles. He declares that at the Cape the Bond still rules supreme, though "its leaders prate glibly of loyalty and conciliation." The Dutch Reformed Church, Mr. Knight believes to be one of the main factors in plotting for the downfall of the English in the colony. Bond and Church are determined that the Dutch factor shall be the predominant one, and "by an organized system of boycotting they hope to drive the loyal British out of the country districts, and by every possible method to discourage or prevent the immigration of British farmers." Party passion did run very hard during the struggle, but after the collapse of Kruger it would be an injustice to tax the victors with harshness, but the trouble seems to be that Great Britain receives no credit for magnanimity, and is rather despised for it.

We must admire the heroism of the old Dutch when they fought against Spain and the devotion of the Huguenots to their faith, but if these men of two centuries ago were transported into the present age they doubtless would be found to be very narrow-minded and uncomfortable neighbors. It may be a good trait of character not to know when you are whipped, and the Boer is precisely of that kind, for Mr. Knight writes that an Englishman, traveling among the Boers, "will imagine himself to be one of the beaten, not of the victorious side." As to Cape Town, the author describes it as a gloomy place, where hatred and bad feeling still rankle. The boycott is carried to its fullest extent in many parts of the colony. Here is an instance of boycott. An English lady's house was taken care of by a Dutchwoman during the owner's absence. The tenant watched and watered the flowers in the house. After the troubles were over the flowers were all found alive and flourishing. On account of this, the Dutchwoman was sent to Coventry, as the saying is, by all her former Cape Town friends.

There was so much diversity of opinion in Cape Town that Mr. Knight, to enlarge his views, traveled into far-distant portions of South Africa. Not always, but in large part, the further removed from Cape Town the less likely to make trouble were the colonists. As is invariably the case, those who had fought the battles of the Boers were the better tempered. The stay-at-homes were the noisiest. Among the fighting men Mr. Knight found that there was the highest respect felt for the English soldier who had faced their fire. In his wanderings the author investigated some of the charges of cruelty made against Boer leaders. As to Gens. Delarey and De Wet, he pays them the highest compliments, declaring that they are "soldiers and gentlemen." At Middleburg, where 95 per cent. of the population were Dutch who had escaped the vicissitudes of war, he found the greatest disloyalty. People did not know that the English had been the victors. Even the presence of some 4,000 English troops there the Middleburgers did not understand. The black man in South Africa is a topic fully considered by Mr. Knight, and his acquaintance with him is of long standing.

> The change that has come over the manners of the native is startling, not to say ominous. The Kafir seems to have lost his former respect for the white man, even for his once firm master, the Boer. * * * Throughout South Africa the black man has now developed "swollen head," and many think that trouble is brewing. * * * Before the war the native had a wholesome respect for the sjambok of the Dutchman. Now he feels that he is under the protection of the sentimentalists at home, who understand not the black man nor his conditions of life which prevail here, but love to put their humanitarian theories into practice at the expense of the colonists. The black man has many good points, yet he is not a man and a brother, but a child and a savage. "Spare the sjambok, spoil the nigger," is not a motto that will commend itself to certain philanthropists, but it presents the policy that is the most humane in the long run. * * * While I am on this subject I may mention that there is a very mischievous body of men now traveling up and down South Africa. I have heard much of these people, but so far have not come across any of them. There are coal-black American negroes, the emissaries of some colored missionary society in the United States. They are wandering among the natives here, preaching to them that they are the equals of the white men, if not their betters; that the land belongs to the natives, and that it is they who should be the lords of it.

Johannesburg delights Mr. Knight, for it is very English to-day. At the conclusion the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi are described. Is our Niagara to play a second part? The cataract is over a mile in length and the height of the fall 374 feet, and it is "thus twice as long as Niagara, and more than twice as high." The general conclusion Mr. Knight arrives at is:

> The Transvaal is essentially an industrial State. Her agricultural development is behind hand, and she relies solely on the development of her mineral resources for her wealth.

Twenty-three Years of Ben-Hur.

The comparative staying powers of books of fiction is a matter of curious interest. It may be admitted that most of the current crop die young. Yet it was noted last week that "The Right of Way" after three seasons was still one of the most popular on the lists of its publishers, the Harpers. There again is a case in point in "Ben-Hur," which was first published in November, 1880, or twenty-three years ago. Now the Harpers are authority for the statement that the present season has seen three orders for a thousand copies each of Gen. Lew Wallace's book—this taking no account, of course, of many smaller orders.

*SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR. A Narrative of Recent Travel. By E. F. Knight. With Illustrations. [illegible] New York: Longmans, Green & Co. [illegible]

Education and Charity.

SUPERVISION AND EDUCATION IN CHARITY. By Jeffrey Richardson Brackett, Ph. D., &c. Pp. 222. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

This book, one of a series on "American Philanthropy of the Nineteenth Century," is the story of work done and attempted in charity and correction along the lines of education and reform. It is very concise, being only a pocket volume, yet comprehensive, strictly to the point throughout, and free from verbiage. Its main thesis is stated in its opening words: "Every act of public aid or charity or correction worthy of the name should be educational." It is an important truth, the reduction of which to practice is by all means to be wished. But one could wish very much to see the public education of the day give such promise of home training in time to come as would insure that prevention which is the best cure. While all this noble work is being done, the educational training of the schools in morals and general behavior should not be left undone.

We have a brief record of the work of pioneer associations and individuals—of Edward Livingston, of Dr. Channing, Dorothea Dix, Tuckerman, Samuel G. Howe, and Robert M. Hartley. These are they who are blest among men. Their memorial is from generation to generation.

Public agencies—State and local boards—followed the work of private associations, and arose naturally and of necessity out of existing conditions. These are modern institutions, the oldest, the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, having been established in 1863. New York followed in 1867 and Ohio in the same year. Dr. Brackett presents very briefly the more prominent points in the formation, aims, and management of these boards in the leading States, keeping steadily in view the importance of such agencies as educators of the public mind. He expresses this very well in the following: "Just as the usefulness of any particular board is seen to depend more on its personnel than on the powers given it by law, so the judgment of its value will probably be more and more based on that which is often least seen at first sight—its part in educating public opinion to the importance and dignity of remedial and preventive charity work." As social conditions alter, appliances must undergo modifications, and the educational idea here prominently put forth is the best guarantee for changing conditions being successfully dealt with.

But dread of the professional philanthropist will cause many to look with suspicion at the question of academic instruction and training for such work. One of the evils of educational work is the choice of it simply as a means of gaining a livelihood. The interest in it often begins and ends there. Dr. Brackett himself holds the question in solution. He says: "Academic work, after all, is chiefly to lead the mind to think accurately, to weigh justly causes and results in any field of knowledge to which the student may turn."

What is being done in training for the work occupies a large part of the book, and there are interesting chapters on National conferences that have been held representing different religious bodies in the principal States and of local conferences in several cities of the Union. The more important chapters are headed by a bibliography of the subjects treated therein, and there is a useful index. The book will be interesting to the votary and instructive to the general reader.

The Harpers' Year.

Most people, doubtless, have pretty vague ideas of how many books are issued in a year by a large publishing house. Here are the actual figures in the case of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, who may be taken as fairly representative. They have published in 1903 eighty-eight books, divided among subjects of history, biography, reminiscence, science, fiction, essays, verse, drama, juvenile literature proper, and domestic science. To these were added two portfolios of drawings and seventeen calendars, besides twelve numbers each of Harper's Magazine, Harper's Bazaar, and Golf, and fifty-two numbers of Harper's Weekly.

Flammarion.

D. Appleton & Co. will bring out in January Camille Flammarion's "Astronomy for Amateurs." The subject is treated in a popular style, but is serious and authoritative. It is by one of the most popular scientific writers in France. It comprises a dozen papers of about 4,000 words each as a guide to the study of astronomy for amateurs. It will be recalled that the writer's "Popular Astronomy," also published by the Appletons, won the Montyon Prize of the Académie Française a few years ago.

The Irish Question.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will bring out next month "The Irish Question. A Plea for a Broader View," by the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, F. R. S., Vice President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of Ireland, member of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, and Commissioner of the Congested Districts Board, Ireland. In this book are given for the first time the genesis, growth, and significance of the economic, social, and educational movements in Ireland with which Mr. Plunkett's name is associated.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE INDIAN PEOPLES. By Sir William W. Hunter. 12mo. New York: Hy. Frowde.

LEDGER AND SWORD; Or, The Honourable Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, (1599-1874.) By Beckles Willson. Illustrated. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $7 net.

A HISTORY OF BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA, (1741-1892.) With Some Account of Its Founders and Their Early Activity in America. By Joseph Mortimer Levering. Issued as a memorial volume by the Moravian Congregation of Bethlehem. Folio. Bethlehem, Penn.: Times Publishing Company.

BETTY ZANE. By P. Zane Grey. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Charles Francis Press.

Science and Religion.

THE MOON. A Summary of the Existing Knowledge of our Satellite with a complete Photographic Atlas. By William H. Pickering. Folio. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $10.00 net.

AN APOSTLE OF THE WILDERNESS. James Lloyd Breck. By Theodore I. Holcombe. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.20.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS. Small 24mo. Flexible leather cover. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

A MEMORIAL OF HORACE TRACY PITKIN. By Robert E. Speer. 12mo. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1 net.

Poetry, Drama, Art, &c.

VOICES AND VISIONS. Poems by Franklin Baldwin Wiley. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

THE QUEST AND OTHER POEMS. By Edward Salisbury Field. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

PRINTING IN RELATION TO ART. By George French. 12mo. Cleveland: The Imperial Press.

SONGS AND POEMS IN DANISH AND ENGLISH. By John Volk. 12mo. New York: "Nordlyset" Forlag. (Paper.)

CHRISTUS VICTOR. A Student's Reverie. By Henry Nehemiah Dodge. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

POEMS. By Cicely M. Whitaker. 16mo. Philadelphia: H. W. Fisher & Co.

THE ETERNAL LAUGHTER AND OTHER POEMS. By N. Sterling Bergess. Introduction by Julian Hawthorne. 12mo. Boston: W. B. Clarke Company.

FANCIES. By Henry A. Wise Wood. 12mo. New York: W. J. Ritchie.

SPORTING BALLADS AND OTHER VERSES. By R. L. Cary, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: Reilley, Murray & Co.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. Newnes' Art Library. 4to. Illustrated. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

AMERICAN ART ANNUAL. 1903-1904. Volume IV. Florence N. Levy editor. 8vo. New York: American Art Annual.

HANNAH AND HER SEVEN SONS. An Incident of the Persecution of the Jews by the Syrian Monarch Antiochus Epiphanes, 167 B. C. By Minnie Dessau Louis. Illustrated. New York: Published by the author.

Essays and General Literature.

CHRONICLES OF A PIONEER SCHOOL. From 1792 to 1833. Being the history of Miss Sarah Pierce and her Litchfield school. Compiled by Emily Noyes Vanderpoel. Edited by Elizabeth C. Barney Buel. 8vo. Cambridge, Mass.: Printed by the University Press.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE SHELLEY MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY. Being a collation thereof, with the printed texts, resulting in the publication of several long fragments hitherto unknown, and the introduction of many improved readings into Prometheus Unbound and other poems. By C. D. Locock. 4to. New York: Henry Frowde. $2.50 net.

THE WRITINGS AND SPEECHES OF DANIEL WEBSTER. Hitherto uncollected. 4 vols. National edition, with portraits and plates. Octavo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE GENTLE ART OF MAKING ENEMIES. As pleasingly exemplified in many instances, wherein the serious ones of the earth, carefully exasperated, have been prettily spurred on to unseemliness and indiscretion, while overcome by an undue sense of right. 12mo. New edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.75.

Travel and Description.

ROUND KANGCHENJUNGA. A Narrative of Mountain Travel and Exploration. By Douglas W. Freshfield. Illustrations and maps. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6 net.

PIONEERING IN CENTRAL AFRICA. By Samuel P. Verner. 8vo. Richmond: Presbyterian Committee of Publication.

Nature and Out of Doors.

COLOR KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. By Frank M. Chapman. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

HOW TO MAKE A FLOWER GARDEN. A Manual of Practical Information and Suggestion. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.60 net.

DRIVING. By Frances M. Ware. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $10 net.

Fiction.

OLD HEIDELBERG. By Wilhelm Meyer-Forster. Translated by Max Chapelle. 12mo. New York: Dodge & Metcalf.

THE HAGGARD SIDE. Being Essays in Fiction. By the author of "Times and Days," "Auto da Fé," &c. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

THE HERMIT. A Story of the Wilderness. By Charles Clark Munn. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Miscellaneous.

THE SOCIAL LAW OF ORDER. By Louise E. Bondurant. 12mo. New York: The [illegible] Press.

BENNER'S PROPHECIES OF FUTURE UPS AND DOWNS IN PRICES. By Samuel Benner. 16mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.

A LIST OF BOOKS (WITH REFERENCE TO PERIODICALS) ON THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. By A. P. C. Griffin. With Chronological List of Maps in the Library of Congress. By P. Lee Phillips. 8vo. Washington: The Government Printing Office.

ALMANACH DE GOTHA. Annuaire Généalogique, Diplomatique et Statistique. 1904. 16mo. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

MYSTIC MASONRY; or, The Symbols of Freemasonry and the Greater Mysteries of Antiquity. By J. D. Buck. Illustrated. 12mo. Third edition. Pp. 316. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

In the Days of Mary of Scotland.

THE MASTER OF GRAY. By H. C. Bailey. In one volume. Pp. 312. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Perhaps never in the world's history did intrigue, treachery, and falsehood walk about with such shameless front as in the latter days of the hapless Mary of Scotland. During these years of her imprisonment in Fotheringay is laid the scene of Mr. Bailey's new novel. The Master of Gray is a typical figure of his time—changing his loyalty, bartering his honor, bringing shame and death where most he loved; and yet with enough of good in him to strive, albeit too late, "to break the bands of [illegible]." It is a picture, as character [illegible] with aught of pleasure. It has some fine bits of description, the dialogue is good, the spirit of the time graphically presented, the career of the hero in its past and in its future summed up with mournful eloquence—and yet the story lacks grip. It is not always easy to follow it. Its best feature is its central thought, its insistent refrain: "The kept faith—the kept faith—naught else will help at the last."

Our Poetic Beginnings.

EARLY AMERICAN POETRY. A Compilation of Titles of Volumes of Verse and Broadsides. Written by Writers Born or Residing in North America, and Issued During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. By Oscar Wegelin. 8vo. Pp. 98. New York: The Compiler. (150 copies printed.) $3.

The first collection of American poetry was issued in Litchfield, Conn., in 1793, with the title, "American Poems, Original and Selected." The editor, Dr. Elihu H. Smith, who later wrote a play now treasured by collectors of early American drama, included poems by Trumbull, Dwight, Barlow, Hopkins, Hopkinson, Humphreys, Livingston, Mrs. Morton, and others. The title page says "Vol. I.," but no more was published. Thirty-six years later Samuel Kettell issued in Boston, in three volumes, his "Specimens of American Poetry, with Critical and Biographical Notices," which is often referred to as the first collected list. There are later collections, but with the exception of a few private catalogues, Mr. Wegelin's little book contains the only good bibliography of the subject.

Many early books of American poetry are practically lost to us, among them being Benjamin Tompson's "New England Crisis," Boston, 1676, the only known copy of which (in the library of the Boston Athenaeum) lacks the title page, and the curious although once widely popular work of Michael Wigglesworth, "The Day of Doom," probably printed in Cambridge, Mass., in 1662 and again about 1666 and 1683, but now known to us only by the London reprints of 1666 and 1673 and by the Boston edition of 1701, and "Meat Out of the Eater," first issued in Cambridge in 1670, but now represented by the Boston edition of 1689. Tompson was our first native-born poet, (1642-1714,) the "learned schoolmaster and physician and ye renowned poet of New England," as he has been called. A supplement to "New England's Crisis," entitled "New England's Tears for Her Present Miseries," Boston, 1676, exists in the unique copy now in the John Carter Brown library, Providence. Wigglesworth was one of the many New England divines of English birth who wrote verses which are merely curiosities to-day. Yet, with the exception of the Bible, his "Day of Doom," a versification of the Scriptural account of the last judgment, was the most popular book of the Colonial days. Cotton Mather thought it would be read until the day of doom itself would arrive, but, although 1,800 copies were issued of the first edition, (the second, third, and fourth editions perhaps being equally large,) no copy has come down to us with an early date.

Among the other rarities whose titles are given in Mr. Wegelin's bibliography are: André's "Cow Chace," New York, 1780, one of the rarest of books, (McKee sale, $270—it was worth much more;) Anne Bradstreet's "Tenth Muse," London, 1650, whose "Severall Poems" were written during the leisure moments of a New England housewife's life, (McKee sale, $460, the same copy which brought $100 at the fourth Brinley sale;) Cook's "Sot Weed Factor," London, 1708, and "Sotweed Redivivus," Annapolis, 1730, whose Maryland interest is so great; Freneau's "American Village," New York, 1772, the earliest production of our first poet of genius, now existing in the unique copy in the Library of Congress; Hayman's "Quodlibets, Lately Come Over from Old Newfoundland," London, 1628; Keimer's "Elegy on Aquila Rose," Philadelphia, 1723, printed by the author; Cotton Mather's "Poem on Urian Oakes," Boston, 1682, and "Elegy on Nathaniel Collins," Boston, 1685, the only known copies of which (now in Brown University Library) brought, respectively, $[illegible] and $[illegible] at the first Brinley sale—prices that would be doubled and trebled at the present time; Niles's "God's Wonder Working Providence for New England," New London, Conn., 1747; Oakes's "Elegie Upon Thomas Shepard," Cambridge, Mass., 1677; Rose's "Poems on Several Occasions," Philadelphia, 1740; Wilson's "Song of Deliverance," Boston, 1680, and Wolcott's "Poetical Meditations," New London, 1725, the first volume of verse printed in Connecticut. Wolcott's little book, of wonderful rarity, was sold for only $35 at the fourth Brinley sale in 1886. In 1900 the same copy was resold for $[illegible] at the first McKee sale.

Astronomy.

A very useful aid to astronomical study is a tiny book by the Rev. James Gall, called "An Easy Guide to the Constellations, with a Miniature Atlas of the Stars." (New York, Thomas Whittaker. 40 cents.) It looks like a child's book, with its deep blue cover stamped with gold; its language is simple enough for children, too, but it must not be underrated on that account. The text is arranged for the use of observers in the northern hemisphere, preferably those north of 40 degrees north. The author begins with one well-known constellation, Ursa Major, part of which is known as The Plow, from which he leads on to the others. Selecting four prominent constellations, which never set in latitudes north of 50 degrees north, he uses them, situated in the four quarters of the heavens, as a guide to the remainder. There are twenty-four maps, each limited to one or two constellations; four calendar maps of the zodiac, and two of the stars at the poles. The book is small enough for even a child's pocket, and will be a [illegible] to [illegible] to study the stars [illegible]

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, DEC. 26, 1903.—16 PAGES.

MONTAIGNE THE MAN.

Even the most attached readers of Michel de Montaigne—more than any other Frenchman he has the gift of attaching his readers—have felt inclined to take with a grain of allowance the famous avowal of the introduction to the first edition, in 1580, "Je veulx," he wrote, "qu'on m'y voye en ma façon simple, naturelle et ordinaire, sans estude et artifice; car c'est moy que je peinds. Mes deffauts s'y liront au vif, mes imperfections et ma forme naïfve, autant que la reverence publique me l'a permis." Such absolute candor is, perhaps, beyond the reach of even so courageous a soul, and the lovers of Montaigne find themselves hesitating wholly to grant it to their marvelously communicative friend. But the allowance they feel forced to make is not to his discredit—quite the contrary. In his eagerness to show himself without flattery, he is tempted to tone down the lights and deepen the shadows. As we live with the portrait we have to correct the errors and to see the subject more favorably than he saw himself.

This impression is deepened by the perusal of his journal of a journey into Italy, immediately after the first edition of his essays, in 1580 and 1581, a translation of which by W. G. Waters is just published by E. P. Dutton & Co. The translation is happy, and is accompanied by historical and geographical notes which add greatly to the interest. The first half of the journal might, for general reading, have been much curtailed. It was written by an attendant of Montaigne, doubtless under his direction and in some undetermined part from his dictation, and it was revised and annotated by him. At the same time it is hardly worth reproduction in full, for there is relatively little in it that throws light on Montaigne himself. About the middle of the second of the three volumes, under date of February, 1581, while still in Rome, Montaigne gave leave of absence to his attendant, and, with a whimsical allusion to the irksomeness of the task, takes up the pen. The change is striking and delightful. Immediately we begin to listen to the charming talker of the library tower of Bergerac, with this difference and advantage, that in Rome he talks of what his keen eyes see and of what his individual and penetrating mind thinks thereof. His books are no longer within arm's length to tempt him to vagrant citation and comment. He is back again in the world of active men, not on the stage, but in the wings, watching from near by the movement of the drama and the bearing of the players.

He is sorely stricken with a painful and persistent malady, and the avowed purpose of his travels is to seek relief in the numerous baths of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Journeying is slow and sometimes perilous as well as difficult. Montaigne goes, wherever it is practicable, on horseback—one notes his excellent knowledge of horses and his care for them—and he is exposed to all sorts of hardship and fatigue. But with all its drawbacks he delights in travel, tiring out his healthy companions, and declaring that he never missed the object of his pursuit so long as he did not have to return over a road once traversed. Even more than in the singularly catholic philosophising of the essays he shows himself the citizen of the world. He seeks out the traits and habits of every people with whom he sojourns, visits and entertains Romanist priest and Protestant pastor, cultivates Ambassadors and local officials, noblemen and peasants, Gentile and Jew, with equal curiosity and zest. "It seems that all things come easily to men of a certain temper," he remarks when he had been feasting his eyes on the treasures of the Vatican library, to which the French Ambassador had failed of access. And the temper his journal manifests is certainly winning. In a period of great turmoil when passions ran high and war was the habitual condition not a word betrays him of animosity or vainglory or even national prejudice. It is as if he took with him the atmosphere of his study and was reading life amid its strenuous manifestations as calmly and with as impersonal interest as he studied it in books, and with livelier impressions. Altogether the journal, in the form Mr. Waters has given to it, presents to those already lovers of Montaigne the writer and thinker a singularly valuable conception of Montaigne the man.

THACKERAY'S LETTER WRITING.

It is an old complaint that there is no more letter writing. Item, the same praisers of time past tell us there is no more conversation. It seems we write nothing but telegrams and cables and talk nothing but shop, and take it all out in reading. For letter writing we must go back to the eighteenth century and Horace Walpole, when postage was so dear that people had to write long "literary" letters out of shame.

This is great rubbish. But it should seem that professional writers would be too thrifty to waste merchandise on their friends, that the best letter writing would be done by the amateurs. That it is not so we have examples enough. Thackeray's letters, of which the third installment of the Baxter batch is just to hand in the current Century, are quite as good as his "copy" in point of readableness. So are Stevenson's. Dickens's are better. That loose, irresponsible whimsicality which is the savor and the saving of his books comes out in a thoroughly delightful form in his letters. To one who has just been rereading Dickens's letters, as happens to be the case with the present reviewer, the contrast with these Thackerayana is very interesting. Scarcely any letters but Stevenson's are so "signed in every sentence" as Thackeray's. Carlyle's, to be sure—but they are preachments, or howls, and, as letters, do not count.

Curious to reflect how much good copy Thackeray wasted, so to speak. Stevenson has been posthumously exploited with even more industry, and one suspects him sometimes himself of a canny eye upon the posthumous possibilities of his "epistolary correspondence." None of Thackeray's letters carry that baleful suggestion. That they are all unmistakably for the moment, and for the single eye of the particular correspondent, is part of their charm. And yet, from the little volume of them in manuscript bound up by the late William B. Reed of Philadelphia, which, like all the rest, ultimately transpired into print, what good "copy" they are found to be. In fact, Thackeray's posthumous contributions to the magazines, made quite unwittingly, have very nearly if not quite equaled in value, mercantile as well as literary value, those which he made during his lifetime to Fraser's and the Cornhill. It was the find of Thackeray letters which started the new Scribner's with such éclat. And the literary reader lets the rest of the contents of these current Centuries, no matter how imposingly introduced, wait until he has heard the chat of Thackeray.

It is curious to have the old themes turning up in these familiar letters. How worldly is the world, how unsocial society, how old and jaded the writer. This present batch is of 1853, when he was just turned forty, but already he is worn out and used up, his invention is gone, his forthcoming story will not be any good. (The forthcoming story is "The Newcomes.") Why should not this garrulous iteration bore us? And how far it is from boring us! One wishes for a new find of Thackeray letters every year, to run for the whole twelvemonth, and make a fortune for the lucky magazine. Such a thing it is to be a born writer.

Jekyll and Hyde Pictures.

We doubt if the nineteen pictures contributed by Charles Raymond Macauley to the new illustrated edition of Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," (New York, Scott-Thaw Company,) will greatly assist the imagination. Stevenson's thrilling and wonderfully sustained narrative is enough, without pictures. Yet these drawings never shock one's sensibilities. They are in keeping with the tale, and are well executed. The book, a large octavo, is beautifully made. The setting is worthy of the subject.

RARE BOOK SALES.

The arm chair made from the wood of "Shakespeare's mulberry tree," which was sold for £145 at Sotheby's last March, was again offered Dec. 7 at Puttick & Simpson's auction rooms, London. This time the highest bid was £88, at which sum it was apparently bought in by the owner, Mrs. Hillier, wife of the Rev. W. Hillier, rector of St. Luke's, Sheffield, and niece of one of the original possessors.

Messrs. Puttick's sale of Dec. 7 included a number of rare and interesting books. A selection follows:

"Annals of Sporting and Fancy Gazette," 1822-28, thirteen volumes, colored plates, £70.

Blagdon's "Authentic Memoirs of George Morland," 1806, colored plates, original binding, £24.

Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," 1621, first edition, brown morocco extra, by Riviere, £31.

Cervantes's "Don Quixote," Madrid, 1615, vellum, first edition of the second part, £40. "Don Quixote," first edition of Shelton's English translation, two volumes, morocco extra, by Riviere, Vol. I., without date; Vol. II., dated 1620, £60.

"The Meteor, or Monthly Censor: A Critical, Satirical, and Literary Magazine," Vols. I. and II., November, 1813-May, 1814, complete copy of the original issue, with thirty-two etchings by George Cruikshank, thirty of which are colored, in one volume, old half-binding, £35. (The only perfect copy sold in at least sixteen years.)

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, first edition, two volumes, original sheep, £88.

Herbert's "The Temple," Cambridge, 1633, old calf, a few headlines slightly cut into, "the earliest issue of the first edition," £83. (A copy sold for £204 last May at Sotheby's.)

Heywood's "Spider and the Flie," 1556, first edition, old red morocco, (the Francis Freeling copy,) a few blank margins mended, £54.

Keats's "Endymion," 1818, first edition, original boards, uncut, £40.

Lamb's "King and Queen of Hearts," 1806, the third issue, colored plates, original covers, £50. Lamb's "Mrs. Leicester's School," 1809, first edition, original boards, uncut, with label, £56. (The record price; a copy sold last July brought the same sum.) Lamb's "Prince Dorus," 1811, first edition, colored plates, original pictorial wrapper, £48 8s. (This is a low price for a good copy.)

Milton's "Paradise Regained," 1671, first edition, morocco extra, £27.

Scott's "Guy Mannering," 1815, first edition, three volumes, boards, uncut, (name written on title page,) £50.

Shelley's "St. Irvyne," 1811, first edition, morocco extra, uncut, by Bedford, £48. (The record price is $340, given in this city at the sixth McKee sale, May, 1902.)

A partial report of Messrs. Sotheby's Shakespeareana sale of Dec. 7 has been given in these columns. The entire collection, consisting of twelve items, realized a total of £987 10s. The six best items sold as follows:

Lot No. 4—The Earl of Southampton's signature to a document dated July 7, 1624, (the year of his death,) a precious autograph of Shakespeare's patron, to whom "Venus and Adonis" and "Lucrece" were dedicated, £76.

Lot No. 6—A silver seal top spoon of the period of James I., with an engraving of Shakespeare, said to be a mourning spoon made in 1616, £75.

Lot No. 7—A casket made from the wood of the mulberry tree said to have been planted by Shakespeare, £120.

Lot No. 8—"The unknown portrait of Shakespeare," painted on a panel of oak, claimed to have been executed when he was on his deathbed, £131.

Lot No. 11—Capell's edition of Shakespeare, 1767-68, ten volumes, from the libraries of Thomas Gray, the poet; Edmund Malone, the Shakespearean scholar, and Richard Heber, the collector, with many annotations by Gray and Malone, £120.

Lot No. 12—The fourth Shakespeare Folio, 1685, with the rare Knight & Saunders imprint, fine copy in old calf, with a few uncut leaves, measuring 14½ by 9⅛ inches, £215, (the record price.)

Dec. 8 Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold the library of the late William Henry Dutton, comprising "books printed by Caxton, Wynken de Worde, Pynson, and other early English printers." The items of chief importance were very faulty, however. Eleven original leaves from Caxton's edition of the "Polychronicon," 1482, bound in one volume, sold for £49, two leaves from "Boethius," and two from "The Life of Our Ladye," bound in one volume, bringing £10. Pynson's edition of Lyttleton's "Tenures," circa 1500, wormed and stained, two leaves mounted and others in defective condition, brought £34.

Of the examples of early English literature the best item was Spenser's "Faerie Queene," 1590, old calf, with a soiled title page, £24.

A collection of books and autographs, chiefly from the library of the late John L. D. Stewart, sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Dec. 7, contained two extra illustrated works of interest. One of these was the "Reminiscences," 1830, of Henry Angelo, the fencing master, extended to eleven volumes by the insertion of autograph letters addressed to him, portraits of the most celebrated characters of his day, views and drawings, &c., the whole comprising an illustrated record of public characters for a period of half a century. This brought £90. For an extra illustrated copy of "The Life and Times of Sir Joshua Reynolds," in eleven volumes, morocco extra, by Riviere, £330 was given. The latter was illustrated in the most costly manner by the addition of over seven hundred mezzotint proof portraits, mostly by Reynolds; drawings in water colors, after pictures by Reynolds; views, autograph letters, &c.

One hundred and sixty-four pounds was given for a nearly complete set of the Kelmscott Press publications, offered at Sotheby's Nov. 27. The principal item which was lacking was the Chaucer, 1896.

ROBERT GRANT.

After a long period of reflection and keen observation of the habits and idiosyncrasies of his fellow creatures, Probate Judge Robert Grant has begun to put forth in monthly installments another study, in the form of fiction, of human aspirations and shortcomings in the present hour, which promises to be as coherent and veracious and, to persons deeply interested in their fellow men, as absorbingly interesting as the same author's "Unleavened Bread."

It was said of "Unleavened Bread," by the way, that it rather told the reader about certain people than actually brought them into his presence and made him intimately acquainted with them. But this judgment might be passed on all novels in the English language, save only a few. The power to so vividly project character in fiction as to make the creatures of the imagination seem as real as the actual flesh and blood acquaintances of one's daily life is exceedingly rare.

Robert Grant tells us about his characters in a perfectly lucid way, and with as sparing a use of language as need be. His passages of dialogue seem perfectly natural. The force of his narrative is sustained. His stories arrest the attention and hold the interest. One who has read the opening chapters of "The Undercurrent," in the January number of Scribner's Magazine feels that he must hereafter follow the development of the story, month by month. The attraction is irresistible, though the glamour of romance and the charm of poetry are lacking in "The Undercurrent," and it possesses only a dry hint or so of the saving grace of humor.

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This, of course, is judging the whole by a fragment, but doubtless the judgment will stand. "The Undercurrent," like "Unleavened Bread," is a close study of the ordinary American life which we are all living, with its greed for money, its eager competition, its lack of ideals, its falling away from the consolations of religion. The central personages are a young man of commercial aspirations, with abundant faith in himself, a limited imagination, and a restless disposition, and a young woman bred quietly in a country town by well-meaning parents, inheriting a reverence for Christian ideals, but possessing little more knowledge of the world or of literature than her husband, whose library is the Sunday newspaper. The early married life of these two persons is described for us with painstaking skill, and the truthfulness of the description is easily recognized. Thus far, besides the two principal characters, only one other has had to do with the development of the story, an energetic minister of the Gospel, who tries hard to keep in touch with his parishioners and to avoid "clerical formula" in his everyday conversation. As the fourth chapter ends, Emil Stuart and Constance, his wife, seem to be reaching a domestic tragedy.

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Because of its obvious truth to life, and the sincerity of the author, which fairly shines through the narrative, "The Undercurrent" promises to rank among the noteworthy novels of 1904. It may not be one of the "ten best selling books," though we should be inclined to predict that measure of commercial success for it, if the actuality of the succeeding installments equals that of the first.

There is only one point in which the absolute verity of this narrative, as far as it has gone, seems to us open to question. Emil Stuart has given up a situation with a lumber firm and established a business of his own, on a small capital, because he considered that his employers cherished old fogy ideas, and were not alive to the possibilities of commercial progress.

He proceeded during the first year to carry out several enterprises which he had vainly called to their attention while in their service, and he had the satisfaction of proving his wisdom and of doubling the firm's assets at the same time. Emil's plans were essentially on a large scale, and he was confessedly cramped even after this success. He explained to his wife that if only he had the necessary capital, he would be able at one fell swoop to control the lumber yards and lumber market of Benham. As it was, he must wait and probably see others appropriate ideas which he had suggested by his novel and brilliant operations. The prophecy indeed proved true, and Emil saw with a morose eye what he had called his harvest gleaned by others.

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This seems to us, as the author explains it, either more or less than the truth. Surely, a young business man who had, in a single year, put into operation new commercial ideas which had doubled his assets would have little difficulty thereafter in securing all the capital he needed. There is always plenty of capital looking for just such an opening. But the fact of Stuart's failure is the essential thing, after all, and it is only another tribute to the coherency and actuality of Judge Grant's story that the seeming contradictions of this passage should force themselves upon the reader's mind.

LONDON NEWS.

Deluge of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Thomas Hardy's drama called "The Dynasts," already mentioned in these cable dispatches, has been finished and will soon be published. The action passes in the time of the Napoleonic wars. As this work is in three parts and comprises 19 acts divided into 130 scenes it was obviously not designed for the theatrical stage.

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Lord Ronaldshay, author of "Sport and Politics Under an Eastern Sky," is writing an account of his recent trip around the world, which will include some chapters treating of American life as this Englishnobleman saw it.

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Herbert M. Paul has completed two volumes of his "History of Modern England." The first volume opens with Lord Palmerston as the leading figure in English politics. The second ends with the fall of the Palmerston Government. There will be three more volumes.

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Another section of Dr. Murray's monumental English dictionary is nearly ready, completing the letter "O." The number of words it contains beginning with that letter is 9,006.

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An English journal devoted to psychology in all its branches will be started early in the new year. It will be edited by Prof. James Ward, author of "Naturalism and Agnosticism," and W. H. R. Rivels. It will be published by the Cambridge University Press.

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The Methuens will soon publish a new sea story by W. Clark Russell entitled "Abandoned."

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In regard to the manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost," to be sold at auction Jan. 25, it is now said that nobody knows whether it is the original manuscript written by the blind poet's amanuensis or the work of some printer's scrivener. Many experts are said to place little value on it. W.

Further Rumbold Reminiscences.

It will probably be recalled that about a year ago Longmans, Green & Co. brought out in this country two volumes of diplomatic reminiscences by Sir Horace Rumbold. They will publish a further installment early in the new year. Sir Horace resumes his story in the Spring of 1873, when he was appointed British Minister at Santiago de Chile. He describes the fine qualities of the "English of the Pacific"; he introduces the reader to the enterprising German colony at Valdivia, and records the Tacna affair. Later he was sent to Buenos Ayres; he looks forward to a great future for Argentina. In 1877 Sir Horace returned to England. On his way he stopped at Paris, and partook of Lord Lyons's hospitality. During the near Eastern crisis he was a good deal behind the scenes. He received confidences from Count Schuvaloff, who complained of being hampered by Ignatieff's disregard of truth and by the absence of finality in the policy he was instructed to carry out.

Sir Horace relates a joke perpetrated by Baron Hübner, whose reputation as a traveler is world-wide. The incident occurred during a drive in a hotel omnibus at Darlington. One of the passengers, after looking intently at Hübner, said that he believed he had "the privilege of being seated in the same conveyance with Mr. Gladstone!" Hübner only replied with a contemptuous grunt and shrug, and, opening the window behind him, put out his elbow and leaned out until the station was reached. He was asked why he did that, and answered: "Well, I hope I have succeeded in making Mr. Gladstone thoroughly unpopular in Darlington!"

There is more important matter in this new volume, however, than anecdotes. The author set down some reflections upon the weakness of the Swiss Federation and on the unsuccessful partnership of Norway with Sweden. The book closes with Sir Horace's farewell audience with the King and Queen of Sweden in 1888. Of the general status of the Diplomatic Service he says:

> I can state from my own personal knowledge that in one of the important Courts of Europe certain secrets of a confidentially accurate information which we had procured with difficulty, and commanded for a short period many years ago, were lost to us through the conscientious scruples of an Ambassador (now long since dead) who deliberately declined to sanction the means that were requisite to keep the flowing as they were doing to our great advantage. The integrity of our secret service fund has always been a subject of surprise to foreign statesmen and diplomatists.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books best in demand during the week ended Dec. 19: Adam Bede, Eliot; Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch, Mrs. Humphry Ward's Marcella, Mary's Daughter, Ollivant's Danny, Kipling's Kim, Chambers's Cardigan, Ollivant's Bob, Son of Battle, Ward's Lady Rose's Daughter,

RECENT POETRY.

Reviews of Four New Books of Verse by Women.*

IF the bleak wilderness of commonplace palpable prose and among all the verse that is anything in the world but poetry, the little fires of imagination and dream lighted by Miss Peabody gleam comfortingly. So long as they flicker and leap within our field of vision we are assured that we shall still be told "of the dim wisdoms old and deep that God gives unto man in sleep," and shall be spared from that quarter at least the tedious narrative of hackneyed experience knocking upon hackneyed minds. It is true that Miss Peabody's verse has sometimes a measure of calculated whimsy, and there are little mannerisms that read like affectations. "Heart of her," "heart of me," "shade of me," "hex the brook," "dance with me," "early heart" are names and designations, for example, that are quaint and pretty in suggestion as they are used, but that tend to weary and tease the mind if frequently repeated. These, it is probably fair to assume, are the outgrown trappings of her student period, and will presently be discarded as unsuitable to the rich individuality of her thought and the direct simplicity of her spiritual vision. In her reading of children she is peculiarly natural and discerning. The gulf between the mind of the child and that of the adult has recently been bridged by a horde of zealous interpreters, but there has been no poet so delicately intimate with the vague mysteries of childhood that so soon cease to concern any but the best of us. The little poem on "The Mystic" is full of the revery and awed wonder of early half-consciousness:

People say to me,
"A penny for your thought!"
And I can't remember thinking,
And I should think I ought.
I wasn't sleeping, either;
I know that, because
I saw things out of both my eyes.
I wonder where I was.

Now I'm back, I see them
Sitting all around;
And the noise together
Makes a purring sound.
But I know something more
Than just awhile ago.
I know something more!
I wonder what I know.

It is, of course, no news to the readers of "Marlowe" that Miss Peabody's distinguished gift is quite strong enough to escape from the lyric form in which it most easily finds expression, but it is pleasant to gain afresh from the one sonnet included in the present volume the impression of exalted poetic emotion filling the more elaborate sonnet form with sustained beauty:

TO THE EVENING STAR.

You, and you come, you come. Soft piercing through
The luminous [illegible] pallor of the West,
Budded in light and blooming manifest
As that first lily of the field may do;
Unshaken by the winds, that all for you
Have made the pathway ready, loveliest,
You come, you look upon us, shining Guest
Of glories that the world is blind unto!
All hail, from us who work no more, but wait;
From the worn furrows darkened after toil,
And from the Sea; and from all eyes that are,
Hallow our upward looks, and consecrate
These thankful offered savors of the soil
With the one loving kindness of a Star.

This is poetry that uplifts and consoles. The octave embodies a vision of pure landscape fixed by subtly appropriate images. The special glory of the stars has never been more perfectly expressed than in the lines,

Unshaken by the winds, that all for you
Have made the pathway ready,

and it is perhaps capricious to object to the weaker "loveliest" as the ending of the line, but it is no spirit of caprice that prompts a warning against admitting into a piece of workmanship otherwise so exquisite a line so hopelessly cottony and commonplace in its collocation of sounds as the fifth line of the sestet. Miss Peabody owes her art all the chastisement needed to purify it of its applied [illegible]. In essence it is both fine and rare.

The new volume of poems by Rosamund Marriott Watson ("After Sunset") contains far less than Miss Peabody's volume of genuine modern mysticism and spiritual suggestion. It holds, however, much wistful and tender sentiment to which the simplest and sincerest expression is given. One turns to Mrs. Watson's work for the unaffected note of the best German lyrics that leaves the heart deeply moved without a corresponding agitation of the mind. She seems to see her world in the sweet, plain light of common day, and with eyes that have never been touched with fairy fern seed, but that find the visible and tangible merely the envelope of a brooding spirit inspiring a mood of aching revery in thinking and feeling human beings. As her title suggests, she has here written much of death and parting and the Autumn of life, and she has written without morbidness or a single suspicion of forced melancholy or a line tainted with artificiality. Poignant in sadness and restraint is this touching threnody:

THE CHILD ALONE.

They say the night has fallen chill,
But I know naught of mist or rain;
Only of two small hands that still
Beat on the darkness all in vain.

They say the wind blows high and wild
Down the long valleys to the sea;
But I can only hear the child,
Who weeps in darkness, wanting me.

Beyond the footfalls in the street,
Above the voices of the bay,
I hear the sound of little feet,
Two little stumbling feet astray.

Oh! loud the Autumn wind makes moan,
The desolate wind about my door;
And a little child goes all alone,
Who never was alone before.

Perhaps the most noticeable difference between Mrs. Watson's poetry and that of the many capable rhymesters without marked distinction or charm is in her choice of images. Her poems are tremulous with faint memories of things seen and loved in art and nature with a warm personal affection that leads the mind of the reader toward the idols of his own past. The "sharp scythes sounding," the sweet long swaths of the tall grass, the river stretching "grey as an old glass" and "pale as stones in the crumbling cloister wall," the oxen standing solemn beneath the brooding skies

Impassive, grave as guardian deities
Carved on some stone sarcophagus of old,

the "fish-tailed merchild carved in crumbling stone" in the child's deserted garden, "smiling the foolish smile," the other garden ornament, "the white stone lady on the grass beneath the walnut tree"—all these carry with them hints of potent influences and a mental experience richly colored by familiar surroundings.

In "The Hill Prayer," by Marion Warner Wildman, we have a less courageous effort toward expressive interpretation. Neither highly individually nor universally appealing, the author has nevertheless a fresh youthful note in writing of winds, trees, and rivers, and refrains from reading into nature commonplace human meanings. Without particular sensitiveness to delicate and elusive rhythms, she is entirely without the self-consciousness that leads so many young poets into the bog of uncertain and pretentious technique. Some years ago she won a prize offered by The Century for the best poem submitted by any undergraduate. Here is her rendering of the spirit common to all poets and doers:

UNDAUNTED.

Far out on the sea, where the gray gulls play
And the silver flashing breakers shine,
A white, white sail on the sea verge lay;
And I said to my soul, "It shall be a sign,
For good or for ill, of the hope of mine,
That has new born in my heart to-day."

Then over the dim horizon line,
And farther and farther away from me,
I watched the sail like a gull's wing shine
And fall and vanish utterly.
But I laughed in the face of the empty sea,
And turned me to look for a better sign!

Emily M. Hills presents claims other than those made by her verse. Henry W. Longfellow, to whose memory she dedicates her volume entitled "The Pictured Rocks of Lake Superior, and Other Poems," wrote her once a pleasant letter praising her gift and selecting one of the three poems sent him as that most worthy of publication. The letter is printed in fac simile as a kind of frontispiece to the volume, which is got up with a very handsome white and gold binding, a title page fearfully and wonderfully made, presenting a large anchor, some small rocks, water, a setting (or possibly a rising) sun, and a grapevine in red and white; sundry other similar decorations, Latin inscriptions, and a portrait of the author, all for $1. Unfortunately the effect is somewhat marred by the use of worn type. The poem marked by Longfellow's preference is called "The Thread of Gold," and the first three stanzas will sufficiently give the quality:

A weaver wrought through shade and sun
Through fields lay bare or blossomed o'er;
His looks the frost of ages wore,
Yet ne'er the quaint design was done.
A cross the pattern bore.

'Twas gray against a sombre sky,
With lilies covered pure as snow,
Where streamed against a crimson glow,
A crown of thorns was wreathed high,
Fair blossomed the accent below.

I. N. R. I. 'Twas legend old—
Jesus, Rex, Nazarene, Judeo—
Memorial of His love for aye,
That Time inwrought with thread of gold—
I. N. R. I., the Way.

Many of the poems are of this religious cast, and many of them were written in a dark room on a board such as is used by the blind. Their publication in book form was determined upon, their author tells us, in the hope of cheering sad hearts, and the volume contains, certainly, much more of sympathetic feeling than of poetic art.

*THE SINGING LEAVES. A Book of Songs and Spells. By Josephine Preston Peabody. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
AFTER SUNSET. By Rosamund Marriott Watson. New York: John Lane.
A HILL PRAYER AND OTHER POEMS. By Marion Warner Wildman. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.
THE PICTURED ROCKS OF LAKE SUPERIOR AND OTHER POEMS. By Emily M. Hills. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

The Modern Historical Novel.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

For half a century I have been a reader of that class of whom the Germans say: "Die lesen die Bücher wie die Männer Cigarren rauchen." I have read for profit, for pleasure, for inspiration. To what purpose shall I read the historical novel of to-day, since I am a creature of habit, and read it I must. Let me quote from a recent much-editioned specimen. The hero tells his own story, and in three consecutive pages he writes thus of his behavior during a conversation:

"I said vehemently."
"I fell back in black despair."
"I protested."
"I shook my head feebly."
"I laughed."
"I lay on the floor in impotent frenzy."
"I shouted."
"I said feverishly."
"I burst out."
"I implored."
"I cried."
"I moaned."
"I fell back speechless."

Is this literature? M. O. W.
Dec. 21, 1903.

FROM READERS.

The Last Prison of Mary Queen of Scots.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

IN YOUR review on Dec. 5 of my "Palaces and Prisons" of Mary Stuart, you make her last prison the Tower of London. Please pardon me, but the book holds no such statement. The history of the Stuart shows that her constant prayer to Elizabeth was to be permitted "to come to London" and present her case before that "Queen and the Parliament of the Realm." Her prayer was never granted in life. The Scotch Queen had been dead twenty-five years before her body was translated from Peterborough Cathedral to Westminster Abbey. Then she entered London for the first time. Fotheringhay, where the execution occurred, stood some twelve miles from the town of Peterborough and about seventy miles north of London. It was the birthplace of Richard III., and at all times a castle of the darkest history. James I. never went near the place of his mother's execution, nor was it destroyed by his orders. He never gave thought to her memory long enough to do that, though he did erect "a monument to her memory," he would have the world think, but more that the world might praise his own worthless self. Fotheringhay was gradually dismantled, after having been abandoned by the Crown; portions of it were used in the erection of the Talbott Inn, at Oundle, five miles away, where the traveler to-day may see its staircase—down which the Queen passed to her execution, the windows of its hall, and, in Connington Castle, near Peterborough, he will find the arches and pillars of its great hall, where the Queen met her fate. Portions of Fotheringhay were also used in the construction of houses and outbuildings in the neighboring village, and its last remnants were tossed into the River Nen. One fragment, a formless piece of masonry, alone remains of the last abode of Mary Stuart, while of her time nothing exists, aside from this, except the inn, where the executioner stayed on the night before the tragedy.

M. M. SHOEMAKER.
Union Club, Dec. 13, 1903.

Southern Provincialisms.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

After so exhaustive a consideration of "you all" and "we all," would it not be profitable to turn to a study of the many other Southern provincialisms, for example, "soon" for "early," "reckon" for the Yankee "guess," or the New England farmer's "cal'late," "idee," with the accent on the "i," &c.? Your correspondent of Dec. 5 boasts of his "kin," the Southern people, as the "best educated, most aristocratic people in the world, and modest withal." "Modest"—merciful goodness! If there is any one quality more than another that is conspicuously absent in the Southern character it is modesty. Your true Southerner deals in exaggeration and hyperbole. One reads much in Southern romantic novels about the elegance of housing, courtly manners, delicate sense of honor, and fine gallantry of the people of this portion of the country. True, these exist in a few, but they are hardly typical of the people generally any more than of the inhabitants of other old settled portions of the country.

These "fine old Southern mansions"—where are they? Mostly in the romances. I "reckon"—literally and arithmetically—for I can recall but two country houses of generous size and over one and a half stories in height in all my travels over the South. These two were never elegant in the sense of having been well finished or comfortably appointed. They were barren of wall paper, and always had been, their ceilings were of yellow pine boards, their mantels of painted wood and their fireplaces of plain brick. A visitor from the North is led to discount the much-sighed-for glory of ante-bellum times after such a discovery. If any reader of THE BOOK REVIEW knows of country houses in the South that before the sixties were comparable, in elegance and the accessories of comfort, to the present day farmhouses of New York State and New England, I should be glad to learn of them and make them a visit.

TOURIST.
Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 15, 1903.

"Novice" and "Novitiate."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"S. S." replies to my letter on the proper and improper use of the above words with the defense that the dictionaries (all of them) sanction the use of the word "novitiate" as applied to novice; and says, therefore, "its use in this sense is entirely correct and is by no means uncommon." That it is by no means "uncommon" was one of the great objections I had to make in my criticism; that it is, on this account—its popularity—and because the dictionaries say so also, "entirely correct," is a statement that I still object to. Not one of the "silent brotherhood" who could understand English would designate their fellow "novice" as a "novitiate," nor would a single Catholic in the world using the English language to express the word "novice" ever employ the word "novitiate" for this purpose if he were familiar with the terminology of his Church. The dictionaries do not (or should not) make the meaning of words; they follow (or should follow) the definitions of words as they are understood and accepted by the best authorities. I assume that the Church or one of its representatives is and was the best authority to consult in this case, as this is a word which belongs more properly to her terminology than to that of newspapers or to writers of fiction; and her definition of the word is as I have given it; and in this sense it is understood and used by all English-speaking Catholics the world over.

A. A. McGINLEY.
New York, Dec. 23, 1903.

No Bishop Pettigrew.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your review of "Nathaniel Macon," by Prof. William E. Dodd, you quote him as saying that Macon "was born in 1758," and "had for teacher the Rev. Charles Pettigrew, later Protestant Episcopal Bishop (save the tautology!) of North Carolina."

The first Bishop of North Carolina was John Stark Ravenscroft, born in 1772, consecrated Bishop in 1823, and died in 1830. There was never a Bishop of North Carolina, nor of any other diocese in the United States, by the name of Pettigrew. Such a careless statement is not calculated to inspire confidence in the author's accuracy.

E. FOLSOM BAKER.
St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, Suffolk County, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1903.

We All.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Chambliss in his letter to you dated Dec. 12 says that he does not countenance the use of "we all." But after all is it not sometimes correct enough to use the expression? An introduction to the second edition of Vaughn's Reports, published in 1706, reads as follows: "We all knowing the Great Learning, Wisdom, and Integrity of the Author, Do," &c., "allow the Publication of these Reports," &c. This appears over the names of Francis North, Sir Thomas Jones, Sir William Wylde, and ten other lawyers of presumably great learning, and probably all Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

T. M.
Northport, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Fred Lawrence challenges me, in his letter of the 12th inst., to state whether my "so-called" logic applies to the use of "we all" and "they all," as well as to the use of "you all." My "so-called" logic will not, nor will any other kind of logic.

The subject matter of "we" embraces the speaker and all in whose behalf he speaks; the subject matter of "they" excludes the speaker, embracing only those on whose behalf he speaks, or those to whom he refers. This renders the "all" superfluous and unjustifiable. But "we all" and "they all" are not common phrases as compared to "you all."

The last expression is used freely by the best speakers and writers, while the others are generally avoided.

Sometimes the "we all" or "they all" is employed to express emphasis, as if to convey the idea of unanimity, but even then it is unjustifiable and highly inelegant, though to some degree excusable.

I say to some degree excusable, because we all resort to it at times, and are forced to it—either directly, or by circumlocution, or other modification, e. g., "We all voted for the measure," "We voted unanimously for it," "We voted without a dissenting voice." The Southern method is to take the short cut, while the Bostonese is after the style last mentioned.

I think one might accentuate the idea in this way when not awkward—by distributing the pronoun and the adjective: "We are all going"—our household, or entire family.

"They will all be here"—their entire family. Now, "we all" and "they all," when used, are not meant in the same way as "you all," for this last is used generally as a compound (you-all) accented on the penult, while the words in "we all" and "they all" are never intended as compounds and the stress is invariably on the "all."

Mr. Lawrence's assertion that "you all" is never used except among negroes shows partiality or unfamiliarity with conditions.

Among people of the coast islands of South Carolina (low whites and low negroes) he might hear language of greater poverty than "you all."

Go anywhere in the backwoods of the South and you will hear, in that particular locality, one kind of speech from the swamp negro and the "cracker," or low white. The dialect is provincial, not racial. When I wrote at first, I thought of the urban element—those whose speech might be looked upon as a criterion—not of the masses, and I thought that others writing on the subject, did the same.

I had lived in the South during a considerable portion of my life, but do not remember ever having heard "you all" used in the singular, and the instance submitted by Mr. Belknap, and published in your issue of the 19th inst., does not show such a use.

The young man who applies for a position recognizes that Mr. Belknap is a member of a firm and labors to have it clearly understood that he seeks a situation with the firm and not in that gentleman's personal employ.

Permit me to thank Mr. Chambliss for his compliment.

GEORGE F. MILLER.
Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1903.

The English Essayists.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Mr. Jenney's interesting letter upon "The English Essayists" omits one of the most important series of nineteenth century essays, viz., that of the late F. W. H. Myers's "Classical," 1883, and "Modern," 1883. John Morley's "English Men of Letters," too, from Milton and Chaucer to Scott and Thackeray, should be found in every library and club, young or old.

J. M. B. MACHARY.
Union League Club, Brooklyn, Dec. 15, 1903.

[To close this discussion it should be stated that a good selection of "Best English Essays," edited by Prof. Sherwin Cody, is published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago; price $1 net. It contains forty essays by Bacon, Swift, Addison, Lamb, De Quincey, Carlyle, Macaulay, Emerson, and Arnold. The book was planned to afford material for a practical study of the best English prose style.]

Is Conan Doyle a Plagiarist?

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Would it be unjust to accuse Conan Doyle of plagiarism? Several times I have noticed a similarity in his Sherlock Holmes stories to those of Edgar Allan Poe, especially in his last tale, "The Adventure of the Dancing Men." To quote a few lines: "E is the most common letter in the English alphabet, and it predominates to so marked an extent that even in a short sentence one would expect to find it most often."

In "The Gold-Bug," by Edgar Allan Poe, "Now, in English, the letter which most frequently occurs is e. It predominates, however, so remarkably that an individual sentence of any length is rarely seen in which it is not the prevailing character."

FRANK H. WARRICK.
New York, Dec. 21, 1903.

BOSTON NOTES

Gossip About Books Already Published —The Work of Blanche McManus.

VARIOUS are the results which may proceed from a novel! Miss Mary Catherine Crowley's "Love Thrives in War," a story of the Northern frontier in 1812, has aroused a Mr. Norton of Martha's Vineyard to the investigation of his family history, in which he has discovered some surprising things. Among them is the French seizure during the war of 1812 of a "fleet of ships" belonging to one Ichabod Norton of Martha's Vineyard and his partner, one Butler. Further, he found that the French Government paid for this "fleet of ships," but that the United States has never settled with the Norton family. It is to be hoped that the Norton family will not, as it threatened, bring suit against the United States unless it possesses more definite knowledge of its wrongs than it has revealed to Miss Crowley.

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Another Boston book, "Laura Bridgman," written by Dr. Howe's daughters, although not yet published in England, is the subject of a letter sent to The Spectator by Mr. Hugh Chisholm, co-editor of the new volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The Spectator inadvertently spoke of Miss Keller as less inaccessible to instruction than Laura Bridgman, because Laura was a born deaf mute. Mr. Chisholm truly says that Laura, although weak and rickety, seemed to have normal senses until, at two years of age, she lost both sight and hearing by scarlet fever. Speech she probably never lost, as far as the condition of her vocal organs was concerned, for she habitually used vocal noises as names of persons, and her attendant bears witness to her giving a really terrible yell when angered.

Among the reports of Dr. Howe, not quoted by his daughters, is that of 1844, in which he gives an account of a visit, during his bridal journey, to the Abbe Carton of Bruges, the teacher of Anna Sauermann, a blind deaf mute. She was nineteen years of age when her instruction began, and twenty-four when Dr. Howe saw her and found that she had made less progress than Laura made during her first year of instruction.

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Among the things for which the American with proper pride in American art will seek at St. Louis is the work of American artists at present resident abroad, and that of Miss Blanche McManus will surely attract him. She is to show the original wood blocks of the designs for the "Altar Service Book," just issued by the De La More Press in three very small editions, one printed on genuine vellum, one on Japanese vellum, and one on paper of the sixteenth (?) century. As these editions were immediately bought in London, examining the blocks is the nearest approach to seeing the designs to be attained by the stay-at-home. The borders and initials used in the "Coronation Prayer Book of King Edward Seventh," issued from the Oxford University Press, will also be exhibited. Miss McManus is now in Provence, making the drawings for "The Cathedrals of Southern France," to be issued next year by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

***

While Mr. Mansfield, Miss McManus's husband, was in this country last Summer, he made two calendars for 1904, the "Omar Khayyam," with twelve selections from FitzGerald's translation for the twelve months, and a thirteenth for the end papers, and "The 'Sovrane Herb' and the Smokers' Year." The former is printed in vermilion and green and black on yellowish paper, one page to a month. The sage wears many kinds of turbans, and sets a fez on the top of one by way of extra adornment, but this need not scandalise any Christian, and whatsoever he wears, he is decorative, and so is the lady who figures as "Thou," and the quatrains are chosen ingeniously. The "Sovrane Herb" is composed of curious fragments of smokery lore, and pictures of pipes, and "The Smokers' Calendar" pictures are portraits of many types of smoker, from the Parisian of the boulevards—the cheap, leering species—to the Indian eater in a war bonnet and a yellow blanket, smoking the calumet. The two calendars make a good pair of exchange gifts for husband and wife.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., who issue the calendars, have ready for publication early in January "An Evans of Suffolk," by Anna Farquhar, the author of "The Devil's Plough" and "Her Boston Experiences." Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish a volume of Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's short Japanese stories early in the Spring.

***

The interest shown in the published pictures illustrating John Percyfield and the success of the illustrated "An English Village" suggests the propriety of an illustrated edition of the novel. It offers three distinct fields for the artist, and if Jefferies, who seemed to do all necessary picturing with his pen, really gain by the artist's help, why may not Mr. Henderson?

***

The reported death of Mr. Brock Herford darkens the Christmas glow of cheerfulness, all the more because one feels that he would not desire that a ray of brightness should be taken from it for his sake.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 27, 1903.

Cobden's Free Trade Speeches.

Richard Cobden's "Speeches on Free Trade," delivered during 1841-53, and including a letter from him to the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom, dated Jan. 20, 1843, is being published in this country by the Macmillan Company in their Sixpenny Series. It is a brochure of 152 pages, with double columns, and printed in small type on thin paper. The speeches are on the corn laws, the effect of protective duties, agricultural distress in 1843, the distress of the country in 1843. Short explanatory notes are given at the head of each speech. There are twenty-five addresses in all, the first one having been delivered in the House of Commons on Aug. 25, 1841, when he was returned to Parliament for the first time. It has to do with the amendment of Queen Victoria's speech and the corn laws moved by Sir Robert Peel. In his letter to the farmers of the United Kingdom Cobden explains the corn law—whether its repeal should be gradual or immediate.

THE IDEAL HOME.

THE HOME. Its Work and Influence. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. In one volume. Pp. 347. 12mo. Cloth. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Mrs. Gilman arraigns the home as it is, with an irresistible array of facts and with not a little pungent wit. She contrasts the home of universal idealization with the home of reality, and, after the manner of Thackeray as regards gentlemen, practically invites us to take the fingers of one hand and count the happy homes we have known. We tried the experiment and found no need of the other hand! We remember, too, that, whereas the gentleman or the cad speedily discovers himself, the unhappy home is kept out of the drawing room, and hides successfully from even its intimates. To how many men is the home merely a "growlery"? To how many of both sexes is it "a Heaven-appointed place to be disagreeable in"? Mrs. Gilman's logic and the logic of fact are at one in pointing out the utter divergence of the dream-home from the actual home. Nor is she less clear-sighted when she discerns the terrible economic waste of our domestic methods—a waste not only of money, but of energy, vitality, all the best attributes of manhood and womanhood. She shows, too, the imperfect ethics of family life, the injury resulting therefrom to man and woman, most of all to the child. She is careful to emphasize again and again that she is not making war upon the home in its essential qualities, but upon the home of distortion and excrescence that we know at present. Her fine prefatory poem, "Two Callings," and her introductory chapter plainly define her purpose to be constructive and not destructive.

All save the two closing chapters of the book are devoted, however, to the faults and failings of the home in esse. We read with delight the keen, incisive analysis of "things as they are"; we acknowledge the justice of the knife-edged criticism, but, most of all, we want an answer to the ever-recurring question, "What shall we do about it?" And here, we think, our author fails us. If we understand her aright, in her ideal home there is no kitchen and no dining room. The domesticities are adjusted somewhat after the fashion of "Looking Backward." So far, so good. Certainly this is "a consummation devoutly to be wished." Then in the morning each family separates; the man goes, as always, to his business; the woman has a business to which she also departs as regularly as the man; the older children go to their schools, the babies are cared for in a sort of crèche by trained nurses and kindergartners. The home is closed for the day, receiving its inmates in the late afternoon, simply to rest and enjoy life together. Somehow, in spite of all Mrs. Gilman's eloquence and ingenuity of argument, this is not a very appealing picture. It seems open, too, to many objections, of which it is sufficient to note that the very conditions of a woman's being and the child's physical dependence upon her during the first year of its life would prevent her becoming a co-factor with man in the world of affairs. Also, with competition already hot, what would become of the world were this competition doubled?

Truth is the great antiseptic. Much wholesome truth does Mrs. Gilman's book contain. To that extent it is helpful and suggestive, but we think the author shares the illusion common to the thought of the time—that perfecting the machinery of life will bring about millennial conditions. The machinery of the home may undoubtedly be greatly bettered, but we are confident that the ideal home is to be achieved from within, not from without. The great need of change is in characters, not in conditions. There is something cold and shivery about Mrs. Gilman's vision of a home. We hardly think that just this is to be the family life of the future.

None the less should her book be read by all home-makers, for it is full of wise criticism and is refreshingly free from cant of any kind.

Rose's Gospel Studies.

Robert Fraser, D. D., Domestic Prelate of his Holiness Pius X., has translated into English "Studies on the Gospels," by Prof. Vincent Rose of the University of Fribourg. It is published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co. In it are described a few circumstances of the life of Christ, while one or two chapters are given to His revelation. The author treats of "The Fourfold Gospel," "The Supernatural Conceptions," "The Kingdom of God," "The Heavenly Father," "The Son of Man," "The Son of God," "The Redemption," "The Empty Tomb." Prof. Rose says in his introduction:

It is as a living person that Jesus Christ presented Himself to His contemporaries; as such He created in His disciples faith in His divine origin and His mission as the Redeemer. He looked deeply into His own nature; before formulating them for men He defined to His own satisfaction the mysterious names in which He enveloped Himself. He is the "Son of God"; this is the title which epitomises in a way the result of His psychological intuition. This title He claimed for Himself at all times and before all men. It was not the result of anxious thought, not of a momentary exaltation in which He dreamed of formulating a doctrine which meant salvation for all; it was not the sequel to some notable action such as those in which a man, surpassing himself in the intensity of his devotion and his heroism, dares to believe himself touched by a superior force. Jesus, in short, had not the spirit of God in a transitory way, like the prophets. To Him the divine gift was communicated without measure. * * * He has no special moments of supernatural inspiration; it is permanently with Him, an organic principle, a vital element.

The Gospels.

The first volume of Dr. Vincent Henry Stanton's work on "The Gospels as Historical Documents," is published by the Macmillan Company. The author here examines the traces of the use of the Gospels and the indications of the manner in which they were regarded, afforded by the remains of early Christian literature; that is, the dates and the trustworthiness of the Gospels so far as these depend upon external evidence. In his preface, Dr. Stanton writes that the question for which in the present part we must find the answer is: What evidence do the facts as to the use of the Gospels, the position which in early times they held, and the traditions respecting them, afford that these writings faithfully represent the oral teaching and testimony of the Apostles and their disciples? In the second part, we are told, it is the author's purpose to discuss the history of the composition of the Synoptic Gospels; Part III. will be devoted to the internal character of the Fourth Gospel, and to a comparison between it and the Synoptics; Part IV. will comprise topics which can most conveniently be considered connectedly for all four Gospels. In this last part, Dr. Stanton points out, he will attempt to seek "(a) to ascertain the degree of accuracy by which their representations of Jewish life and thought for the period to which they refer are marked; (b) to see how far the conception of the history of the rise of Christianity which can be formed from them agree with that which is to be derived from other very early Christian writings, especially those contained in the New Testament."

The first chapter of the present volume is introductory, and relates to "the evidence as to the use of any of the Gospels in the sub-apostolic age"; Chapter II. treats of "The Transition from the sub-apostolic age to the age of the Apologists and of the conflict with Gnosticism"; Chapter III., with "Justin Martyr"; Chapter IV., with "The Interval Between the Appearance of the Writings of Justin Martyr and of the Treatise Against Heresies of Irenaeus"; Chapter V., "The Asiatic Tradition in Regard to the Apostle John"; Chapter VI., "The Position of the Four Gospels at the Close of the Second Century; the Use of Other Gospels; General Conclusions." At the close of each chapter the author has provided notes and Greek texts; there are also foot-notes and an index.

Almanach de Gotha.

The ancient and venerable year-book of European sovereigns, the "Almanach de Gotha," has appeared for the one hundred and forty-first time. As of old, it records in alphabetical orders the crowned heads of Europe and their immediate families; the mediatised Princes of Germany, the non-sovereign Princes of the other European States, and the "high functionaries" of the chief countries of the globe, together with the diplomatic and consular corps and statistical tables of all of them. There are nearly 1,200 pages, and the number of abbreviations used permit the packing of a surprising wealth of information into the stubby little volume.

There are four engravings, Pius X., the new Pope; George, King of Saxony; Peter I., at the present writing still King of Servia, and Porfirio Diaz, elected President of Mexico for the fifth time. "For reasons unnecessary to discuss," the section giving the names of non-sovereign Princes will no longer admit any names, unless certified by the Government whose subjects they are. The record of the Bourbon reigning families still carries the name of Philippe, Duc d'Orleans, as the sovereign of France, though his residence is given as York House, Twickenham; of all his numerous family only a very few reside in their nominal fatherland, and but very few more were actually born in it.

Princess Louise of Saxony is there, but a note in small type tells of her divorce and of the fact that she has had to take the name of Countess of Montignoso. Among the additions at the end of the book is a note telling of the marriage of the Duke of Roxburghe and Miss Mary Goelet; kinder than to the other female notables, the date of her birth is left blank, though subsequent editions will undoubtedly give the facts as usual. (New York: Lemcke & Buechner.)

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Arbitration with England. John W. Foster.
The Year in Trade and Finance. Frank D. Root.
An Old Time Christmas. Rebecca Harding Davis.
The Stories of the Virgin Birth. Benjamin W. Bacon.
A Christmas Creed. Charles P. Fagnani.
Interviewing Wall St. Leaders. W. R. Givens.
An Anarchist's Protest. John Turner.

The Independent

The Democratic Opportunity. Bird S. Coler.
The Men for Life Insurance. G. R. Tarbell.
At Herod's Gates. (Poem.) Thomas Walsh.
Senator Hoar's Reminiscences.
The Mississippi Valley.
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THE LAMP.

THE METROPOLITAN.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

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COSMOPOLITAN.

EVERYBODY'S MAGAZINE

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE SMART SET.

THE ARGOSY.

THE POPULAR MAGAZINE

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE FOUR TRACK NEWS.

OUTING.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

THE DELINEATOR.

SUCCESS.

BOOK LOVER'S MAGAZINE

THE DEMOCRATIC PROBLEM.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN: THE MAN AND THE STATESMAN.

FRENCH SCULPTURE OF TO-DAY.

THE CRITERION.

THE THEATRE.

OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE CRITIC.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"Mother" and "Father."

HORSLEY, R. A.

An Interesting Book of "Recollections" by a Distinguished English Painter.*

JOHN CALLCOTT HORSLEY, R. A., a distinguished painter, died last October in the house in which he had dwelt for seventy-five years in Kensington, London. His father was Horsley the musical composer. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Callcott. When Mr. Horsley died he was at work on his "Recollections of a Royal Academician," with the assistance of [illegible]

[illegible]

A Novel by Mrs. Walford.

[illegible]

The Anonymous Author of the Literary Guillotine wishes his victims A Happy New Year.

We have just published the story of "PARSIFAL,"

LIBRETTO OF THE PLAY.

THE GAME OF LIFE,

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NEW YORK SOCIETY LIFE

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EARTH'S ENIGMAS.

BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

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CALENDAR SALE

ALL NEXT WEEK.

McClure's

COL. WATTERSON.

A Collection of the Louisville Editor's Lectures and Addresses.*

THIS stout volume contains a collection of Col. Watterson's trenchant lectures and addresses. It enjoys the distinction in the realm of books of being the first hostage which the distinguished Louisville journalist has given to fortune. The contents include a wide range of subjects, embracing a period of more than three decades—from the memorial to his brilliant predecessor, George Dennison Prentice, delivered before the Kentucky Legislature in 1870, to an address at the Emerson centenary of the current year.

"The Compromises of Life" includes such of the author's political utterances as are historic and serve to define clearly his position on public questions of importance. The book is somewhat composite in its contents, being made up of lectures, addresses, and speeches. The opening memorial address is followed by five lectures, viz.: "The Compromises of Life," (which gives the title of the book,) "The South in Light and Shade," "Money and Morals," "Abraham Lincoln," and "John Paul Jones." These constitute the second part of the book. As will appear from the titles, these lectures are partly literary, or academic, and partly biographical. All the lectures reveal Mr. Watterson's characteristic independence of thought, terseness of style, and vigor of expression.

The third part of the book is composed of the addresses and includes such subjects as "The American Newspaper," "The Nation's Dead," "The New South," "Let Us Have Peace," "The Puritan and the Cavalier," "The Reunited Sections," "The Hampton Roads Conference," "Heroes in Homespun," "Francis Scott Key," "The Ideal in Public Life," and "Our Expanding Republic." These addresses are, for the most part, brief and more or less patriotic in sentiment. The "Welcome to the Grand Army," which was delivered in Louisville in 1895, on the occasion of the first encampment of that organization on Southern soil, breathes an air of genuine and fervent patriotism and thrills and pulsates with sentiment. But perhaps the most impassioned of these patriotic addresses is that on Francis Scott Key, which was delivered in Frederick, Maryland, upon the occasion of the dedication of the monument over the grave of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner" in the Summer of 1898. This song was very popular in the navy during the Spanish-American war, and the brilliant naval victories in Manila Bay and off Santiago during that Summer probably inflamed our author's imagination and inspired his patriotic utterance, as he recalled the thrilling circumstances of the birth of that national anthem in the war of 1812.

In the address on the Hampton Roads Conference Mr. Watterson pays a glowing tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

> If Lincoln had lived there would have been no Era of Reconstruction, with its repressive agencies and its oppressive legislation. If Lincoln had lived there would have been wanting to the extremism of the time the bloody cue of his taking off to mount the steeds and spur the flanks of vengeance. For Lincoln entertained, with respect to the rehabilitation of the Union, the single wish that the Southern States—to use his homely phraseology—"should come back home and behave themselves," and, if he had lived, he would have made this wish effectual, as he made everything effectual to which he seriously addressed himself. * * * That Mr. Lincoln met and conferred with the official representatives of the Confederate Government, led by the Vice President of the Confederate States, when it must have been known to him that the Confederacy was nearing the end of its resources, is sufficient proof of the breadth both of his humanity and of his patriotism. Yet he went to Fortress Monroe prepared not only to make whatever concessions toward the restoration of union and peace he had the lawful authority to make, but to offer some concessions which could in the nature of the case go no further at that time than his personal assurance. His constitutional powers were limited. But he was in himself the embodiment of great moral power.

The fourth part contains five more of the author's speeches. The first is on "The Electoral Commission Bill," which he made in Congress in January, 1877. The speech on "England and America" was delivered at the Consular banquet in London in 1900, and perhaps helped to cement those bonds of union between the two great English-speaking nations so mutually advantageous in the last decade. "Reciprocity and Expansion" is a clever speech made at a banquet of the Merchants' Association of Boston in 1901. "Farewell to Kentucky" is the inspiriting and patriotic speech made at Lexington, Ky., to the soldiers of the Dark and Bloody Ground State on the eve of their departure for service in our recent encounter with Spain. The last of these speeches is entitled "Blood Thicker Than Water." It is an eloquent address upon the theme of a reunited country, as evidenced by the disappearance of all sectional lines in our late war with Spain. This is one of Col. Watterson's latest public utterances, having been made only eight months ago at the Hamilton Club banquet in Chicago.

The volume closes with an appendix containing Watterson's strictures on the fashionable society of Newport and New York. While it contains some excellent speeches and addresses it yet seems to lack coherence and unity of purpose. It leaves upon the reader who peruses its pages the unhappy impression of being somewhat scrappy. The appearance of "The Compromises of Life" is neat and attractive. The paper and typographical work leave little to be desired, and the proofreading is nearly perfect.

*THE COMPROMISES OF LIFE. And Other Lectures and Addresses, Including Some Observations on Certain Downward Tendencies of Modern Society. By Henry Watterson. 8vo, cloth. Pp. xi-487. New York: Fox, Duffield & Co.

A SCHOOLMASTER'S SPORTS.

THE PEDAGOGUE AT PLAY. By G. M. A. Hewett. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 296. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Many a busy man will murmur blessings on the publishers for issuing this book at the present time instead of reserving it for their Spring output. Now it may be read with comparative safety, its pleasurable effects will not be likely to extend beyond the dreams which will come of mountain streams and the riffle in the pool below the rapids where with two Parmachenee Belles and a Yellow May on the end of the leader— But for any man living in a state of grace to pick it up for half an hour on a Spring morning when the windows are open and the first seductive breath from the south is wafting in, would be to invite further delay in the important case of Jarndyce against Jarndyce on the unraveling of which he spends what he calls his "life."

Mr. Hewett is a tutor at Winchester College. If all of the other masters at this English public school are men of the same stripe, it becomes easy to understand why Winchester is recognised as the school of all others in Great Britain, where they turn out gentlemen, and why the honor of being an Old Wykehamist is esteemed so highly by grown men.

These holidays, of which such clever descriptions are given, have been spent in many places, doing many things. Not too many, but enough to test successfully the willingness of the great Out-of-Doors always to repay those who give time to any one of its forms of enjoyment. Fishing of all kinds, shooting ditto, tobogganing, and skiing in Switzerland are some of the sports which have attracted the pedagogue. But, true fisherman that he is, Mr. Hewett shows in many pages of the book that he appreciates the motto of the true fisherman that it is not all of fishing to catch fish. The joys of nature, the healthful exercise which causes the blood to tingle and brings hunger that is worth satisfying and makes nectar of the commonplace contents of the flask, these, too, he knows. And he knows how to write of them in a manner which makes others among the elect whisper as they read, "This, too, have I experienced." Here, for instance, is an appreciation of Ireland as a place in which to enjoy a holiday out of doors:

> I have sung my "Jubilate" to the accompaniment of Nature's organ in many places, but nowhere so much as in Ireland have I felt moved to break forth into the grander specialization of Ananias, Azarias, and Misael, and give its individual cry of praise to every flower and fern, to every bird and beast, to every lake and spring, to every rock and cloud. It is Nature's nursery, where only the young and untaught may play. It is all fairyland and fairy tales. There may be gnomes and bad fairies as well as elves and sprites, but, good or bad, they are all fantastic, all mysterious, all unfathomable. If the nursery has passed beyond your ken, then turn your steps elsewhere; but if you can sit on the floor and babble nonsense, and play with toys, and go naked, unabashed and unafraid, then go there and play.

As he has studied Nature in many moods, so, with the kindness born of contact with Nature, he has studied the natural man as he has found him far from the ignoble strife of Jarndyce against Jarndyce. This same chapter on Ireland has more humor to the line in it than some alleged humorous works on that country have to the chapter. And withal, it has more information for the guidance of politicians than the combined reports of ten royal commissions.

The last word of this pedagogue who frankly acknowledges his pleasure in his profession as in his play is worthy of reproduction, as it gives an insight into the spirit of one who surely has not forgotten the nursery, and most certainly has not missed his vocation:

> And if in these pages, O British boy, I have at times shown pleasure at being where you were not, have congratulated myself that you were tying kettles on to the tails of other dogs than me, it was only a form of speech, O Beloved. I dare say that you are not overpleased either when I turn up in your holiday haunts. Like all other good friends who see a great deal of one another, we each love the other the better for an occasional separation. But whatever I may have said in these wild pages, whatever I may say hereafter in bitter moments, should they ever come to me, I would here assure you that your joys are mine, and that in my long sojourn in your midst I have never met aught but the kindliest sympathy and good-fellowship. We neither of us love the classroom on a hot afternoon; nor even very greatly when the chill dawn sees us trudging thither breakfastless and miserable. I dare say we have realized at times that the fish were rising, and the partridges at home in the turnips, but not for us. But whatever may have been my shortcomings on the path of duty, I have always found in you a great and honest desire * * * to try to please not only those at home, whose hopes centre in you, but even me. The joys of term time are greater and deeper and more enduring than those of the holidays, and you will remember them when the others are forgotten, but they are much harder to set down in ink, and therefore I have chosen the easier task.

Two New Bell Books.

The latest volumes in Bell's Miniature Series of Painters, edited by Dr. G. C. Williamson, published in this country by the Macmillan Company, are on "John Constable," by Arthur B. Chamberlain, Deputy Keeper of the Birmingham Art Gallery, and "Rembrandt van Ryn," by Hope Rea, author of "Donatello," "Tuscan Artists: Their Thought and Work," &c. Both are thin 16mos, bound in red limp leather. Each has eight illustrations from the artist's paintings and a photogravure frontispiece. The authors give an account of the life of their subjects, describe their art and the illustrations in the book. A list is also given of the artist's chief works in public galleries and of the chief books on the painters, as well as a chronology of the artist's life.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE Macmillan Company will bring out next month "The Policy and Administration of the Dutch in Java," by Dr. Clive Day. This is said to be a careful study of all phases of the subject. The first chapter describes "The Native Organization" that preceded Dutch rule. The second and third present the policy and the government of the Dutch East India Company. Succeeding chapters deal with "Java After the Fall of the Company," "The Period of British Rule" and reorganization by Raffles, "The Period of the Dutch Restoration," and "The Culture System" and its government and policy. The closing chapters treat of the "Recent Economic Policy" and the "Recent Fiscal Policy," through which Java has been administered, and the modern government of the island.

The first novel of the new year to be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. will be Miss Ellen Glasgow's new romance of the Virginia tobacco fields, "The Deliverance." It will appear Jan. 15, with illustrations in color by Frank Schoonover.

The Macmillan Company are publishing two new volumes in The Eversley Series. They comprise some essays and papers by the late John Richard Green, which Mrs. Green has gathered into "Historical Studies" and "Stray Studies." The first volume contains the material obtained by Mr. Green in the East End of London before he wrote his "Short History of the English People." The other is the second series of the book, and includes brief notices of towns, English and foreign, articles on the question of the poor and the poor law, and some of the author's papers in The London Saturday Review.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have on their January list Volumes III. and IV. of the "Harriman Expedition," on the "Glaciers" of Alaska, by G. K. Gilbert, and on "Geology, Minerals, and Fossils, Plants, and Animals," by various writers, each with over 100 illustrations, many of them in color.

The Macmillan Company report that F. Marion Crawford's new novel, "The Heart of Rome," has sprung suddenly from its third to its fifth edition; Morley's "Life of Gladstone" and "Old Quebec: The Fortress of New France," by Sir Gilbert Parker and Claude G. Bryan, are in their fourth editions; and Jacob A. Riis's book of short stories about "Children of the Tenements" is in its third.

J. B. Lippincott Company have sent to press the second edition of "Recollections and Impressions of James A. McNeill Whistler," by Arthur J. Eddy. The book was published early this month.

The Macmillan Company are bringing out a fourth edition, revised, and enlarged, of Dr. Benjamin Rand's "Selections Illustrating Economic History Since the Seven Years' War." Five selections have been added to the new volume, bringing it down to the end of the nineteenth century. It was originally published eleven years ago as a text-book to accompany a course of lectures.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are preparing the regular Gardening Manual for 1904, which Country Life in America publishes as a regular double issue for March.

The publication by The Macmillan Company of Eden Phillpott's new novel "The American Prisoner," and W. B. Yeats's volume of verse, "The Hour Glass and Other Poems," has been postponed until the middle of January. Mr. Phillpott's romance is laid in the west country at the time of the American Revolution, and is illustrated by Claude A. Shepperson.

J. B. Lippincott Company are preparing for the issue of the third and last volume of Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature, whose publication has been delayed by work upon American literature, which is said to be a feature of the forthcoming book.

The Macmillan Company will publish in London, beginning with January, a new periodical entitled The Artist Engraver. It will be issued quarterly. The first number will contain an etching by Prof. A. Legros, an engraving on copper by William Strang, a woodcut by C. H. Shannon, a lithograph by Joseph Pennell, and an etching by D. Y. Cameron.

Notwithstanding the fire which destroyed the edition of "Who's Who" (the English) for 1904, at the building of the London binder, the American edition will appear as usual. That quite escaped the flames, and was far on its way to America when the accident occurred. This year the section devoted to the royal family, abbreviations and obituaries, has been made into a separate volume entitled "Who's Who Year-Book." Among the contents are pseudonyms, peculiarly pronounced proper names, professors, societies, academic degrees, and British Government officials. It will be issued here by the Macmillan Company.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press "The History of the Republican Party," from the time of its organization fifty years ago until the present day, by Francis Curtis. The book will contain prefatory letters by Senator Frye of Maine, who is President pro tem. of the Senate; Speaker of the House Joseph G. Cannon, and Senator Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio, Chairman of the National Republican Committee. The "Foreword" is by President Roosevelt on "The History and Policy of the Republican Party." A special chapter will be given to the policy of the Administration in regard to Panama.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will issue early next month "The Bacteriology of Milk," by Dr. George Newman, author of "Bacteria," and Harold Swithinbank. It will have special chapters on the spread of bacteriology by milk and in the control of the milk supply. The illustrations will include chromo-lithographs, Woodbury type reproductions of photographs of cultures, and other pictures of bacteria and of apparatus, as well as charts illustrating epidemics.

Longmans, Green & Co. publish Volume V. in the Alcuin Club Collections, "Dat Boexken Vander Missen," ("The Booklet of the Mass,") written in 1507 by Brother Gherit vander Goude. The thirty-four woodcuts are described and the Flemish text put into English, with illustrative excerpts from contemporary missals and tracts, by Percy Dearmer, M. A. It is published for the members of the Alcuin Club for 1903. The Flemish version is also given. The title page of the first edition of the book is included, and the appendices contain the English version of 1532, and the ordinary and canon of the mass according to the rite of Utrecht.

A. C. McClurg & Co. are publishing "The Spinner Family," a book about spiders, by Alice Jean Patterson. It tells about the ingenuity and patience, the skill and activity of these creatures, and of their habits and structure. The many illustrations, as well as the colored frontispiece, have been drawn by the well-known nature artist, Bruce Horsfall. The book will be especially interesting to a child.

There seems to be a revival in the writings of Bayard Taylor. His "Story of Kennett," which was originally published forty years ago, is reported by G. P. Putnam's Sons to have a steady sale. Their new edition, issued last Summer, is in its second impression. It contains eighteen original illustrations from photographs of the scenes described by Taylor. The book deals with Pennsylvania life that is probably unfamiliar to readers of to-day.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to bring out "The Psalms in Human Life," by Rowland E. Prothero, author of "The Life of Dean Stanley," in January. As has been said, the object of the volume is to trace the influence of the Psalms on turning points of history, or at supreme crises in the lives of famous men and women.

A. C. McClurg & Co. have just completed arrangements for the publication in England of Miss Liljencrantz's "Thrall of Leif the Lucky" and "The Ward of King Canute." These editions are to contain the full color pictures which have appeared in the American edition. The publishers report a constant increase in the sales of the romances.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have recently ordered by cable from London four successive editions of Badsworth's "Laws and Principles of Bridge, with Cases and Decisions Reviewed and Explained." This is not a reprint or a revised and enlarged edition of the author's previous brochure, but an entirely new book written on a new plan. The rules for declaring and leading have been reduced, and the English and American laws are given. It contains the twenty-seven unpublished decisions by the committee of the Portland Club, which determine all the points on which differences of opinion have arisen in the interpretation of the laws. There are illustrative hands in colors.

A. S. Clark, publisher of "Spears and Clark's History of the Mississippi Valley," expresses himself as being well pleased with the reception of this book by the critics and buyers. He states that the critics are a little captious at times; the class that wholly disapprove of the writing of any kind of a history except from newly discovered evidence, and the scientific treatment of known facts.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will shortly bring out a book on fish and fishing, "The Angler's Secret," by Charles Bradford, author of "The Determined Angler" and "The Wild Fowl of the Great Lagoon," a volume of natural history. The forthcoming book is the author's second contribution to fish literature.

McClure, Phillips & Co. have sent to press the fourth edition of Mary Stewart Cutting's "Little Stories of Married Life."

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce the publication in January of "The Life of John Colborne, Field Marshal Lord Seaton, G. C. B., G. C. H., G. C. M. G., K. St. G., K. M. T.," by G. C. Moore Smith, M. D., editor of "The Autobiography of Lieut. Gen. Sir Harry Smith." The book is compiled from Lord Seaton's letters, recorded conversations, and other sources. It will contain maps, portraits, and other illustrations.

L. C. Page & Co. are issuing a little 16mo illustrated brochure, describing the Art Lovers' Series. This series includes volumes on "Japanese Art," by Sadakichi Hartmann; "Music in Art," by Luna May Ennis; Mr. Hartmann's "Shakespeare in Art" and "History of American Art"; "Christ in Art," by Joseph Lewis French; "The Madonna in Art," by Estelle M. Hurll; Clara Erskine Clement's "Beautiful Women in Art," "Saints in Art," "Heroines of the Bible in Art," "Angels in Art," "Love in Art," by Mary Knight Potter, and "Child Life in Art," by Estelle M. Hurll. Illustrations from the books are reproduced in the brochure. It is printed in two colors.

QUERIES

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large, and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, the inquirer must always be prepared to await his turn.

"ASTRONOMY," [illegible] West Fifty-[illegible] Street, New York City: "Who are the publishers of the works of Sir N. Lockyer?"

His books are published by the Macmillan Company at the following prices: "The Dawn of Astronomy," $5; "Recent and Coming Eclipses," $2; "The Chemistry of the Sun," $4.50; "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy," $1.25; "The Meteoric Hypothesis," $5.25; "Inorganic Evolution," $1.75.

W. J. O'DONNELL, [illegible] Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.: "Kindly name an authoritative work on the Government of New York State. Who are the publishers of the works of Charles F. Lummis?"

(1.) "The Government of New York: Its History and Administration," by William C. Morey, (the Macmillan Company, 75 cents.) (2.) Lummis's "The Awakening of a Nation: Mexico of To-day," (Harper & Brothers, $2.50;) his "King of the Broncos, and Other Tales of New Mexico," (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25;) "Land of Poco Tiempo," (Scribner, $2.50;) "Tramp Across the Continent," (Scribner, $1.25;) "A New Mexico David, and Other Stories and Sketches of the Southwest," (Scribner, $1.25;) "Some Strange Corners of Our Country," (the Century Company, $1.50;) "The Man Who Married the Moon: Folk-Lore Stories of the Pueblos," (Century, $1.50;) "The Gold Fish of Gran Chimu," (Century, $1;) "The Spanish Pioneers," (A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.00;) "The Enchanted Burro: Stories of New Mexico and South America," (H. S. Stone & Co., $1.50.)

[illegible]

The Poet Gray as a Naturalist

By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

[illegible]

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AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS [illegible]

[illegible]

MEMORIAL WINDOWS [illegible]

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

DR. A. C. ARMSTRONG of Wesleyan University has written a book on "Transitional Eras in Thought, with Special Reference to the Present Age," which the Macmillan Company will issue in a few weeks. It is an inquiry into the development of Western thought and culture, and in particular their development during recent periods. Dr. Armstrong finds that transitional periods in human thinking possess a certain family resemblance.

Rudyard Kipling has gone for his usual Winter visit to South Africa, where he still has the home provided for him by Cecil Rhodes. He is reported to be much devoted to automobiling.

Prof. Henry A. Beers of Yale has gathered his miscellaneous papers and essays into a volume entitled "Points at Issue," which the Macmillan Company will publish next year. Some of the essays are on literary topics, some deal with questions of college policy, and others are nature studies. Prof. Beers has hitherto been best known through his biography of Nathaniel Parker Willis, his "Ways of Yale in the Consulship of Plancus," his verse, and his studies in English and American literature.

Among the authors to bring out books through Doubleday, Page & Co. in 1904 are Ezra S. Brudno, Miss Carolyn Wells, Robert Shackleton, Mrs. John Van Vorst, Mrs. Burton Kingsland, Miss Mary E. Hart, Miss Blanche Ostertag, and Mrs. W. T. Talbot. The last-named lady has sent to the publishers the "Life of Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong," her father, who began the modern movement for manual training and started Booker T. Washington on his career.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis O. Brastow of Yale University has with the Macmillan Company a volume on "Representative Modern Preachers." It will appear in a month or two. Dr. Brastow writes elaborate biographical and critical essays on various modern clergymen whose gifts for preaching have made them famous.

The Kinneys, Margaret and Troy, who illustrated Miss Liljencrantz's romances, "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky" and "The Ward of King Canute," have just made a contract at a high figure for a series of paintings to be used in a story which A. C. McClurg & Co. will bring out in the Spring.

Mr. Michael Myers Shoemaker, author of "The Great Siberian Railroad," which is in its second edition, has written a new volume of travel, which G. P. Putnam's Sons will issue under the title, "The Heart of the Orient." Some space is devoted to a description of Persia. Mr. Shoemaker also tells of his second visit to Constantinople, made twenty years after the first, and brings out particular points of the incongruities of Turkish life.

T. W. H. Crosland, editor of "McClure's Children's Annual," is probably best known as the author of "The Unspeakable Scot." He is fonder, however, of making books for young than old readers. He began life as a schoolmaster in Yorkshire, and during his early days contributed a child's column to one of the Leeds papers. His idea of a child's book is that it "should be a delight to the child and not a worry to its parents or nurse. Every book should be simple and comprehensible to every child that is beginning to read. The pictures should be quite as simple as the text."

E. Stuart Hardy's illustrated books are reported this season to be more popular than ever. He will be recalled as the illustrator of "Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes," "Mother Goose Tales," and the fairy tales of Grimm and Andersen, published by E. P. Dutton & Co. His book for this year is "The Book of Gnomes," with the verses by Fred E. Weatherly. He has made eight large colored plates and other full-page illustrations, besides text drawings and decorations.

Miss Margaret Sherwood tells in "The Story of King Sylvain and Queen Aimée," to be published next year by The Macmillan Company, the tale of two royal lovers who steal away from cares of state to wander in holiday humor through the greenwood. She describes their life in a lodge of boughs in the quaint style of the old English romances. The book is dedicated to the "runaways in spirit."

Dr. John Williams Streeter is writing "The Fat of the Land: The Story of an American Farm," for the Macmillan Company. The author narrates how he, retiring at fifty-three, bought a farm that had been run down, converted it into a factory farm, managed it on the intensive principle, and made it produce large returns in money.

The publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co. will, shortly after Feb. 1, be removed into its new building on East Sixteenth Street, in which the new World's Work and Country Life in America presses will be installed. The owners state that there will be something novel in the situation in having all of their various departments and enterprises under one roof.

Joseph A. Graham, managing editor of The St. Louis Republic, has written "The Sporting Dog," which will appear in January in the Macmillan Company's American Sportsman's Library, edited by Caspar Whitney. Mr. Graham deals chiefly with breeds used by Americans in actual sport. He devotes chapters to Llewellin setters, Laveracks, pointers, greyhounds, beagles, and several other breeds. The chapter on foxhounds is by W. I. Varner and C. B. Mather. Three well-known amateur sportsmen tell what they find to be the best qualities in setters and pointers for field work in the United States and Canada. Mr. Graham also gives some pen sketches from his experiences.

M. H. Spielmann, the well-known English art critic, has written a paper on "Charles Keene as an Etcher," an almost unknown phase of his genius as a draughtsman. It will appear in the February issue of Scribner's, and will be illustrated with examples of Keene's etchings, printed in tint.

Mrs. Sara A. Shafer will publish early next year through the Macmillan Company a volume entitled "The Day Before Yesterday." She tells how a little girl, her brothers and sisters, cousins and friends, grew up in a little town in the Middle West. In the different chapters are pictured their lives and friendships, their pleasures and activities, and the color of life among people who have not learned to hurry through life. It is said to suggest Mr. Phillpotts's "My Devon Year."

Conjectures will be made as to the identity of "Sigma," whose "Recollections" is announced by Doubleday, Page & Co. for February publication. He is said to have had exceptional opportunities of meeting and knowing intimately all those who were worth knowing in England. He has had entrée to the best political, literary, artistic, and social circles of the past half century.

BESS OF HARDWICK.

ON THE DISTAFF SIDE. PORTRAITS OF FOUR GREAT LADIES. By Gabrielle Festing. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: James Pott & Co. [illegible].

There is excellent entertainment to be got out of this book, and not a little information besides. The author has a knack of selection and a gift of expression such as one looks for rather in French than in English books of biographical gossip. It is true that she has not succeeded in making interesting the story of the life of the "Royal Spinster," Amelia Sophia Eleonora, daughter of George II., and the last of the four ladies treated—but the trouble is with Amelia Sophia. It is very far otherwise with the first of the women with which the book deals—she who was called Bess of Hardwick, and was a contemporary of the other "Bess," Elizabeth Tudor. Bess of Hardwick is named with rare felicity "an energetic woman." She began life a poor girl, and ended the grandmother of several ducal houses. She in her span of life got four husbands, each richer than the one before him. First she nursed a dying man and kept him alive just long enough to win his gratitude and his name, with the legacy of all his goods and lands. Then, after administering her new estate for many years to great advantage, she married Sir William Cavendish, to whom she bore a hopeful family of sons and daughters; again she married Sir William St. Lo, and when he died, leaving her all his estate, she married the Earl of Shrewsbury, who, though no longer young, was reputed the richest man in England. It was this Earl and his new Countess, Bess of Hardwick, who were appointed by Elizabeth to be jailers to Mary Queen of Scots, and out of this circumstance grew woes for several people—but especially for the Earl. Then the Countess, who was ambitious, must marry her daughter Elizabeth to Lord Charles Lennox, a brother of the unfortunate Darnley, and close kin to the throne. The fond mothers, the Countesses of Shrewsbury and Lennox, both of whom had been concerned in the deal, heard presently from the occupant of that throne.

Elizabeth was not to be mollified. The two Countesses, the newly married couple, and Lord Charles's tutor were forthwith ordered to London. After a toilsome journey over roads flooded by the November rains they reached their destination in December and were bidden to remain in their respective houses till the Queen should decide what was to be done with them. When the Christmas festivities were over Elizabeth found herself at leisure to think of the culprits, and while allowing Charles Lennox and his wife to go back quietly to Chatsworth, consigned their mothers and the unlucky tutor to the Tower.

Lady Arabella Stuart was the daughter of the pair thus dismissed.

Hardly less interesting than the career of Bess of Hardwick is the history which groups itself about the two other ladies in the book—a mother and daughter, living this time in the days of Charles II., James II., William and Anne. These were Elizabeth Wriothesley, Countess of Northumberland and later Lady Montagu, and Elizabeth, heiress of the ancient house of Percy, who was first Countess of Ogle and afterward Duchess of Somerset. These two Elizabeths are not, to be sure, interesting in themselves like Bess of Hardwick, but the fates spun both strange fortunes, and the author has taken some trouble to get in as much interesting gossip and adventure as may be included without passing the bounds of the proprieties with which all good modern books must be hedged.

Whitaker's Almanack.

The titlepage of the 1904 edition shows the signs of the zodiac surrounding the information that it is: An Almanack for the Year of Our Lord 1904 by Joseph Whitaker, containing an account of Astronomical and other Phenomena, a vast amount of Information respecting the Government, Finances, Population, Commerce, and General Statistics of the British Empire throughout the World, with some notice of other Countries. The Fiscal Question, the paramount issue in English politics to-day, receives a considerable amount of space; speeches and statistics are given, and the attitude of Parliament and Public Men toward the problem.

A new feature is a political history of the world from December, 1902, to November, 1903, "a handy compendium of Parties, Politics, and Passions" in each country of the world, with a selected list of the "Principal Organs of the Press." Some of the other new entries are the British share of the world's commerce, statistics of trade for fifty years, with details for twenty years; bullion figures and food imports; marriage laws of Scotland, and laws of motors. The regular entries include a summary of Parliamentary debates, a table of members of both houses, English Ministries from Pitt to Balfour, obituaries, wills proved of estates of £100,000 and upward, and charitable bequests. The summary of sports is very full, as is that of the drama in London. The index contains over 3,000 entries, and the book itself nearly 800 pages.

According to Recipe.

FROM KINGDOM TO COLONY. By Mary Devereux. Illustrated by Henry Sandham. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Take and discreetly distort a small portion of American Revolutionary history, drag in the immortal Washington for a moment, add one very young, very willful, very sweet, very patriotic little lady, and mix in a gentleman with a red coat bearing the commission of His Majesty King George III. Make this gentleman with the red coat very brave and the kind of man women just can't help loving. Then dress the very young lady in boy's clothes and have her meet the gentleman in the red coat under circumstances romantic and embarrassing. The red coated one will be very bold; he will marry the little lady whether or not, he will be taken prisoner, he will even lie under suspicion of being a spy. But the lady will interview Gen. Washington and all will be well. There must, of course, be a devoted gentleman in a blue coat with buff trimmings, bearing the commission of the Congress. He must be the victim. His passion must be infinitely reverential and hopeless. There must be added also some tea and a whiff or two of gunpowder—which need not do anybody corporeal hurt. And one must put in a pinch of treason and sow broadcast feminine coquetries, tears, moods of yea and nay. The result of the mixture, however unskillful the hand of the mixer, cannot fail of being a Revolutionary romance. Such is "From Kingdom to Colony," which is not even a new story, by the way.

Horses, Dogs, and Guns.

A book describing "Horses, Guns, and Dogs" is issued by Longmans, Green & Co. The part devoted to horses is by J. Otho Paget, who writes about the food, physic, and exercise of the horse, gives hints in riding and driving and has chapters on "First Riding Lessons and the Hunting Field" and "The Choice of a Horse and Its Handling." George A. B. Dewar tells about the management of the gun, the shooting of rabbits, partridges, and pigeons, and a chapter on "Advanced Shooting" is by Arthur B. Portman. Alexander Innes Shand writes about dogs—dogs in books and real life, breeds of dogs, and dog diseases and their cures. The book is for boys. It is written in a simple and clear style. There are four full-page colored illustrations, besides a number of drawings. Of the training of dogs, Alexander Innes Shand writes:

> You must train up a dog in the way he should go, and what you must chiefly impress upon him is obedience and self-control. But gentle methods are the best except with impracticable animals you had better get rid of, and everything may be done by kindness. When you are teaching the dog, it is good training for yourself, and sometimes patience is sorely tried. A dog call always hangs at my buttonhole, but I never carry a dog whip, and, though I sometimes lay the stick lightly over a dog's back, it is only by way of hint as to what might possibly happen.

He tells about his own dogs and describes their sagacity, their characteristics, their tricks, &c., and includes one or two amusing anecdotes.

A Busy Man's Anthology.

In his new book, introduced with a modest yet sufficiently assertive preface, the author of "The True Napoleon" has compiled what may be well characterized as a "busy man's anthology" of English and French authors well worthy of remembrance. ("My Favorite Bookshelf." By Charles Josselyn. Cloth bound, with cover design by Gordon Ross. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $2 net.)

Mr. Josselyn has read to good purpose. He has not deliberately sought out the world's greatest wits, nor has he been satisfied with single quotations which may be found in a certain familiar book of reference. His selection of authors as well as his choice of their works bears the stamp of an individuality which is both intimate and impressionable. His authors have lived during or subsequent to the Renaissance of the sixteenth and seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—Montaigne, Addison, J. J. Rousseau, Dr. Johnson, Capt. Gronow, Chesterfield, Hunt, and Balzac, and even Bulwer Lytton and Charles Lever; even Huxley and Tyndall; even Paul Ford and Robert Grant—surely all tastes and yearnings for pleasure and information should be satisfied by this varied company.

The citations appear to have been made by a man who loves to read; who, ignoring time-worn precedent of the excellent, is constantly on the alert for something new and charming, something overlooked by erudite commentators, something which might be never discovered but for him. Very often he finds what he is looking for, and then he gives the reader a generous share in his joy of possession. The publishers have done their part toward giving a proper and durable setting for the anthology. Besides the cloth-bound edition there is an autograph issue of twenty-five copies printed on Japan vellum and bound in full parchment; there is also an edition of seventy-five copies of Kelmscott hand-made paper.

SHORT STORIES.

THE BOOK OF THE SHORT STORY. Edited by Alexander Jessup, Editor of Little French Masterpieces, &c., and Henry Seidel Canby, Instructor in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.10.

A very excellent essay on the short story and the qualities which differentiate it from the novel at large serves as the introduction to this collection of sample short stories, from the Egyptians to Kipling. Mr. Canby, who is responsible for this essay, says in the course of it some very acute and illuminating things, and is especially happy in his idea of the singleness of impression which must be the aim of a short story. It is made plain enough that the same plot might serve for a novel or a short story in many cases, that it is possible at times to see how a novel could be cut into several short stories, or several short stories woven into a novel. In other words, the material is the same. It is the treatment that makes the difference. In one the writer may go a long way about and even allow himself to be natural; in the other he must resolutely put by everything which could distract the mind from the impression sought after. Perhaps the older "tale" had no design save to tell the essentials of what happened, but even in that case the reduction to the essentials necessitated a nice selection from a mass of details. In the modern fine art of story-telling, as exemplified in impressionists like Hawthorne and Poe and Stevenson and Kipling, the selective process is carried even further. In the case of these four, what the reader is apt to remember most vividly is not, after all, the story so much as the mental state induced by the story.

Passing to the body of the book, the editors have provided for arbitrarily selected periods of the world's history going back as far as 4000 B. C. lists of the short stories, with the authors where the authors are known, and for each of these periods, which grow shorter as we approach the present, they present a sample story. From old Egypt comes "The Shipwrecked Sailor" assigned to the XII. Dynasty and preserved in papyrus at St. Petersburg. The next short story, selected from the period 1,000 B. C. to 500 A. D., is the biblical one of the "Book of Ruth," the next is "Cupid and Psyche" from the "Golden Ass" of Apuleius, of course in Mr. Walter Pater's well-known version, and the next from the mediaeval period is "Frederick of the Alberighi" from the Decameron. Following this is a rendering of the famous Arabian Nights story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, and then Cervantes's "Liberal Lover" and Defoe's "Apparition of Mrs. Veal," followed by a translation of Voltaire's Jeannot and Colin by Robert Bruce Boswell.

Once landed in modern times, Washington Irving appears as the pioneer of short-story writers, and his "Rip Van Winkle" is given in full, followed by Sir Walter Scott's "Wandering Willie's Tale." Then come translations of Prosper Mérimée's "Taking of the Redoubt" and of Balzac's "La Grande Bretêche." The others are Hawthorne's "The Birthmark," Poe's "Cask of Amontillado," Turgeneff's "A Lear of the Steppes," Stevenson's "Markheim," Guy de Maupassant's "A Coward," and Kipling's "Without Benefit of Clergy."

It would be hard to find in historical order a more satisfactory collection of the "Short Stories of the Ages," for the purposes of those who desire to make a study of the short story. One doubts if modern writers of short stories have made any such study. One doubts whether, if they had made such a study, they would have carried the art further. Yet it is possible that a coming race of story tellers may by some such comparison of the methods of all their forerunners, as this book suggests, refine still further upon an art which seems already in the hands of the modern masters of it to have got as far as human arts are likely to get. It might be suggested that the vast number of readers who take a steady diet of short stories out of the magazines would find that the perusal of this volume would give them a new light on the modern story-teller and help in eking out the proper medium of drawing-room conversation which the magazine story is supposed to provide.

Liquid Fuel.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will bring out early in the new year in this country "Liquid Fuel and Its Combustion," by W. H. Booth. The author has endeavored to "put together what has been done in the burning of liquid fuel," and has given descriptions of various systems and apparatus. He states in his preface that he has selected what he hopes is a sufficient number of types practically to cover the ground and show the general trend of practice without unduly multiplying examples. He writes about the present production of coal, the advantages of liquid fuel; petroleum, the dangers of petroleum; general principles of liquid fuel combustion; the Weir boiler; liquid fuels, creosote oils, Texas oil, physical properties of oil, Russian oil; chemical and other properties of petroleum; cast iron, steel, firebricks; hydrogen, its physical and other properties and its compounds with carbon, its combustion; the properties of water, the origin and sources of water impurities, sea water; the purification of water, the prevention of scale in boilers, the Clark process and other processes; calculation of temperatures; smoke and combustion, varieties of smoke and its prevention and influence on refractory furnaces; liquid fuel application to locomotives, Russian and American locomotive practice, American stationary practice with liquid fuel; fuel gas analysis, compressed air; the Rivet furnace and others, &c. Appendices, tables, and data are furnished, besides over 100 illustrations.